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PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 20.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

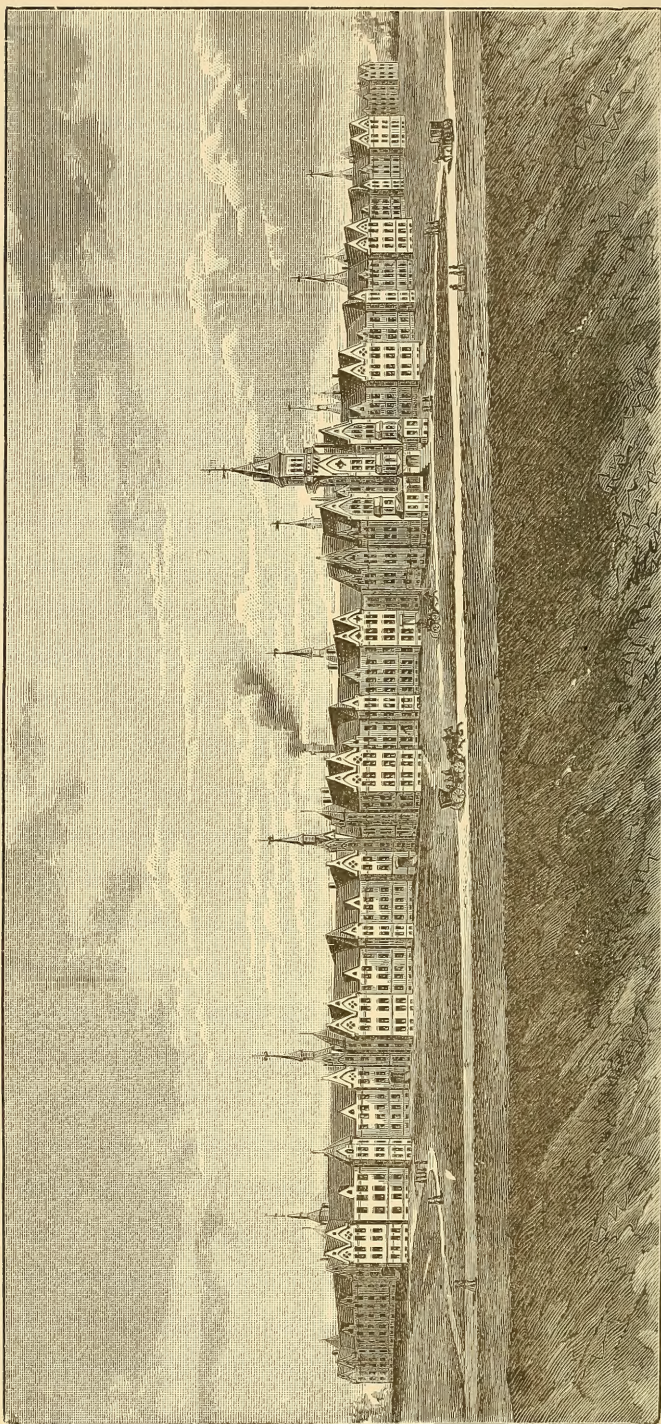
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1896.





STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT DANVERS.



FRONT CENTRE.

1. Dining-Hall.
2. Reception Room.
3. Superintendent's Office.
4. Asst. Superintendent's Office.
5. Business Office.
6. Dispensary.
7. Officers' Dining-Rooms.
8. Lavatory.
9. Dumb Waiter.
10. Closets.
11. Corridors.



REAR CENTRE.

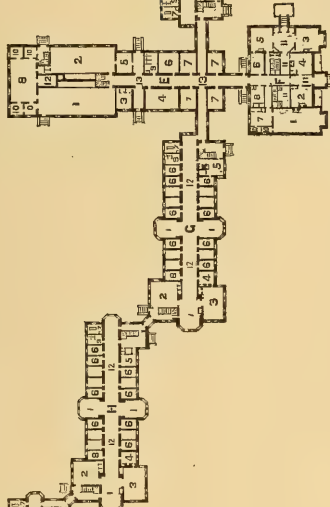
1. Kitchen.
2. Laundry.
3. Pantry.
4. Dining-Room.
5. Linen Room.
6. Store Room.
7. Reception Rooms.
8. Bakery.
9. Lavatory.
10. Closets.
11. Dumb Waiters.
12. Oven.
13. Corridors.

WINGS.

1. Parlors.
2. Dining-Room.
3. Dormitories.
4. Attendants' Rooms.
5. Private Rooms.
6. Patients' Rooms.
7. Bath Rooms.

WINGS.

8. Linen Rooms.
9. Lavatories.
10. Dumb Waiters.
11. Closets.
12. Halls.
13. Ventilating Shafts.
14. Shuttered Rooms.



PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL.

BUILDINGS.

- F. Front Centre.
- E. Rear Centre.
- A, J. Buildings for Excited Patients.
- B, C, H, I. Buildings for Less Exc'd Patients.
- D, G. Buildings for Convalescent Patients.
- K. Boiler House.

BOILER HOUSE.

1. Firing Room.
2. Engine and Pump Room.
3. Fan Rooms.
4. Chimney.
5. Coal Bunkers.

Mass. Danvers State Hospital

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31st
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

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YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895-*1908*

Rm

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WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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Mass. Official

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OFFICERS

OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

SOLON BANCROFT, Secretary,	Reading.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, Chairman,	. . . . .	Bradford.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	. . . . .	Boston.
FLORENCE LYMAN,	. . . . .	Boston.
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,	. . . . .	Danvers.
HARRIET R. LEE,	. . . . .	Salem.
ZINA E. STONE,	. . . . .	Lowell.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES W. PAGE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
EDWARD P. ELLIOT, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
FREDERICK L. HILLS, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
GEORGE P. SPRAGUE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JULIA K. CARY, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
WILLIAM L. WORCESTER, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician and Pathologist.</i>
JOHN N. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Steward.</i>
F. E. HUTCHINS,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
ABBOTT A. POOR,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk.</i>
GALEN CLAPP,	. . . . .	<i>Apothecary.</i>
MARY M. PITMAN,	. . . . .	<i>Housekeeper.</i>
ARTHUR S. RICHARDSON,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>
JEWETT B. SWEETSER,	. . . . .	<i>Supervisor Male Dept.</i>
FANNY R. DUDLEY,	. . . . .	{ <i>Supervisor Female Dept. and Prin- cipal of Training School.</i>

TREASURER.

HORATIO G. HERRICK, Lawrence.

CONSULTING BOARD
OF
PHYSICIANS OF THE DANVERS HOSPITAL,
1895.

Dr. CHARLES G. CARLETON,	.	.	.	291 Essex Street, Lawrence.
Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	.	.	.	Haverhill.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	.	.	.	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	.	.	.	308 Boston Street, Dorchester.
Dr. FRANCIS A. HOWE,	.	.	.	Newburyport.
Dr. GEORGE F. JELLY,	.	.	.	69 Newbury Street, Boston.
Dr. AMOS H. JOHNSON,	.	.	.	26 Winter Street, Salem.
Dr. THOMAS KITTREDGE,	.	.	.	24½ Essex Street, Salem.
Dr. HORACE G. LESLIE,	.	.	.	Amesbury.
Dr. FRANK W. PAGE,	.	.	.	The Windermere, Boylston Street, Boston.
Dr. JOSEPH G. PINKHAM,	.	.	.	43 Silsbee Street, Lynn.
Dr. SAMUEL W. TORREY,	.	.	.	Beverly.

Dr. AMOS H. JOHNSON,	<i>Chairman.</i>
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	<i>Secretary.</i>

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital submit, with their eighteenth annual report, the statistics required by law, the superintendent's, treasurer's and Board of Consulting Physicians' reports.

The superintendent's report will give you most of the details of the management of the hospital. To it we respectfully refer you, as well as to the treasurer's report, showing the financial condition, which we can say is better than we anticipated, and proves how well the superintendent has managed affairs and how well he has been supported by the officers and employees. Such results speak better than words.

There has been a vast amount accomplished in repairs and construction, but to complete what is now begun and that which must soon be done will require much care, labor and expense.

SEWAGE.

Every year something is done and much said about the sewage, and by constant changes and a great deal of care it has been disposed of. With the present systems we hope to get through the winter; but with all that has been said and done for the last seventeen years, the question has not been solved, "What shall we do with the sewage?" No system will ever be satisfactory that does not annihilate it by fire or chemicals, or place it in the soil to be taken out again in products of the farm. Metropolitan sewers to the sea may be tolerated for a time, but sooner or later that system will be condemned.

CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

We would ask your special attention to the report of the Consulting Board of Physicians, who by committee visit the hospital often and have free access to all parts of it, and do their work without fee or reward. We would refer you particularly to their suggestions concerning a suitable building for the treatment of acute cases of insanity, for which we asked an appropriation two years ago and were refused. Perhaps it is better that it should go over another year; still, there is much more need of provision for such cases than for incurables. There are other suggestions in their report which we hope to consider soon and carry out, so far at least as our means will allow.

FARM.

We have no reason to complain of the products of the farm, and although there was a change of the head farmer in the middle of the season, the work has gone on under its new manager without interruption. The largest product of the farm is milk, of which about eight hundred quarts are produced daily and used in the hospital; and no people of the Commonwealth have purer milk than the inmates of this institution.

In closing, we would express our satisfaction with the present officers and employees, who have faithfully worked with us for the welfare of the patients and the success of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON,
ORVILLE F. ROGERS,
FLORENCE LYMAN,
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,
Z. E. STONE,
HARRIET R. LEE,
SOLON BANCROFT,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

I have the honor to submit the eighteenth annual report of the operations of this hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895.

There were 906 patients at the beginning and 948 at the close of the hospital year. But this statement conveys little idea of the changes that occurred during the intervening period. At one time the number present was reduced to 893, while on the 7th of May last there were 965 patients in the hospital.

There is little worthy of general comment concerning the cases admitted, of which there were 215 men and 157 women. One hundred and sixty-four of the men and 107 of the women had never before been committed to an insane hospital. Only 96 of the men and 42 of the women were born in this State.

Intemperance was given as the exciting cause in the histories of 42 men and 7 women, and old age accounted for the mental infirmity in 25 cases. There were 5 cases of voluntary commitment.

During the year 183 men and 147 women were discharged. Of these, 38 men and 27 women had made a satisfactory recovery; 19 men and 21 women were much improved at the time they left the hospital. Formerly the list of those discharged during the year as "much improved" was revised before making out the annual statistical table, and those who after discharge had continued to improve until their friends regarded them as well were transferred to the list of recoveries. But the present rule of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, which requires a final decision as regards the condition of a patient at the time he is discharged, must deprive the hospitals of some credit for recoveries to which they seem entitled.

Sixty-six persons were discharged as not improved and 2 as not insane. Twenty-two were removed to local almshouses by overseers of the poor, 2 were transferred to the criminal insane department at State Farm, 1 to Tewksbury Asylum and 5 to the Boston Lunatic Hospital at Pierce Farm. Fifty-seven State patients were removed by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

There were 103 deaths. Nineteen of these were caused by general paralysis and 32 by the infirmities of advanced age, with a complication of acute or chronic disease in some of the cases. Four deaths were attributed to erysipelas. In 3 of these cases the patients had become very much reduced in strength and vitality by excitement or organic disease before the erysipelatous condition developed. These cases also occurred early in the season, and before the ventilating fans and foul-air flues in the back wards had been fully adjusted to the requirements for satisfactory ventilation. An unusual amount of intestinal trouble developed during the warm weather and caused the death of several feeble persons. There were but 6 deaths from phthisis, which was a very low death rate from this prevalent cause of death in asylums. As the friends of the patient who died from ruptured bladder refused to allow a post-mortem examination, the case cannot be fully explained. The patient was confused and restless. While he was not violent toward the attendants, he bruised himself to some extent while alone in his room. Possibly he fell over the stationary stool. There was no indication of unusual distension, nor was there complete retention of urine the evening previous to the rupture.

ESCAPES.

Twenty-one patients escaped. Three violated parole in leaving, 3 started while out with walking parties, 9 escaped while out of the wards for the purpose of working and under the supervision of outside attendants, and 7 broke out of the building at night. Efforts to recover or trace all these patients have been made. The greater number have been returned to the hospital, several have been kept at home by friends, and none of those still at large are considered dangerous to themselves or others. While such escapes subject the hospital to adverse criticism and cause much anxiety to officials, it is not probable

that any one would care to enforce such restrictions, surveillance and discipline as would be necessary to prevent occasional escapes.

ACCIDENTS.

Three female patients, advanced in years, fractured the neck of the femur by simply falling on the floor; 2 others suffered from Colles fracture, 1 by falling on the ice while out walking and the other by falling over a bath-tub. In none of these cases was the accident one that could have been anticipated.

An accident resulting in the loss of a hand happened to a female patient in the laundry under the following circumstances: a quiet, fairly intelligent patient was left in the ironing room after work had ceased and while her companions had gone to an upper room for lunch. This patient had been told to keep away from a large mangle which stood in the room and which continued in motion. She was regarded as trusty, and had been thus left on previous occasions whenever she declined to go for lunch. This time, however, she went to the machine and placed a towel on the cylinder. In trying to hold it in place her fingers were caught and the whole hand was drawn under the hot casing. As the pressure was not severe, only one small bone was crushed, but the back of the hand was severely burned. Efforts to save the hand were kept up two weeks, when it became necessary to amputate at the forearm. The patient has done well since the accident, having been out on a visit for several weeks.

One male patient sustained a fracture of the thigh by slipping and falling on the floor, and one man was knocked down and had his arm broken by another patient.

RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

Mechanical restraint was used upon 4 men during the year. One wore a leather muff attached to a strap around his body for eighteen days, to prevent removal of bandages from his broken arm; 1 man wore leather wristlets attached to a strap around his body two and a half days, to prevent removal of stitches from a scalp wound; 1 man wore leather mittens attached to a strap around his body thirty-one days, because

of violent excitement and an inclination to strike all who approached him.

No sort of mechanical restraint was used upon the female patients. During the year the female nurses have made special efforts to avoid secluding excited patients, particularly those belonging to the chronic class. As a result of their intelligent action, the number of patients secluded and the total number of hours of seclusion have, in the women's wards, been reduced more than one-half, as compared with seclusion there in previous years.

EMPLOYMENT.

Special efforts to interest the male patients in some form of manual labor have been made. Four attendants have given their entire time to the supervision of patients working on the farm and about the buildings. In this way considerable extra work, excavating, filling, grading, etc., has been accomplished within the past six months. These patients have enjoyed the privilege of being out of doors, and have been benefited by the regular occupation.

SUNDAY VISITING.

By restricting public use of the hospital grounds on Sunday, the patients and officers are relieved of what had become a source of considerable annoyance. There being no fences about the buildings, and systematic attempts to prevent Sunday inspection having never been made, the number of strangers who flocked about the buildings on pleasant Sundays became so great that a constant procession was passing, while groups would form, when patients appeared at the windows. Although the patients behaved well, considering the bad manners the spectators exhibited, many were incited to declamation; and messages, both oral and written, were in this way distributed broadcast. By closing the roads, and stationing policemen at the hospital approaches, this trouble has been satisfactorily abated.

Patients dangerously sick can be visited by friends day or night, week-day or Sunday, with scarcely a restriction; but no other patients can be visited on Sunday unless the visitor presents a trustee's card, advising a visit between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on the day the card is presented.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The sixth year of the training school for nurses closed with graduating exercises on the 10th of June. A few neighboring physicians, including two members of the Consulting Board, were present. Such annual semi-public exhibitions seem necessary to give the training school standing, and to obtain a rating by means of which the different classes can be compared.

Mary Crawford, Josephine Brady, Kate Murray and Mary G. McInnis, the four members of the graduating class who had completed the two-years course, were awarded diplomas. During the year three pupils dropped out of the class and six dropped out of the junior class. The hard and sometimes disagreeable duties which fall to the lot of the nurse are sufficient in many cases to check the enthusiasm of the first-year pupils or to wear out the courage of the average woman before two years are completed. It requires a good degree of determination on the part of a young woman to voluntarily devote two hours a day to study and class-room work, in addition to her ward duties. In order to maintain their standing in the class they have to practise more or less self-denial, and devote to study time that would otherwise be spent in recreation.

Comparatively few of the female attendants who enter our wards have had in previous life that measure of training and discipline which must be experienced before success as a trained nurse can be expected. But the good fruits of the training school are so apparent to the officers that there is no danger that it will be given up or the standard lowered, however discouraging may be some features of the work.

Mrs. Dudley has continued to devote much of her time to the pupils.

All the members of the medical staff have given lectures, and the plan of instruction and practical work has been more comprehensive than in former years.

CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The new workshop, one hundred by forty feet, and two stories high, which was completed early in the spring, is sufficiently large to accommodate the carpenters, machinists, plumbers, painters and blacksmith. Besides the advantage of

ample room for each department, the fire risk is materially reduced by getting the lumber, shavings, paints, oils, etc., away from the engine room.

The electric fire gongs which were contracted for last year have been put in position, one in each ward. These gongs can be sounded from the main office or the engine room.

The patients' walk around the mile oval has been covered with tar and pitch concrete. This walk is seven and one-half feet wide and a little more than a mile and a third in length, including the branches which approach each block of the hospital. Now that the walk has been in use two months, we find its advantages exceed our expectations. Not only can patients walk in wet weather, but the exercise of walking is at all times much more enjoyable, consequently more beneficial.

The new building now partly erected will, when finished, provide a dining-room for patients, one hundred and twenty by eighty feet, on the second floor. On the ground floor there will be ample room for the whole laundry work, beside a space fifty by forty feet, which is to be cut up into rooms for morgue and laboratory purposes. Rooms for employees will occupy the third floor. As soon as these rooms can be occupied the rooms on the second floor of the rear centre will be converted into bathing apartments. The rain bath will be adopted, as well as a complete apparatus for hydrotherapy. Dr. Simon Baruch of New York has kindly given advice and suggestions which have been very helpful in planning for this central bathroom, where the greater number of the patients will go for baths in the future.

The electric exhaust fans which were placed in the foul-air outlets of each ward about one year ago have most satisfactorily accomplished what was desired as regards ventilation and fresh air. When run at their maximum speed, a volume of air that would fill the entire building can be drawn through the room and ward registers every twenty minutes. The speed of these fans can be varied by a switch in the engine room, as the number of patients in a given ward varies; thus we can counteract one of the most obvious evils of overcrowding.

There are other objectionable features of overcrowding, which demand a remedy. In several of the back wards it is now necessary to remove the chairs from the day rooms every night, in

order to obtain sufficient floor space for placing the requisite number of floor cots. Should a new building for acute cases be erected, still the back wards of the main hospital would be crowded by disturbed, chronic patients. As such a condition seems likely to prevail indefinitely in the A and J buildings, the day rooms should be enlarged by extending the one-story sun rooms about thirty feet front, and adding two stories above to accommodate the upper wards.

I would also recommend again the erection of a nurses' home. Such a building would signify the importance of the nurses in the hospital, and greatly aid in raising the standard and increasing their efficiency.

A new detached ward for acute cases is very desirable, yet it may be best to defer action until the Medfield Asylum has drawn the full quota of patients from this hospital, in order that we may better understand how many patients Danvers is expected to accommodate.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The treasurer's report herewith submitted shows the average weekly cost of maintenance to have been the same as last year; namely, \$3.37.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Father Locke, army poet and ballardist.

Emerson Dramatic Company, Salem, Mass.

Sawyer Club, Danvers, three dramatic entertainments.

Miss Jennie Woodward and friends, Lowell, concert.

Linwood Lodge, I. O. G. F., Lynn, entertainment.

Mr. H. H. Graham, reading.

Mr. W. R. Morgan, Hartford, lecture, illustrated by stereopticon.

Mr. E. S. Yortchoff, two lectures.

Mr. Benj. W. Foster and friends, Everett, in dramatic entertainment, entitled "The Private Secretary."

Rev. Frederick W. Holden, Peabody, lecture, illustrated by stereopticon.

Mr. R. N. Mohr, ventriloquist.

Boston University Glee Club, concert.

Concert by Mr. Bridgham and friends.

In addition to the regular dance which is provided for the patients weekly from September to May, two special dances

were held in the new mechanics building, before the machinery was set in place.

DONATIONS.

Miss Florence Lyman, Boston, Christmas gifts, etc.

Miss Harriet R. Lee, Salem, large number of books and periodicals for wards, confectionery, etc.

Mrs. Jacob Rogers, Peabody, illustrated papers.

Mrs. Henry L. Saltonstall, Lynnfield, illustrated papers.

Otis Fernald, Haverhill, books.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, three hundred almanacs.

Exchange Newspaper Association, Peabody, illustrated papers.

Andrew Nichols, Danvers, four Norway spruce and hemlock trees.

Rev. O. S. Butler, Georgetown, one copy eighth annual report Bureau of Ethnology.

The "Massachusetts Plowman," "Georgetown Advocate" and "Rosary Magazine" have been sent regularly through the year by the publishers.

Mr. Leonard, Danvers, six bushels of pears.

Mrs. Sonneberg, Danvers, bushel pears and grapes.

Mrs. Sarah Wilkins, Danvers, two bushels pears.

Hospital Newspaper Society, three barrels literature.

Mrs. C. N. Dunbar, Boston, thirty-five pounds candy in boxes.

Hyde & Southworth, Boston, one hundred pounds broken candy at Christmas.

To the friends of the hospital who contribute in this way to the pleasure of the patients, we are very gratified.

LIST OF MINISTERS WHO HAVE CONDUCTED CHAPEL SERVICE DURING THE YEAR.

Rev. Charles F. Holbrook, Danvers-
port.

Rev. E. C. Ewing, Danvers.

Rev. Charles B. Rice, D.D., Danvers.

Rev. Eugene DeNormandie, Dan-
vers.

Rev. William H. Trickey, Danvers.

Rev. C. M. Geer, Danvers.

Mr. Austin Rice, Danvers.

Rev. E. B. Willson, Salem.

Rev. James L. Hill, D.D., Salem.

Rev. John W. Hudson, Peabody.

Rev. A. Millard, Peabody.

Rev. F. A. Holden, West Peabody.

Rev. W. F. Landers, Middleton.

Rev. F. B. Harvey, Middleton.

Rev. D. D. Marsh, Unionville, Conn.

Rev. O. S. Butler, Georgetown.

Rev. Father Powers has continued to watch over the members of his church, and has made special as well as regular weekly visits.

Rev. Mr. Willson, who died in June, will be greatly missed

by the officers and patients. He has conducted the chapel services several times each year. His fine discourses, his appropriate, touching prayers, and the Christian sympathy which he invariably exhibited by word, tone and manner, will long be remembered.

OFFICERS.

The medical staff lost none of its members by resignation during the year, but the number of physicians has been increased by the addition of Dr. William L. Worcester, who holds a position as assistant physician and pathologist. Dr. Worcester has had considerable experience in Western hospitals for the insane, and is exceptionally well qualified for the position of pathologist. While he will be principally engaged in clinical laboratory work, he will take the service of other assistants in clinical ward work sufficiently often to obtain a general knowledge of the patients and become acquainted with the more interesting cases. The service already rendered gives assurance that when the new laboratory is once in working order this department will be an indispensable part of the hospital equipment. However, it is not proposed to publish notes of pathological work in the annual report. No doubt the medical journals will gladly accept all the valuable medical reports we shall have to offer.

Mrs. Frances E. Carlton, who for the past five years has held the position of housekeeper in the officers' and employees' departments, resigned in July to accept a more desirable position in another institution. Miss Mary M. Pitman of Malden is now filling the position of housekeeper.

Gaius H. Barnes, who had been head farmer for four years, retired July 1, and was succeeded by F. E. Hutchins, who had successfully managed the Groveland town farm for several years.

My appreciation of the credit due the individual officers and the employees, with scarcely an exception, cannot be adequately expressed in a formal annual report; but I can here record the fact that the unanimity of sentiment among them, and their loyal devotion to the hospital, as well as the continued support and encouragement of your Board, are daily a satisfaction and source of great pleasure to me.

CHARLES W. PAGE.

REPORT OF CONSULTING BOARD.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

The conditions now existing at the Danvers Asylum convince us that the same steady course of improvement in its provisions for the care of its inmates, which we have noticed now for many years, continues to be followed.

The methods and details of work in each department appear to be carefully studied, with constant view to obtain the best possible adjustment of the means used to the ends sought. The success which has attended the many new expedients adopted is remarkable. We are more than satisfied with the quality of the work which has thus far been done. We admire the enthusiasm, and ingenuity, fertility of invention and executive ability with which so much has been accomplished.

The things which remain to be done, some of which we have repeatedly referred to, we believe are receiving the consideration of your Board according to their great importance, with intent to act upon them as soon as practicable. We refer especially to some provision for separate treatment for acute and curable cases of insanity, and for relieving the overcrowded condition of the wards.

One of our Board writes thus: "The want of separate buildings for acute and curable cases is the one chiefly felt at the present time. The erection of these would greatly add to the efficiency of the institution. If the trustees could be induced to present this matter to the Legislature and to ask for a grant on the ground of simple humanity, I cannot but think that assistance would be extended, more especially when it is remembered that for fourteen years Danvers Hospital has received no grant." We endorse his suggestions for your consideration.

Now that three hospitals — one for inebriates at Foxborough, another for the chronic insane at Medway and another for epileptics at Monson — will take a considerable number from the Danvers Hospital, and this a very troublesome class of patients, experience must soon show whether the latter institution will be sufficiently relieved.

Among the many new arrangements, devised and carried into operation with your approval by the superintendent and his assistants, we regard with special interest the apparatus for hydrotherapy. We expect very favorable results from its use in properly selected cases. Of great value also is the department established for pathological work, under the direction of Dr. Worcester. It will not only aid the officers of the hospital to the most intelligent treatment of their patients, but the microscopic and chemical work there done will contribute much knowledge useful to the general practitioner.

The new dining hall will bring a relief which the increasing number of inmates has urgently demanded.

We are glad to notice additions to the library each year of the few books which give the best statement of recent advances in the treatment of insanity and allied diseases.

The closing of the grounds of the asylum to Sunday visitors, who, attracted by the florist's successes, came in increasing numbers, seems to us a very wise and necessary step. Among so many visitors are likely to be persons who would seek to amuse themselves by conversing with and exciting the patients. If either the patients or the public must be restricted in the use of the grounds, surely it should not be the persons for whom the institution exists. The public is not likely to feel that it is denied any reasonable visitation of the hospital, for the policy, wise, as we believe, of the present administration, permitting any persons of reputable standing to inspect the institution, is sufficiently widely known, and has already favorably educated the surrounding communities concerning the kindness and skill with which the patients are treated.

We are very favorably impressed with the quietness with which nearly one thousand patients are lodged, fed, exercised and controlled, notwithstanding their mental deficiencies and aberrations, and with the system which provides them with all the requisites for healthy living.

The fact becomes more and more apparent that the officers of the asylum intend that their training school for nurses shall give as thorough instruction and drill as the time and zeal of the pupils will allow. They certainly have not spared themselves any necessary effort. We doubt whether there is any school for a similar purpose where the topics for instruction have been better selected, or treated in a clearer or more practical manner, or have been more intelligently used by the pupils. The annual examination showed an extent and thoroughness of instruction beyond that of any previous year.

One of our number, after visits made in the month of January, wrote : " Another need is that of an isolated building to which the attendants and members of the training school can from time to time retire for rest and relaxation. Their efficiency would certainly be increased by occasional absence from the sights and sounds of the wards, among which at present they constantly live and move. It is to be taken into account that the insane are no longer entrusted to the care of keepers, but are placed under the supervision of men and women who should rank as kind and intelligent medical assistants, and are to be treated as such. It is on both the training and physical well-being of these attendants that the treatment of the patients largely depends. Anything done to improve their health or indulge their reasonable wants will soon manifest its result in their works and ways." We are accordingly much gratified at the prospect of the preparation of a building in which the nurses can, when off duty, find rest and retirement from the nervous strain to which constant association with the insane subjects them.

The same visitor writes again : " I notice with regret that the male attendants are still destitute of any other distinguishing mark than a small and inconspicuous badge." As stated in our report last year, we believe that some article of clothing or badge, more conspicuous from all parts of the room than the one at present worn, might result in more perfect control of the few who at times are inclined to disorder and violence, and perhaps give a sense of security to others who would thus easily perceive the presence of a guardian.

We greatly regret the withdrawal from our Board of two of its most useful and faithful members, one by reason of bodily infirmities, the other because of the claims of other important

interests : Dr. Francis A. Howe of Newburyport, whose skill as a general practitioner and whose familiarity with the work and needs of the hospital gave great value to his counsel ; and Dr. George F. Jelly of Boston, whose long experience in the treatment of the insane peculiarly fitted him for the services our members are requested to render.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Consulting Board.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Chairman.

Boston, Oct. 2, 1895.

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL STATISTICS,

1894-95.

I. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1894,	444	459	903	—	—	—	2	1	3	446	460	906
Admitted within the year,	212	152	364	—	3	3	3	2	5	215	157	372
Whole number of cases within the year,	656	611	1,267	—	3	3	5	3	8	661	617	1,278
Discharged within the year,	182	144	326	—	2	2	1	1	2	183	147	330
Viz.: as recovered,*	38	21	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	21	59
much improved,*	19	21	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	21	40
improved,*	32	26	58	—	2	2	—	—	—	32	28	60
not improved,*	36	30	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	30	66
not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
Deaths,	57	46	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	46	103
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1895,	474	467	941	—	1	1	4	2	6	478	470	948
Viz.: supported as State patients,	108	69	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	69	177
town patients,	317	340	657	—	1	1	—	1	1	317	342	659
private patients,	49	58	107	—	—	—	4	1	5	53	59	112
Number of different persons within the year,	651	608	1,259	—	3	3	5	3	8	656	614	1,270
Persons admitted,	211	152	363	—	3	3	3	2	5	214	157	371
Persons recovered,	36	21	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	21	57
Daily average number of patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469	466	935
Viz.: State patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	310	340	650
town patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	63	171
private patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	63	114

* At time of leaving hospital.

2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1894.												
October, .	13	10	23	16	14	30	3	2	5	445.645	454.355	900.000
November, .	20	10	30	16	10	26	5	—	5	442.800	453.100	895.900
December, .	26	19	45	13	7	20	5	2	7	447.451	458.741	906.192
1895.												
January, .	19	14	33	9	10	19	6	3	9	461.967	470.258	932.225
February, .	15	6	21	8	8	16	2	5	7	472.214	468.392	940.606
March, .	18	9	27	14	9	23	5	3	8	478.161	470.774	948.935
April, .	23	20	43	19	10	29	4	3	7	480.600	478.500	959.100
May, .	15	9	24	23	21	44	8	4	12	482.774	471.354	954.128
June, .	23	13	36	14	17	31	1	10	11	479.766	462.600	942.366
July, .	20	21	41	18	13	31	3	4	7	484.064	468.516	952.580
August, .	8	14	22	24	10	34	11	2	13	475.741	471.290	947.031
September, .	15	12	27	9	18	27	4	8	12	474.033	471.166	945.199
Total of cases, .	215	157	372	183	147	330	57	46	103	—	—	—
Total of persons, .	214	157	371	181	146	327	57	46	103	—	—	—
Daily average, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468.768	466.587	935.355

3. — *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	185	127	312	—	—	—
Second,	21	19	40	9	4	13
Third,	4	4	8	1	5	6
Fourth,	2	3	5	4	3	7
Fifth,	2	2	4	3	—	3
Sixth,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Seventh,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eighth,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total of cases, . . .	215	157	372	21	13	34
Total of persons, . .	214	157	371	14	10	24

4. — *Relations to Hospital of Persons admitted.*

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, . . .	164	107	271
Former inmates of this hospital only, . . .	24	19	43
of other hospitals only, . . .	21	20	41
of this and other hospitals, . . .	5	11	16
Total of persons,	214	157	371

5. — *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex County,	153	96	249
Middlesex County,	41	42	83
Suffolk County,	20	19	39
Total,	214	157	371
Cities or towns,	175	123	298
Country districts,	39	34	73

6. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts,	96	48	55	42	20	24	138	68	79
Maine,	11	20	16	15	8	14	26	28	30
New Hampshire,	12	15	13	3	8	6	15	23	19
Vermont,	3	2	2	5	4	1	8	6	3
Rhode Island,	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1
Connecticut,	2	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	-
New Jersey,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
New York,	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	4
Michigan,	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Iowa,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Virginia,	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2
Kentucky,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
British Provinces,	19	22	22	26	18	16	45	40	38
England,	5	11	9	5	7	7	10	18	16
Scotland,	1	2	3	5	6	6	6	8	9
Ireland,	43	67	67	39	49	50	82	116	117
Germany,	5	5	5	3	2	2	8	7	7
Denmark,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Sweden,	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5
Russia,	4	4	4	1	1	1	5	5	5
France,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Italy,	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	4
Crete,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
China,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
At sea,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Unknown,	-	4	5	3	24	22	3	28	27
Totals,	214	214	214	157	157	157	371	371	371

7. — *Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSIONS.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	81	48	129	79	54	133	25	25	50	185	127	312
Second,	10	6	16	9	10	19	1	3	4	20	19	39
Third,	1	—	1	2	3	5	1	1	2	4	4	8
Fourth,	1	—	1	1	3	4	—	—	—	2	3	5
Fifth,	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	4
Sixth,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Seventh,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	96	54	150	91	74	165	27	29	56	214	157	371

8. — *Occupations of Persons admitted.*

MALES.					
Agents,	2	Fishermen,	4		
Bakers,	2	Hatters,	2		
Barber,	1	Horse trader,	1		
Blacksmiths,	2	Hostlers,	2		
Book-keepers,	4	Jewellers,	2		
Box makers,	2	Journalist,	1		
Brass finisher,	1	Laborers,	37		
Canvassers,	2	Lawyer,	1		
Carpenters,	11	Machinists,	4		
Carriage trimmer,	1	Manufacturers,	3		
Cigar maker,	1	Merchants,	5		
Cook,	1	Messenger,	1		
Commercial traveller,	1	Needle maker,	1		
Clerks,	8	Operatives,	8		
Curriers,	6	Overseers,	2		
Engineers,	2	Painters,	2		
Expressman,	1	Pedlers,	4		
Farmers,	12	Physicians,	2		

8. — *Occupations of Persons admitted* — Concluded.

MALES.

Plumbers,	2	Student,	1
Poulterer,	1	Teamsters,	3
Printers,	3	Upholsterer,	1
Rope maker,	1	Waiter,	1
Sailor,	1	Watchmen,	2
Shoemakers,	30	Weaver,	1
Socialist,	1	Wood turners,	2
Stationer,	1	Wool sorters,	2
Stable keeper,	1	No occupation,	10
Steam fitter,	1	Unknown,	5
Stone cutters,	2	Total,	214

FEMALES.

Housewives,	30	Seamstresses,	3
Housekeepers,	22	Cook,	1
Domestics,	22	Laundresses,	2
Operatives,	11	Scrub-woman,	1
Weavers,	3	Shoe stitchers,	2
Teacher,	1	No occupation,	22

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF —

Store-keepers,	3	Curriers,	2
Foundry foreman,	1	Freight handler,	1
Bakers,	2	Painter,	1
Laborers,	8	Civil engineer,	1
Jewellers,	2	Carpenter,	1
Coachman,	1	Agents,	2
Pedler,	1	Cabinet maker,	1
Shoemakers,	3	Carriage maker,	1
Weaver,	1	Teamster,	1
Merchant,	1	Watchman,	1
Brakeman,	1	Total,	157

11. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
15 years and less, . . .	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years, . .	9	3	12	8	3	11	1	2	3	-	-	-
20 to 25 years, . . .	18	6	24	16	8	24	2	1	3	1	2	3
25 to 30 years, . . .	17	15	32	22	14	36	-	2	2	1	2	3
30 to 35 years, . . .	13	20	23	19	14	33	2	6	8	2	4	6
35 to 40 years, . . .	22	16	38	23	17	40	11	6	17	3	1	4
40 to 50 years, . . .	24	22	46	29	20	49	7	6	13	12	9	21
50 to 60 years, . . .	19	11	30	18	10	28	9	9	18	8	8	16
60 to 70 years, . . .	14	8	22	18	10	28	16	6	22	13	10	23
70 to 80 years, . . .	5	1	6	9	3	12	6	5	11	12	6	18
Over 80 years,	1	3	4	1	5	6	1	1	2	4	4	8
Unknown,	11	3	14	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
Not insane,	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total persons, . . .	164	107	271	164	107	271	57	46	103	57	46	103
Mean ages,	38	39	38	42	43	42	54	48	51	59	56	58

12. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	4	8	-	3	3	4	7	11
Under 1 month,	50	25	75	12	7	19	62	32	94
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	28	18	46	1	2	3	29	20	49
3 to 6 months,	14	11	25	6	4	10	20	15	35
6 to 12 months,	15	9	24	4	2	6	19	11	30
1 to 2 years,	11	13	24	2	2	4	13	15	28
2 to 5 years,	14	13	27	9	6	15	23	19	42
5 to 10 years,	10	4	14	9	8	17	19	12	31
10 to 20 years,	5	2	7	6	7	13	11	9	20
Over 20 years,	1	3	4	1	4	5	2	7	9
Unknown,	11	2	13	-	3	3	11	5	16
Not insane,	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7
Total cases,	164	107	271	51	50	101	215	157	372
Total persons,	164	107	271	50	50	100	214	157	371
Average in years,	2.90	3.45	3.12	4.44	8.47	6.35	3.29	5.60	4.23

13. — *Forms of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.												AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.		MUCH IMPROVED.		IMPROVED.		NOT IMPROVED.		NOT INSANE.		DIED.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
A.—Insane :—																		
Mania, acute,	15	15	30	2	5	7	2	4	5	3	8	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
chronic,	—	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	5	—	—	—	—
recurrent,	1	6	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute,	21	21	42	5	11	16	3	8	3	3	6	2	2	3	5	—	—	—
chronic,	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
recurrent,	2	2	4	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circular insanity,	—	5	5	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute confusional insanity,	13	1	14	5	—	5	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary,	16	5	21	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
secondary,	11	14	25	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	3	6	9	—	—	—
post paralytic,	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
senile,	18	12	30	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	1	3	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	10	4	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	4	—	—	—
General paralysis,	22	9	31	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	1	3	1	3	4	—	—	—
Primary delusional insanity,	37	38	75	1	—	1	2	7	9	7	14	12	7	19	—	—	—	—
Hypochondriacal insanity,	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity,	34	6	40	21	3	24	4	1	5	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
Delirium tremens,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium of fever,	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inebriety,	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	4	6	—	—	—
Not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Habitual drunkards,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Voluntary patients,	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases,	215	157	372	38	21	59	19	21	40	32	28	60	36	30	66	1	1	2
Total of persons,	214	157	371	36	21	57	19	21	40	32	28	60	36	30	66	1	1	2

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, . . .	33	16	49	17	18	35	26	27	53	33	24	57	1	1	2	54	39	93	164	125	289
Second, . . .	3	4	7	1	—	1	5	1	6	2	5	7	—	—	—	3	5	8	14	15	29
Third, . . .	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Fourth, . . .	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	4
Fifth, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Total of cases, . .	38	21	59	19	21	40	32	28	60	36	30	66	1	1	2	57	46	103	183	147	330
Total of persons, .	36	21	59	19	21	40	32	28	60	36	30	66	1	1	2	57	46	103	181	146	327

15. — Causes of Death.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY CASES.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Pachymeningitis hemorrhagica,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cerebral apoplexy,	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	9
General paralysis,	15	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	19
Epilepsy,	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Exhaustion, — acute mania,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
acute melancholia,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
acute confusional insanity,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
senile dementia,	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
senile dementia and acute bronchitis,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
and chronic bronchitis,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
and pneumonia,	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
and cancer of kidney,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
and acute diarrhoea,	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
and cellulitis,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
and senile gangrene,	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Pneumonia,	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Phthisis,	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Valvular disease of heart,	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Girrhosis of liver,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Cancer of liver,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Chronic nephritis,	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Acute diarrhoea,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Peritonitis,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chronic miliary tuberculosis,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chronic alcoholism,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Septicæmia,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Facial erysipelas,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Carbuncle of lip,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Rupture of bladder,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total,	57	46	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	46	103

18.—Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1895.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.				NEW CASES.																							
				ADMITTED.						DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1894-95.																	
										RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.		
										Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Previous years,	.	1,982	2,103	4,085	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	3	1	7	8	3	5	8	3	5	8					
1887,	.	184	185	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
1888,	.	187	147	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4					
1889,	.	159	133	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2					
1890,	.	171	146	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	5	8					
1891,	.	171	121	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	7	1	8	8					
1892,	.	176	133	309	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	5	2	2	1	3	6	2	2	2	8					
1893,	.	182	146	328	2	-	2	5	6	11	4	6	10	9	8	17	1	8	13	8	21	21					
1894,	.	149	113	262	8	5	13	10	11	21	21	13	34	15	5	20	1	1	2	18	16	34					
1895,	.	185	127	312	22	11	33	22	11	35	26	27	53	33	24	57	1	1	2	54	39	93					
Totals,	.	3,546	3,354	6,900	33	16	49	17	18	35	26	27	53	33	24	57	1	1	2	54	39	93					

18. — *Annual Admissions, etc.* — *Concluded.*

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	READMITTED CASES.																								REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S AD- MISSIONS, SEPT. 30, 1895.
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1894-95.																					
				RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.						
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Previous years,	250	240	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	111	205	
1887, . . .	40	37	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18	31	
1888, . . .	34	34	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	32	63	
1889, . . .	32	27	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	17	39		
1890, . . .	43	26	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	33	56		
1891, . . .	47	27	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	30	63		
1892, . . .	39	39	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	35	73		
1893, . . .	34	32	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	39	58	97	
1894, . . .	38	35	73	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	3	4	68	47	115	
1895, . . .	30	30	60	4	3	7	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	117	89	206	
Totals,	587	527	1,114	5	5	10	2	3	5	6	1	7	3	6	9	-	-	-	3	7	10	478	470	948	

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a report of the finances of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895:—

ASSETS.

Cultivated land, woodland, hospital building, laundry, mechanics building, morgue, boiler house, stable, greenhouse, barn, piggery, cow barn, hennery, storage barn, gas house, oil tank, coal shed, four dwelling-houses and out-buildings,	\$1,512,093 37
--	----------------

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies on hand as per inventory,	\$117,343 13
--	--------------

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1894,	\$29,299 96	
Received from State treasurer,	26,366 75	
from cities and towns,	110,505 84	
from individuals,	34,126 55	
from sales, etc.,	4,310 76	
from interest,	1,054 60	
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: none; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>	\$205,664 46

PAYMENTS.

1. Salaries, wages and labor,	\$61,996 74	
2. Provisions and supplies:—		
Meats of all kinds,	\$13,980 52	
Fish of all kinds,	3,133 85	
Fruit,	821 70	
Vegetables,	1,155 83	
Flour, 1,278 barrels, at \$2.86 $\frac{2}{3}$,	3,662 86	
Grain and meal for table,	857 97	
Grain and meal for stock,	6,098 44	
Tea,	533 61	
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: none; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$30,244 78	\$61,996 74

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$30,244 78	\$61,996 74
2. Provisions and supplies — <i>Con.</i>			
Coffee,	1,183 35		
Chocolate,	136 95		
Sugar,	1,528 27		
Molasses and syrup,	660 88		
Butter,	6,528 00		
Cheese,	680 72		
Eggs,	758 33		
Salt and other groceries,	2,783 76		
All other provisions,	1,770 28		
			46,275 32
3. Clothing,			3,057 24
4. Dry goods,			3,188 25
5. Boots and shoes,			1,152 60
6. Fuel,			11,910 94
7. Gas and oil,			519 55
8. Water,			1,000 00
9. Medicine,			1,007 99
10. Furniture,			1,867 97
11. Beds and bedding,			1,299 34
12. Crockery and glass,			594 82
13. Tin and wooden ware,			442 42
14. Soap,			987 87
15. Transportation and travelling expenses,			3,948 43
16. Expenses of superintendent, trustees and inspector,			707 60
17. Book, stationery and postage,			1,091 43
18. Ordinary repairs,			11,823 42
19. Pipes and fittings,			350 46
20. Gas house,			44 10
21. Machine shop,			388 40
22. Carpenter's shop,			827 36
23. Paint shop,			744 59
24. Farm: —			
Hay,	\$1,529 89		
Stock,	1,504 40		
Tools,	1,401 94		
Fertilizers,	1,320 00		
Blacksmith,	304 35		
			6,060 58
25. Stable,			562 82
26. Miscellaneous,			2,338 47
27. Construction,			11,266 10
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1895,			30,209 65
			<hr/>
			\$205,664 46

LIABILITIES.

Salary and wages due Oct. 1, 1895, . . .	\$5,398 38	
Miscellaneous bills due Oct. 1, 1895, . . .	10,858 68	
Maintenance paid in advance, . . .	94 45	
	<hr/>	\$16,351 51

DUE THE HOSPITAL FOR THE BOARD OF PATIENTS.

From the State,	\$7,200 30	
cities and towns,	28,794 85	
individuals,	8,108 52	
	<hr/>	\$44,103 67

SUMMARY.

Total receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895,	\$176,364 50	
Total payment for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895,	175,454 81	
Balance in favor of the hospital, . . .	<hr/>	\$909 69

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1895,	\$30,209 65	
Bills receivable,	44,103 67	
Total available assets,	<hr/>	\$74,313 32
Total indebtedness unpaid,		16,351 51

Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1895,	\$57,961 81	
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1894,	52,697 49	

Gain in the available assets year ending Sept. 30, 1895,	\$5,264 32
--	------------

Total earnings of the hospital from Oct. 1, 1894, to Sept. 30, 1895,	\$178,971 69	
Total indebtedness incurred,	173,707 37	
Balance in favor of the hospital, . . .	<hr/>	\$5,264 32

Total current expenditures (which is total expenditures less the extraordinary expenses, \$11,266.10),	\$164,188 71	
Dividing this sum by 935, the daily average number of patients, we have the annual cost,	\$175 60	
An weekly average cost of	\$3 37	

HORATIO G. HERRICK,

Treasurer.

LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

Superintendent, per annum,	\$2,500 00
First assistant physician, per annum,	1,800 00
Assistant physician, per annum,	1,200 00
Assistant physician, per annum,	1,000 00
Assistant physician, per annum,	1,000 00
Assistant physician, per annum,	1,000 00
Assistant physician and pathologist,	1,200 00
Steward, per annum,	1,200 00
Treasurer, per annum,	500 00
Clerk, per annum,	700 00
Farmer, including house, per annum,	800 00
Engineer, per annum,	1,060 00
Apothecary and superintendent's clerk, per month,	55 00
Housekeeper, per month,	41 67
Male supervisor, per month,	62 50
Female supervisor, per month,	50 00
Assistant male supervisor, per month,	40 00
Assistant female supervisor, per month,	30 00
Attendants, male, \$20 to \$37 per month.	
Attendants, female, \$15 to \$25 per month.	
Usher, \$16 per month.	
Seamstresses, \$18 and \$20 per month.	
Laundryman, per month,	30 00
Laundry girls, \$14, \$15 and \$16 per month.	
Cooks, male, \$20 and \$55 per month.	
Cooks, female, \$18 and \$25 per month.	
Kitchen men, \$14 to \$18 per month.	
Kitchen girls, \$14 per month.	
Waitresses, \$15 per month	
Chambermaids, \$14 to \$15 per month.	
Bakers, \$25 to \$55 per month.	
Basement men, \$20 per month.	
Porter, \$28 per month.	
Farm hands, \$20 to \$25 per month and board.	
Farm hands, \$40 to \$50 per month.	
Stablemen, \$18 to \$40 per month.	
Gardener, \$55 per month.	
Gardener's assistants, \$12 and \$20 per month.	
Gas engineer, \$40 per month.	

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT.
30, 1895.

Farm.

165 tons English hay at \$15,	\$2,475 00
38 tons meadow hay at \$7,	385 00
186 tons green fodder at \$4,	744 00
431 tons ensilage at \$4,	1,724 00
17 tons oat hay at \$12,	204 00
522 bushels of potatoes at \$0.40,	208 80
265 barrels apples at \$1 25,	331 25
5 barrels pears at \$1,	5 00
360 cords manure at \$5,	1,800 00
300 barrels hen manure at \$0.50,	150 00
500 tons ice at \$0.50,	250 00
12,382 pounds beef at \$0.07½,	928 65
28,480 pounds pork at \$0.07½,	2,136 00
140 pounds veal at \$0.08,	11 20
1,994 pounds poultry at \$0.18,	358 92
4,683 dozen eggs at \$0.22,	1,030 26
289,043 quarts of milk at \$0.04,	11,561 72
Cows and calves sold,	195 00
Pigs sold,	1,256 50
Hides sold,	267 50

\$26,022 80

Garden.

226 bushels beans at \$1,	\$226 00
10,000 heads cabbage at \$0.02,	200 00
700 heads cauliflowers at \$0.03,	21 00
200 bushels carrots at \$0.25,	50 00
75 bushels cucumbers at \$1,	75 00
6,260 dozen corn at \$0.04,	250 40
2,300 heads celery at \$0.04,	92 00
386 bushels beets (table) at \$0.45,	173 70
80 bushels beets (green) at \$0.30,	24 00

Amount carried forward, \$1,112 10

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,112 10
110 bushels lettuce at \$0.60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	66 00
1,158 bushels onions at \$0.45,	.	.	.	.	.	.	521 10
250 bushels parsnips at \$0.75,	.	.	.	.	.	.	187 50
234 bushels peas at \$1.25,	.	.	.	.	.	.	292 50
265 bushels potatoes at \$0.60,	.	.	.	.	.	.	159 00
4,320 pounds rhubarb at \$0.02,	.	.	.	.	.	.	86 40
268 bushels spinach at \$0.30,	.	.	.	.	.	.	80 40
36 bushels pickles at \$1,	.	.	.	.	.	.	36 00
4,678 pounds squash at \$0.01,	.	.	.	.	.	.	46 78
4,350 pounds pumpkins at \$0.00 $\frac{1}{4}$,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 87
437 bushels tomatoes (ripe) at \$0.50,	.	.	.	.	.	.	218 50
184 bushels tomatoes (green) at \$0.25,	.	.	.	.	.	.	46 00
185 bushels turnips (ruta-baga) at \$0.20,	.	.	.	.	.	.	37 00
113 bushels turnips (white) at \$0.20,	.	.	.	.	.	.	22 60
50 bushels dandelions at \$0.50,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00
							<hr/>
							\$2,947 75
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$28,970 55

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 20.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

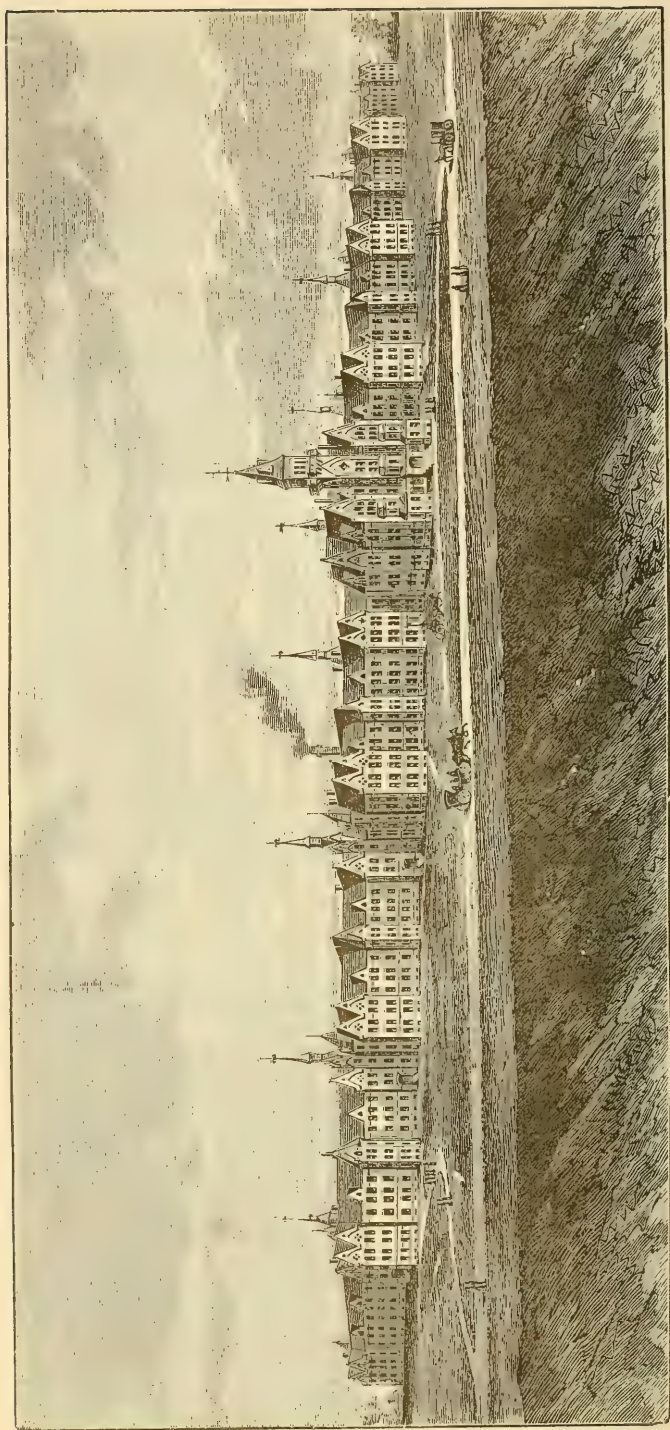
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1897.



STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT DANVERS.

FRONT CENTRE.



1. Dining-Hall.
2. Reception Room.
3. Superintendent's Office.
4. Asst. Superintendent's Office.
5. Business Office.
6. Dispensary.
7. Officers' Dining-Rooms.
8. Lavatory.
9. Dumb Waiter.
10. Closets.
11. Corridors.

REAR CENTRE.

1. Kitchen.
2. Laundry.
3. Pantry.
4. Dining-Room.
5. Linen Room.
6. Store Room.
7. Reception Room.
8. Bakery.
9. Lavatory.
10. Closets.
11. Dumb Waiters.
12. Oven.
13. Corridors.

WINGS.

1. Parlors.
2. Dining-Room.
3. Dormitories.
4. Attendants' Rooms.
5. Private Rooms.
6. Bath Rooms.
- 7.

WINGS.

8. Linen Rooms.
9. Lavatories.
10. Dumb Waiters.
11. Closets.
12. Halls.
13. Ventilating Shafts.
14. Shuttered Rooms.

PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL.

BUILDINGS.

- F. Front Centre.
- E. Rear Centre.
- A, J. Buildings for Excited Patients.
- B, C, H, I. Buildings for Less Exc'd Patients.
- D, G. Buildings for Convalescent Patients.
- K. Boiler House

BOILER HOUSE.

1. Firing Room.
2. Engine and Pump Room.
3. Fan Rooms.
4. Chimney.
5. Coal Bunkers.

Mass.; Danvers State Hospital

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

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NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1897.

CA

Mass. Officials

145-113
21192
1896
B

OFFICERS

OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

SOLON BANCROFT, Secretary,	. . . . .	Reading.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, Chairman,	. . . . .	Bradford.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	. . . . .	Boston.
FLORENCE LYMAN,	. . . . .	Boston.
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,	. . . . .	Danvers.
HARRIET R. LEE,	. . . . .	Salem.
ZINA E. STONE,	. . . . .	Lowell.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES W. PAGE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
EDWARD P. ELLIOT, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
GEORGE P. SPRAGUE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
HARRY H. COLBURN, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JULIA K. CARY, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
WILLIAM L. WORCESTER, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Ass't Physician and Pathologist.</i>
JOHN N. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Steward.</i>
F. E. HUTCHINS,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
ABBOTT A. POOR,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk.</i>
GALEN CLAPP,	. . . . .	<i>Apothecary.</i>
Mrs. JOHN N. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Housekeeper.</i>
ABBY C. CLAPP,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Housekeeper.</i>
ARTHUR S. RICHARDSON,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>
JEWETT B. SWEETSER,	. . . . .	<i>Supervisor Male Dept.</i>
FANNY R. DUDLEY,	{ <i>Supervisor Female Dept. and</i> <i>Principal of Training School.</i>

TREASURER.

HORATIO G. HERRICK,	Lawrence.
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CONSULTING BOARD

OF

PHYSICIANS OF THE DANVERS HOSPITAL.

Dr. CHARLES G. CARLETON,	. . .	291 Essex Street, Lawrence.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	. . .	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	. . .	308 Boston Street, Dorchester.
Dr. FRANCIS A. HOWE,	. . .	Newburyport.
Dr. GEORGE F. JELLY,	. . .	69 Newbury Street, Boston.
Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	. . .	Haverhill.
Dr. THOMAS KITTREDGE,	. . .	24½ Essex Street, Salem.
Dr. HORACE G. LESLIE,	. . .	Amesbury.
Dr. FRANK W. PAGE,	. . .	The Windermere; Boylston Street, Boston.
Dr. GEORGE B. SHATTUCK,	. . .	183 Beacon Street, Boston.
Dr. JOSEPH G. PINKHAM,	. . .	43 Silsbee Street, Lynn.
Dr. SAMUEL W. TORREY,	. . .	Beverly.

Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	. . . . .	<i>Chairman.</i>
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	. . . . .	<i>Secretary.</i>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital present this their nineteenth annual report, and submit herewith for your information the reports of the superintendent, treasurer, Board of Consulting Physicians and required statistics.

As appears from the reports of the superintendent and treasurer, a large amount has been expended for repairs during the past year. For many years we have been able to meet the expenditures required for repairs, as well as all the other expenses of the institution, from the income of the hospital, without asking for an appropriation by the Legislature; but the condition of the roof of the main building is such that it seems absolutely necessary to make a larger outlay, in the near future, in order to put it in a proper condition, than can be met by our ordinary receipts; we shall therefore ask the Legislature at its next session to provide by a special act the funds needed for doing the required work. The amount expended for "construction" is larger than usual. It has been principally used upon the new dining room and corridors connecting it with the wings of the main building. They are now approaching completion, and when finished will enable the officers to make some very desirable changes in the administration of the hospital affairs.

It has been a very busy year in and about the hospital, in making repairs inside and out, reconstructing the roads, reclaiming land and building the new dining room; and the

trustees feel that what has been done could not have been accomplished without the untiring efforts of the superintendent and the co-operation of all working with him.

The farm has yielded good returns under the care of the new farmer; but the vegetable garden, which is another department, has in some respects failed.

The efforts of the gardener to furnish about the hospital building a pleasing display of beds of flowers, foliage plants and ornamental shrubbery, though somewhat interfered with by the building operations which have been going on, have been in the main successful, and the results have afforded much pleasure to the patients and others.

It is evident to all who are interested in the treatment of the insane that every hospital should have special and suitable buildings for the treatment of acute cases; and we feel that the time has come when the State should appropriate a sufficient sum to allow the trustees of this hospital to erect buildings for that purpose, and also a home for nurses. We would call your attention to the remarks of the superintendent and the Board of Consulting Physicians upon this subject in their respective reports, and we shall ask from the Legislature an appropriation of a sum sufficient for constructing the buildings.

For all matters relating to the care of the patients we would refer you to the superintendent's report, which we commend to you. We would also acknowledge our continued confidence in the superintendent and his staff officers and employees, and our satisfaction with the management of the several departments coming under our supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

ORVILLE F. ROGERS,
FLORENCE LYMAN,
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,
ZINA E. STONE,
HARRIET R. LEE,
SOLON BANCROFT,
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON.

Trustees of Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

Herewith is presented the annual report of the operations of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896.

There were 948 patients in the hospital Oct. 1, 1895. During the succeeding twelve months 429 were admitted and 520 were discharged.

The highest number present upon any one day was 984 and the lowest number was 791. The hospital year closes Sept. 30, 1896, with 857 patients.

As far as could be ascertained, but 157 of the 429 admitted were natives of Massachusetts and only 230 were born in the United States.

The cause of the mental disorder was attributed to intemperance in 52 cases, to dissipated and immoral habits in 10 cases, to epilepsy in 19 cases, to old age in 25 cases and to heredity in 46 cases. There were 33 cases of general paralysis, 84 cases of dementia — primary, secondary, senile and post-paralytic — and 92 cases of primary delusional insanity. There were two voluntary commitments and two patients were not insane.

Within the year 520 were discharged. Of these, 59 were classed as recovered, 59 as much improved, 56 as improved, 240 as unimproved, 4 as not insane and 102 died.

The ratio of recoveries, while up to our average for the past ten years, seems low; but the figures, as reported, do not accurately represent the remedial work of the hospital.

Regarding the question of recovery, very much depends upon the personal equation of the physician who makes the diagnosis of the case and tabulates the result of treatment. Again, the rules under which his decisions are made may restrict his action. For example: we discharged as "improved" and "much improved" 114 cases; of these, 12 cases were so nearly restored to normal health that ultimate recovery seemed

assured in a short time without further hospital care and treatment, — as a matter of fact, it is known that several of these cases did make a most satisfactory recovery. Yet with none of them has the hospital claimed the credit of a cure, because a final judgment at the time of discharge is required by the rules of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. Subsequent revision is not allowed, as such changes would cause discrepancy between our annual report and the records kept at the office of the State Board.

Then 25 more of the cases, that were not classed as recovered, exhibited no positive evidence of insanity at the time they were discharged; and yet the hospital gets little if any credit in regard to these cases, because the diagnosis recorded against them — primary delusional insanity for the greater number — and a knowledge of their previous history forbade an optimistic view of their improvement. We could but fear that their apparent recovery was merely a temporary amelioration, pretty certain to be disappointing in the end, and speedily so under special adverse circumstances, such as ill health, the use of liquor, want, etc.

Had our opinion coincided with the opinions of the friends of discharged patients, instead of 59 recoveries during the year we should have claimed 96.

There were 21 escapes, without ensuing calamity, so far as we could learn, and attempts to trace each escaped patient were made.

One hundred and two patients died. General paralysis was the cause of death in 26 cases, cerebral apoplexy in 14 and old age was the chief factor in at least 18 cases. There were but 5 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis.

One man committed suicide. He was a victim of hypochondriacal insanity, and had been in the hospital eleven years. The tone of his vagaries changed from time to time, but during the greater part of his residence here he had been regarded as a suitable subject for parole privileges. On Dec. 6, 1895, he fell, or threw himself, through an open window in the boiler house, landing on the brick pavement, fifteen feet below. Striking on his head, he sustained a comminuted fracture of the skull. While not under observation immediately before the accident, his fall attracted attention and he was

removed to his room immediately. He lived five days without recovering consciousness. During much of that time he was very restless, and it became necessary to restrict the movement of his hands with a leather muff, to prevent removal of bandages and dressings which were applied to his wounds. The medical examiner was summoned, and a notice of the suicide, with explanations in detail, was forwarded to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity.

ACCIDENTS.

Three accidents, resulting in broken bones, have occurred. One man fell from a step-ladder while washing the ward, and sustained a Pott's fracture. One woman, while alone in her room, fell in a fit and broke both bones in her left fore-arm. Another actively excited woman was being firmly held by two nurses, when from a standing position she suddenly threw her whole weight backwards in such a manner that her humerus was broken. A careful investigation led to the conclusion that the bone was abnormally brittle, and that the nurses were exercising reasonable caution in handling the patient. In due time all these patients recovered use of their limbs.

RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

Except in the case of the suicide who survived in a restless and unconscious condition for several days after his skull was fractured, no style or semblance of mechanical restraint was used in this hospital during the year. The seclusion of patients — which is understood to mean locking a patient in a room alone during the day time — has been reduced to a minimum, especially in the female wards. Nine individual female patients were secluded for short periods. The total number of hours of seclusion for the whole number was eighty-six, which would average less than ten hours for each patient. Thirty-nine male patients were secluded for periods varying in duration from one hour to twenty-five days.

This record, with 1,377 patients under treatment during the year, indicates the degree of intelligence and devotion with which the nurses perform their trying and almost thankless work. Restraint and seclusion are avoided in proportion to the intelligence, self-possession, patience and tact exercised by the nurse or attendant.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Each year the time and labor put into the training school increase. At the close of the seventh year of the school there were 4 graduates and 17 in the senior class. Hattie Rutherford, Sarah McKelvie, Zula Norcross and Annie Finlayson were given the school diploma. In all, 28 pupils have graduated from the six classes that have now completed the two years' course.

If the number of graduates were a significant index of the results, we might feel discouraged, as a deal of extra, continuous and systematic work is necessary to maintain an efficient training school. But we are satisfied that the hospital is amply repaid for this special work, through the better service of the pupils and their elevating influence upon the whole body of hospital employees. It seems wiser to maintain a high standard of requirements in the school rather than to bestow its diplomas upon a large number of poorly instructed graduates. At the same time, it cannot be expected that the ordinary attendant, when he enters the service of the hospital, is in any proper sense qualified to assume charge and control of insane patients; therefore all new-comers engaged in ward work are required to purchase and study certain books on nursing, and attend the regular class work and lectures for at least one year. Compliance with this requirement, however, does not signify that one is a pupil in the training school. A voluntary agreement to take the special two years' course is required of all who become pupils.

Mrs. Dudley is obliged to spend so much time in connection with the school work that the services of a second assistant supervisor have been required.

Two married female graduates of the training school have been transferred to the male wing, where they assist their husbands, who have charge of wards. The presence and labors of these nurses in the men's wards have been most salutary and beneficial.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

While Dr. Worcester has not been able to enter upon elaborate research in the pathological department, owing to the unfinished condition of the building early in the year, and the

regular ward work he has done, substituting for Dr. Cary, considerable work of a scientific and practical nature has been accomplished there throughout the year, and during the past three months he has devoted his whole time to this department. Dr. Worcester summarizes his work as follows:—

Thorough post-mortem examinations have been made of all the cases, thirty-six in number, in which permission could be obtained. With exception of a few cases in which it was not allowed to open the head, the brain has been examined in each case, and a microscopical study of its substance made. Histological examination has also been made of other diseased organs whenever they promised interesting results.

The systematic examination of urine, with reference to the connection between renal disease and insanity, begun last year, has been continued. Apart from my service on the lower floor of the female department, I have made frequent visits to the wards, have examined and made notes on cases of special interest, photographed patients and pathological specimens, examined blood and sputum microscopically, and in general have endeavored to contribute, to the best of my ability, to the study of the various morbid conditions found among our patients during life, as well as after death.

During the year I have published reports of "A case of general paresis of long duration," in the "American Journal of Insanity," and of "A case of Acromegaly," with Autopsy, in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal." A paper on "Paraphasia, with Word-Deafness," read at the meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association, will appear in the forthcoming number of the "American Journal of Insanity." A paper on "The Pathology of Insanity," prepared at the request of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, is ready for publication, and papers on other pathological subjects are in preparation.

Before leaving the hospital, Dr. Frederick L. Hills analyzed above five hundred specimens of urine, to ascertain the amount of urea and uric acid in each. His tabulations were given in a paper which also explained the relations between varying amounts of uric acid and the clinical symptoms of patients under his observation. This paper has been published within the year in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

Dr. Geo. P. Sprague has taken up a careful study of the blood. He has written an article, "The diagnostic value of blood examination," based upon his examinations of blood

obtained from patients under his care. His article was also published during the year in the "New York Medical Record."

While yet in its infancy, we are already reaping substantial benefits from the new pathological department.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Repairs and construction have progressed steadily, but not as rapidly as we expected a year ago. The laboratory and the laundry are completed, and have been in daily use for several months. The large dining room and covered approaches to it are nearly finished. The serving room and the central bath room are well advanced, and can be finished within two or three months.

The floors in several wards have been wholly replaced, and several other wards can never be put in a satisfactory condition until they are repaired in the same way.

Twenty-one hundred tons of broken trap-rock have been purchased, and used in repairing the macadam roads around the hospital and in the grounds. This work nearly completes necessary repairs upon our roads and walks, which have cost the hospital more than \$10,000 within four years.

Experimental repairs have been made upon small sections of the hospital roof. The conditions found to exist and the success of the alterations made will aid in deciding how best to repair our extensive and defective roofs.

REQUIREMENTS.

As soon as the rain bath and douche room are ready for general use, the plumbing in the ward bath rooms must be replaced by new fittings.

Removing 177 chronic patients to the Medfield Asylum affected our ward conditions but slightly. Previous to the time of transfer about 150 patients slept in the attic dormitories. There have always existed grave objections to the use of the attics for such a purpose; consequently, the fourth-floor dormitories were discontinued, and their occupants were assigned to the ward cots vacated by the transfer. As a result of this change, there is less confusion in managing the patients, who now sleep in spacious, well-ventilated halls, and are under constant watch and guard throughout the night.

More than one-half of the twenty-four wards of the hospital are now under supervision at night, as well as during the day time, because day rooms are converted into associate dormitories at night by the use of movable cot beds. So long as the ventilation of the day room is under positive control, I hold that this double use of the space is not only economical but is far from being objectionable; especially is this the case under conditions that exist here.

There is no escape from the conclusion that this hospital will always have to provide for a large number of chronic cases, and this cot-bed system will no doubt remain a permanent feature of our management. The chief objection to this practice is its unfavorable influence upon acute and curable cases; and I am more than ever convinced that a separate ward or building, constructed with special regard to the requirements of acute cases, must be built to perfect the hospital feature of this institution.

Then I must again urge upon your attention — and for the third year — the pressing need of a detached building for the nurses. Besides the demand for more rooms, which arises because we now have twice as many nurses as in the early days of the hospital, the standards of care and nursing have been raised; and this expanded idea of the nurses' duty and office should be met with a parallel improvement in the nurses' accommodations and surroundings. It is impossible at present to provide the training-school pupils with such quiet and comfortable rooms as their important services merit.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Construction of the new dining room and the extensive repairing done this year have cost more than the hospital earned above ordinary running expenses; consequently, we have cut down our working capital about \$16,000. This deficiency would have been reduced one-half had not the income of the hospital been greatly cut down the last quarter in consequence of the large transfer of patients to Medfield the last of June.

The treasurer returns the cost of maintenance per week as \$3.55.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND DONATIONS.

Patients had opportunity to attend thirty weekly dances and the usual holiday entertainments.

Rev. C. M. Geer of Danvers gave a course of five lectures on subjects connected with Europe and the east.

We have been favored with a large number of dramatic entertainments exceptionally well performed.

The Vincent Dramatic Club, Mr. William V. MacGill, Cambridgeport, manager, has given the following list of plays—embracing comedy, comedietta and farce—in a most artistic manner: “Lords of Creation,” “Lord Chumley,” “Poor Pilli-coddy,” “Sarah’s Young Man,” “Simpson & Co.,” “A Happy Pair,” “A Bad Penny,” “A Quiet Family,” “Six to One,” and “Mr. Bob.”

Mr. Gillette’s “Private Secretary” was most successfully given by Mr. Benj. W. Foster of Jamaica Plain and his friends. “Once Upon a Time” was also well rendered by the Salem Dramatic Company.

The annual concert was given by Mr. Geo. Bridgham and his friends.

Readings, and lectures with stereopticon views, legerdemain, etc., have filled the programme for several other evenings.

A large number of Christmas presents were furnished by Miss Harriet R. Lee of Salem and Miss Florence Lyman of Boston; Mrs. C. C. Dunbar of Boston supplied Christmas presents for the patients in one ward.

Interesting reading matter, such as books, illustrated English and American papers, magazines, pamphlets and newspapers have been generously contributed by Miss Harriet R. Lee, Miss Annie Gray of Boston, Mrs. Henry Saltonstall of Lynnfield, Mrs. Peter C. Brooks of Boston, Mr. J. G. Brown of Andover and the Exchange News Room, Peabody.

The hospital has received gratuitously each number, as issued, of the “Georgetown Advocate,” the “Rosary Magazine,” and the “Massachusetts Ploughman.” The J. C. Ayer Company contributed five hundred almanacs.

Mrs. C. C. Dunbar of Boston set up, at her own expense, a marble head stone to mark the grave of a deceased patient in whom she was much interested.

OFFICERS.

After four years of faithful and efficient service here as assistant physician, Dr. Frederick L. Hills resigned in May last, to accept a more desirable position at the Asylum for Insane, Concord, N. H.

To complete the medical staff, Dr. Harry H. Colburn, who had been house physician at the Salem hospital for a year, was elected July 1.

Dr. David E. Allen has been employed several months as medical interne.

As the new dining room will increase the duties of the housekeeper's department, it is thought best to make some changes at once; accordingly, we shall commence the next year with Mrs. John N. Lacey as housekeeper and Miss Abby C. Clapp of Reading as assistant housekeeper.

Mrs. Margaret J. Hamilton has been promoted from head attendant on A 1 to assistant supervisor, and Miss Kate R. Murray from night watch to night supervisor.

In the death of Dr. A. H. Johnson of Salem, chairman of the Consulting Board of Physicians, the institution sustained a great loss. For years he had taken such a keen and sympathetic interest in our work, especially in the training school, that employees as well as officers looked upon him as a true friend and wise counsellor.

The sudden death of Mr. Charles H. Dudley, who has been connected with the hospital for eighteen years, and was assistant supervisor for seventeen years, was a great shock to all, and his many friends will long regard his death as a personal loss.

No one can recognize and appreciate more fully than I do the excellent and important service rendered by my associate officers and many other individual workers in this active hospital community, and I am deeply grateful to your Board for the constant encouragement and cordial support received the past year.

CHARLES W. PAGE.

REPORT OF CONSULTING BOARD.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

GENTLEMEN : — It is but fitting that this Board, whose province it is to endeavor to promote the general welfare of the inmates of the hospital, and therefore to be on the watch for deficiencies in management and supply, should once more, while still calling attention to certain needs, acknowledge its general satisfaction. In the words of one of its members, it finds “the air in the buildings pure, the food of good quality, improvements in the nursing and care of patients, and an active interest on the part of the staff in the pursuit of scientific study calculated to improve knowledge in regard to the insane.”

The Board is glad to note the excellent health of the inmates, the continuing energy on the part of the officers of the hospital, the partial relief and improvement from the removal to the asylum at Medfield of some of the overcrowding patients, and the exhibition in general of a wise administrative faculty.

It regrets to observe, also, the continued existence of certain faults, to which it has from time to time called attention, part of them no doubt less easily remediable than others.

For example, there is still need of a wider separation of the acute from the chronic cases, the curable from the incurable, to the advantage of both. The present condition of things is a manifest injustice to the former, especially.

Again, it is still a matter of difficulty to discern the attendants from the patients in the male wards. It is a belief that has been reiterated by the Board, that there should be worn by the male attendants a uniform, or, in default of that, a badge of such size and prominence that the distinction could be readily made. It seems to us that a uniform of itself serves to create an authority that might be otherwise lacking, and certainly to add emphasis to what may be already present.

It is a fair matter for consideration, too, whether there might not be increased facilities for the employment and amusement of the insane, as, for example, by the introduction of bowling alleys.

It has been suggested in some quarters that there has been an excess of "restraint" in the management of patients at Danvers. This Board has failed to observe it. Rather, it has inclined to the belief that Danvers has been among the most noteworthy institutions in doing away with undue "restraint" and in promoting the freedom that is one of the most marked features of the modern method in dealing with the insane.

The training school, one of the most important agencies connected with the institution, deserves the heartiest support; and, if there are any measures that will tend to popularize it with the nurses or assist in making their attendance easier, they should be adopted. Difficult and wearisome as the task of caring for the insane must often be, it would be a matter for deep regret did the nurses fail to avail themselves of any opportunity for self-improvement.

It is with unusual regret that the Board is called upon to note the loss by death of one of its oldest and most valued members, Dr. A. H. Johnson of Salem, who had been connected with the Board ever since its formation, and its chairman since the resignation of Dr. Cushing. Dr. Johnson was a man of wide intelligence, of scholarship, of professional enthusiasm and of eminence among his fellow practitioners, having been honored with the presidency of the State medical society. He had an unfailing and hearty interest in the hospital, and was perhaps better acquainted with the minuter details of its management than any other member of the Board. He was one of a small class of men whose unsalaried services are worth something, and whose associates desire to freely and sincerely acknowledge them.

In behalf of the Board.

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Boston, Oct. 7, 1896.

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL STATISTICS,

1895-96.

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct 1, 1895,	474	467	941	—	1	1	4	2	6	478	470	948
Admitted within the year,	207	220	427	—	—	—	2	—	—	209	220	429
Whole number of cases within the year,	681	687	1,368	—	1	1	6	2	8	687	690	1,377
Discharged within the year,	293	224	517	—	1	1	2	—	2	295	225	520
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving hospital,	34	25	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	25	59
much improved,	28	31	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	31	59
improved,	24	31	55	—	—	—	1	—	1	25	31	56
not improved,	147	93	240	—	—	—	147	—	147	147	93	240
not insane,	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	4
deaths,	59	43	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	43	102
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	388	463	851	—	—	—	4	2	6	392	465	857
Viz.: supported as State patients,	99	81	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	81	180
town patients,	248	320	568	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	320	568
private patients,	41	62	103	—	—	—	4	2	6	45	64	109
Number of different patients within the year,	672	683	1,355	—	1	1	6	2	8	678	686	1,364
Persons admitted,	207	218	425	—	—	—	2	—	2	209	218	427
Persons recovered,	34	25	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	25	59
Daily average number of patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	443	471	914
Viz.: State patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	63	155
town patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305	347	652
private patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	61	107

2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.			ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
			Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1895.														
October, .	.	.	13	14	27	32	18	50	9	3	12	461.838	464.612	926.450
November, .	.	.	11	10	21	14	13	27	6	3	9	455.866	461.200	916.566
December, .	.	.	15	13	28	16	11	27	7	4	11	454.548	458.580	913.128
1896.														
January, .	.	.	15	9	24	6	9	15	3	4	7	457.064	464.161	921.225
February, .	.	.	27	34	61	10	5	15	4	2	6	475.862	480.275	956.137
March, .	.	.	15	16	31	23	11	34	6	7	13	477.419	500.193	977.612
April, .	.	.	19	21	40	19	22	41	5	6	11	470.800	499.600	970.400
May, .	.	.	13	17	30	16	18	34	5	3	8	470.870	498.032	968.902
June, .	.	.	13	18	31	119	79	198	2	1	3	441.600	480.933	922.533
July, .	.	.	26	15	41	11	11	22	2	1	3	374.129	433.677	807.806
August, .	.	.	27	39	66	15	17	32	8	7	15	385.419	451.064	836.483
September, .	.	.	15	14	29	14	11	25	2	2	4	390.100	464.100	854.200
Total of cases, .	.	.	209	220	429	295	225	520	59	43	102	-	-	-
Total of persons, .	.	.	209	218	427	295	225	520	59	43	102	-	-	-
Daily average, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	442.917	471.368	914.286

3. — *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	179	190	369	—	—	—
Second,	26	25	51	6	4	10
Third,	2	4	6	1	3	4
Fourth,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fifth,	1	—	1	4	—	4
Sixth,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Total of cases, . . .	209	220	429	14	7	21
Total of persons, . . .	209	218	427	9	7	16

4. — *Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.*

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, . . .	158	168	326
Former inmates of this hospital only, . . .	25	22	47
of other hospitals only, . . .	21	23	44
of this and other hospitals, . . .	5	5	10
Total of persons,	209	218	427

5. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts, . . .	86	36	38	71	28	26	157	64	64
Maine,	14	17	20	11	9	10	25	26	30
New Hampshire, . . .	9	10	8	13	8	11	22	18	19
Vermont,	5	2	-	1	2	3	6	4	3
Rhode Island,	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
Connecticut,	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1
New York,	3	3	4	4	3	1	7	6	5
Pennsylvania,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ohio,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indiana,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Illinois,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Maryland,	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-
Virginia,	2	3	4	2	1	1	4	4	5
North Carolina, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
British Provinces, . .	16	13	13	30	11	13	46	24	26
England,	12	17	16	7	5	5	19	22	21
Scotland,	3	6	6	2	5	3	5	11	9
Ireland,	32	70	68	55	66	66	87	136	134
Wales,	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1
Norway,	2	2	2	-	1	-	2	3	2
Sweden,	5	5	5	4	4	4	9	9	9
Denmark,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Russia,	4	4	4	3	3	3	7	7	7
France,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Germany,	7	8	7	6	6	7	13	14	14
Spain,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Italy,	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	2
Greece,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
At sea,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Unknown,	1	9	9	2	60	62	3	69	71
Totals,	209	209	209	218	218	218	427	427	427

6. — *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex County,	122	108	230
Middlesex County,	40	50	90
Suffolk County,	46	59	105
Plymouth County,	1	—	1
Hampden County.	—	1	1
Total,	209	218	427
Cities or large towns,	173	176	349
Country districts,	36	42	78

7. — *Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSIONS.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	83	64	147	75	82	157	21	44	65	179	190	369
Second,	14	11	25	10	9	19	2	3	5	26	23	49
Third,	1	3	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	4	6
Fourth,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fifth,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sixth,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals,	99	79	178	87	92	179	23	47	70	209	218	427

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted.*

MALES.

Actor,	1	Lawyer,	1
Agents,	3	Laborers,	23
Artist,	1	Liquor dealer,	1
Book-keepers,	4	Machinists,	7
Baggage master,	1	Millwright,	1
Bootblacks,	2	Musician,	1
Blacksmiths,	2	Masons,	2
Box maker,	1	Milkmen,	2
Block maker,	1	Merchants,	4
Butcher,	1	Operatives,	7
Car repairer,	1	Overseer,	1
Cook,	1	Painters,	5
Confectioner,	1	Printers,	3
Carpenters,	8	Pedler,	1
Curriers,	11	Physicians,	2
Clerks,	6	Paper maker,	1
Coachmen,	2	Reed worker,	1
Conductors,	2	Roofer,	1
Dyer,	1	Shoemakers,	28
Druggist,	1	Sexton,	1
Electrician,	1	Students,	5
Farmers,	3	Stone cutters,	3
Fishermen,	2	Steward,	1
Firemen,	2	Steam-fitters,	2
Gardener,	1	Sailors,	3
Grocers,	3	Sailmaker,	1
Hatter,	1	Salesmen,	3
Hostlers,	3	Soapstone worker,	1
Iron moulders,	2	Truss maker,	1
Janitor,	1	Tailors,	2
Jeweller,	1	Teamsters,	5

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted* — Concluded.

MALES.					
Upholsterer,	1	Wool sorter,	1		
Wheelwright,	1	No occupation,	11		
Waiters,	2	Unknown,	1		
Watchman,	1	Total,	209		

FEMALES.					
Housewives,	21	Teachers,	2		
Housekeepers,	11	Cooks,	2		
Domestics,	16	Bookbinder,	1		
Operatives,	7	None,	26		
Tailoresses,	2				

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF —

Farmer,	17	Policeman,	1		
Operative,	13	Mechanic,	6		
Steam-fitter,	1	Merchant,	8		
Morocco dresser,	4	Lawyer,	1		
Grocer,	3	Wheelwright,	1		
Livery man,	1	Baker,	2		
Liquor dealer,	1	Motorman,	1		
Cabinet maker,	2	Cigar maker,	1		
Fisherman,	4	Clerk,	6		
Laborer,	32	Tailor,	2		
Shoemaker,	9	Sea captain,	1		
Chairmaker,	1	Distiller,	1		
Carpenter,	6	Barber,	1		
Painter,	2	Physician,	1		
Ship builder,	1	Total,	218		

9. — Probable Causes of Disease in Persons admitted.

CAUSES.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.						INSANE.						HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.						VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.									
	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.			
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	
Intemperance,	36	16	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12	4	26	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereditary,	26	20	46	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital,	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Old age,	13	12	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Epilepsy,	9	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injury to head,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apoplexy,	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stroke,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disipation,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Physical overwork,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Opium habit,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abuse of drugs,	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shock from burn,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ill health,	2	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syphilis,	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Typhoid fever,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Locomotor ataxia,	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
La grippe,	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Menopause,	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mental overwork,	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Business trouble,	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Domestic trouble,	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maturation,	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imprisonment,	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loss of employment,	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fright,	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grief,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not insane,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unknown,	81	82	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals,	207	218	425	-	-	-	2	-	-	16	12	28	34	20	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

10. — *Record of Cases admitted within the Year.*

PATIENTS.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted,	207	220	427	—	—	—	2	—	2	209	220	429
Discharged recovered,	20	18	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	18	38
much improved,	16	15	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	15	31
improved,	13	16	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	16	29
not improved,	15	9	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	24
not insane,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Died,	17	16	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	16	33
Remaining Sept. 30, 1896,	125	145	270	—	—	—	2	—	2	127	145	272
Number likely to recover or improve,	39	42	81	—	—	—	2	—	2	41	42	83

11. — *Age of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Deaths.*

AGES.	PERSON FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years and less, . . .	3	2	5	-	1	1	6	-	6	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years, . .	8	7	15	9	4	13	1	1	2	2	-	2
20 to 25 years, . . .	19	18	37	19	20	39	1	1	2	4	-	4
25 to 30 years, . . .	22	20	42	23	20	43	3	5	8	3	2	5
30 to 35 years, . . .	20	14	34	20	19	39	10	2	12	2	3	5
35 to 40 years, . . .	14	23	37	14	22	36	3	3	6	8	1	9
40 to 50 years, . . .	25	21	46	32	28	60	6	12	18	9	5	14
50 to 60 years, . . .	15	20	35	22	27	49	11	9	20	9	11	20
60 to 70 years, . . .	6	7	13	6	12	18	6	7	13	8	8	16
70 to 80 years, . . .	7	6	13	9	10	19	7	2	9	13	9	22
Over 80 years,	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	1	1	1	4	5
Unknown,	11	25	36	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Not insane,	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total persons, . . .	158	168	326	158	168	326	59	43	102	59	43	102
Mean ages,	37	40	39	40	42	41	44	48	46	52	59	55

12. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	-	4	1	-	1	5	-	5
Under 1 month,	38	29	67	12	2	14	50	31	81
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	29	31	60	3	5	8	32	36	68
3 to 6 months,	15	8	23	4	2	6	19	10	29
6 to 12 months,	15	12	27	3	-	3	18	12	30
1 to 2 years,	9	22	31	5	7	12	14	29	43
2 to 5 years,	24	21	45	8	12	20	32	33	65
5 to 10 years,	7	11	18	6	5	11	13	16	29
10 to 20 years,	2	6	8	6	9	15	8	15	23
Over 20 years,	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Unknown,	13	27	40	1	8	9	14	35	49
Not insane,	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3
Total cases,	158	168	326	51	52	103	209	220	429
Total persons,	158	168	326	51	50	101	209	218	427
Average in years,	2.43	2.60	2.52	4.71	6.29	5.50	3.01	2.87	2.94

13. — Forms of Mental Disease in Cases admitted or discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.												AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.		Totals.
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	
A. — Insane: —																		
Mania, acute,	15	29	44	5	6	11	2	5	7	—	5	5	1	2	3	9	19	28
chronic,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	12	12	—	15	15
recurrent,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Melancholia, acute,	22	25	47	5	11	16	5	7	12	1	2	3	4	1	5	13	27	40
chronic,	2	6	8	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	4	13
recurrent,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Circular insanity,	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Acute confusional insanity,	13	25	38	4	4	8	1	4	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	12	20
Dementia, primary,	12	15	27	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	2	3	—	—	15	9	24
secondary,	5	12	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	29	67
post-paralytic,	4	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	8
senile,	13	16	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	15	8	23
Epileptic insanity,	8	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	13	4	17	10	9	35
General paralysis,	22	11	33	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	4	6	6	—	—	5	20	26
Primary delusional insanity,	46	46	92	—	—	—	1	9	16	7	12	19	38	32	70	19	6	38
Hypochondriacal insanity,	6	3	9	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	—	—	4	5	9
Alcoholic insanity,	39	4	43	19	3	22	4	—	4	1	1	2	17	1	18	2	4	21
Opium habit,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	7	2	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	10	5	15	1	6	18
Not insane,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	3
B. — Habitual drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. — Voluntary patients,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Total of cases,	209	220	429	34	25	59	28	31	59	25	31	56	147	93	240	2	43	255
Total of persons,	209	218	427	34	25	59	28	31	59	25	31	56	147	93	240	2	43	255

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	30	23	53	22	28	50	21	26	47	120	80	200	2	1	3	54	40	94	249	198	447
Second,	3	1	4	4	2	6	3	3	6	22	9	31	-	-	-	4	1	5	36	16	52
Third,	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
Fourth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5
Fifth,	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3
Sixth,	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total of cases,	34	25	59	28	31	59	25	31	56	147	93	240	2	2	4	59	43	102	295	225	520
Total of persons,	34	25	59	28	31	59	25	31	56	147	93	240	2	2	4	59	43	102	295	225	520

15. — Causes of Death.

CAUSES.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Acute meningitis,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Cerebral apoplexy,	10	4	14	-	-	-	10	4	14	10	4	14
General paralysis,	19	7	26	-	-	-	19	7	26	19	7	26
Epilepsy,	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3
Epilepsy and gangrene of lung,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Exhaustion, acute mania,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
acute melancholia,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
chronic melancholia,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
senile dementia,	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	4	6
and pneumonia,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
and valvular disease,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
and diarrhoea,	2	5	7	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	5	7
and cellulitis,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Locomotor ataxia,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Multiple neuritis,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Acute pleurisy,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Pneumo-thorax,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Acute bronchitis,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Acute lobar pneumonia,	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	4

	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5
Phthisis pulmonalis, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pulmonary hemorrhage, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Valvular disease of heart,	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fatty degeneration of heart,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aortic aneurism,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhage from stomach,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carcinoma of pancreas,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic nephritis,	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Acute enteritis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senile gangrene and acute peritonitis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acromegaly,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pernicious anæmia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burns and pneumonia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic morphinism and surgical shock,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fracture of skull — suicide,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals,	59	43	102	59	43	102	59	43	102

18. — Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1896.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	NEW CASES.																			
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.																
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.	
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Previous years,	2,166	2,288	4,454	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	35	67	3	8	11	3	-
1888,	187	147	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	13	2	-	2	2	-
1889,	159	133	292	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	-	2	2	-
1890,	171	146	317	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	8	10	10	10	2	1	3	3	-
1891,	171	121	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	1	1	-
1892,	176	133	309	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	3	12	9	21	-	-	2	2	-
1893,	182	146	328	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	5	16	-	-	1	1	-
1894,	149	113	262	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	2	6	20	14	34	-	-	3	4	-
1895,	185	127	312	10	3	13	6	6	12	6	6	28	21	7	28	1	-	11	6	17
1896,	179	190	369	20	18	38	13	15	28	13	16	29	15	9	24	1	1	16	16	32
Totals,	3,725	3,544	7,269	30	23	53	22	28	50	21	26	47	120	80	200	2	1	40	54	94

18. — *Annual Admissions, etc.* — Concluded.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	RE-ADMITTED CASES.												REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS SEPT. 30, 1896.								
	DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.																				
	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Previous years,	290	277	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	3	-	-	3	-	-	63	83	146
1888,	34	34	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	28	45
1889,	32	27	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	13	28
1890,	43	26	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	20	35
1891,	47	27	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	26	51
1892,	39	39	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	26	46
1893,	34	32	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	44	64
1894,	38	35	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	28	66
1895,	30	30	60	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	52	52	104
1896,	30	30	60	3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	145	272
Totals,	617	557	1,174	4	2	6	6	3	9	4	5	9	27	13	40	-	1	1	392	465	857

19. — Relapsed Cases admitted in Each Year and discharged in 1895-96.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THE HOSPITAL.																	REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1896.						
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1895-96.																				
				RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.					DIED.			
Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.				
Previous years,	101	103	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	5			
1888,	8	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
1889,	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
1890,	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
1891,	17	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1			
1892,	9	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
1893,	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2			
1894,	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
1895,	14	10	24	1	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2			
1896,	9	7	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4			
Total,	194	179	373	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	2	2	6	1	7	-	-	2	1	3	19			
																					35			

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a report of the finances of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896 : —

ASSETS.

Cultivated land, woodland, hospital buildings, dining hall, laundry, mechanics' building, morgue, boiler house, stable, greenhouse, barn, piggery, cow barn, hennery, storage barn, gas house, oil tank, coal shed, four dwelling-houses and out buildings,	\$1,512,469 37
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PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies on hand as per inventory,	\$122,113 47
--	--------------

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1895,	\$30,209 65
Received from State treasurer,	28,043 21
from cities and towns,	114,013 38
from individuals,	33,570 42
from sales, etc.,	3,804 09
from interest,	928 84
	\$210,569 59

PAYMENTS.

1. Salaries, wages and labor,	\$70,648 73
2. Provisions and supplies : —	
Meats of all kind,	\$13,295 78
Fish of all kind,	3,018 12
Fruit,	1,121 96
Vegetables,	1,176 75
Flour, 1,560 barrels, at \$3.32 per barrel,	5,185 75
Grain and meal for table,	624 40
Grain and meal for stock,	5,487 77
Tea,	486 49
Coffee,	1,535 88
Chocolate,	161 88

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$32,094 78	\$70,648 73
---	-------------	-------------

<i>Amounts brought forward, . . .</i>		\$32,094 78	\$70,648 73
2. Provisions and supplies — <i>Con.</i>			
Sugar,	1,992 40		
Molasses and syrup,	565 18		
Butter,	6,228 41		
Cheese,	727 97		
Eggs,	1,147 35		
Salt and other groceries,	2,506 75		
All other provisions,	2,021 08		
			47,283 92
3. Clothing,			3,497 05
4. Dry goods,			3,791 12
5. Boots and shoes,			1,140 29
6. Fuel,			6,291 73
7. Gas and oil,			925 36
8. Water,			1,000 00
9. Medicine,			1,190 44
10. Furniture,			2,543 20
11. Beds and bedding,			2,198 92
12. Crockery,			485 80
13. Tin ware,			430 94
14. Soap,			1,112 96
15. Transportation,			3,138 66
16. Superintendent's and trustees' expenses,			261 47
17. Books and stationery,			1,273 91
18. Ordinary repairs,			8,089 18
19. Pipes and fittings,			680 03
20. Gas house,			199 79
21. Machine shop,			358 92
22. Carpenter's shop,			633 08
23. Paint shop,			1,321 02
24. Farm: —			
Hay,	\$742 79		
Stock,	2,575 00		
Tools,	1,832 33		
Fertilizer,	781 26		
Blacksmith,	338 55		
			6,269 93
25. Stable,			369 85
26. Miscellaneous,			2,456 45
27. Construction,			20,297 63
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,			22,679 21
			<hr/>
			\$210,569 59

LIABILITIES.

Salary and wages due Oct. 1, 1896,	\$6,443 30		
Miscellaneous,	12,202 50		
Maintenance paid in advance,	105 76		
			<hr/>
			\$18,751 56

DUE THE HOSPITAL FOR THE BOARD OF PATIENTS.

From the State,	\$6,281 97	
From cities and towns,	24,632 82	
From individuals,	6,963 42	
	<hr/>	\$37,878 21

SUMMARY.

Total receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1896,	\$180,359 94	
Total payments for year ending Sept. 30, 1896,	187,890 38	
Balance against the hospital,	<hr/>	\$7,530 44
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1896,	\$22,679 21	
Bills receivable,	37,878 21	
Total available assets,	<hr/>	\$60,557 42
Total indebtedness unpaid,		18,751 56
		<hr/>
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1896,		\$41,805 86
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1895,		57,961 81
		<hr/>
Loss in available assets year ending Sept. 30, 1896,		\$16,155 95
Total earnings of the hospital from Oct. 1,		
1895, to Sept. 30, 1896,	\$174,123 17	
Total indebtedness incurred,	190,279 12	
Balance against the hospital,	<hr/>	\$16,155 95
Total current expenditures (less the extraordinary ex-		
penses, \$20,297.63),		\$167,592 75
Dividing this sum by 914, the daily average number of		
patients, we have the annual cost,		\$183 36
An average weekly cost of		\$3 53

H. G. HERRICK,

Treasurer.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPT. 30, 1896.

Farm.

158 tons English hay at \$15,	\$2,370 00
33 tons meadow hay at \$7,.	231 00
175 tons green fodder at \$4,	700 00
410 tons ensilage at \$4,	1,640 00
26 tons oats at \$12,	312 00
800 barrels apples at \$0.75,	600 00
375 cords of manure at \$5,	1,875 00
300 barrels hen manure at \$0.50,	150 00
850 tons ice at \$0.50,	425 00
7,100 pounds beef at \$0 07,	497 00
20,424 pounds pork at \$0.07,	1,429 68
2,535 pounds poultry at \$0.18,	456 30
2,369 dozen eggs at \$0.21,	497 49
322,353 quarts milk at \$0.04,	12,894 12
Cows and calves sold,	93 50
Pigs sold,	1,232 92
Vegetables sold,	150 50
Hides sold,	47 95
	<hr/>
	\$25,602 46

Garden.

234 bushels beans at \$1,	\$234 00
12,383 heads cabbage at \$0.02,.	247 66
580 heads cauliflower at \$0.03,	17 40
85 bushels cucumbers at \$1,	85 00
5,569 bunches celery at \$0.04,.	222 76
180 bushels beets at \$0.45,	81 00
90 bushels beets (green) at \$0.30,	27 00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$914 82

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$914	82
120 dozen lettuce at \$.10,	12	00
82 bushels lettuce at \$.60,	49	20
170 bushels parsnips at \$.75,	127	50
215 bushels peas at \$1.25,	268	75
106 bushels potatoes at \$.60,	63	60
3,468 pounds rhubarb at \$.02,	69	36
238 bushels spinach at \$.30,	71	40
11,315 pounds squash at \$.01,	113	15
14,325 pounds pumpkins at \$.00 $\frac{1}{4}$,	35	81
110 bushels tomatoes (ripe) at \$.50,	55	00
56 bushels tomatoes (green) at \$.25,	14	00
204 bushels onions at \$.45,	91	80
63 bushels turnips (Rutabaga) at \$.20,	12	60
130 bushels turnips (yellow) at \$.20,	26	00
5,360 dozen corn at \$.04,	214	40
194 bushels carrots at \$.25,	48	50
	<hr/>	
	\$2,187	89

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

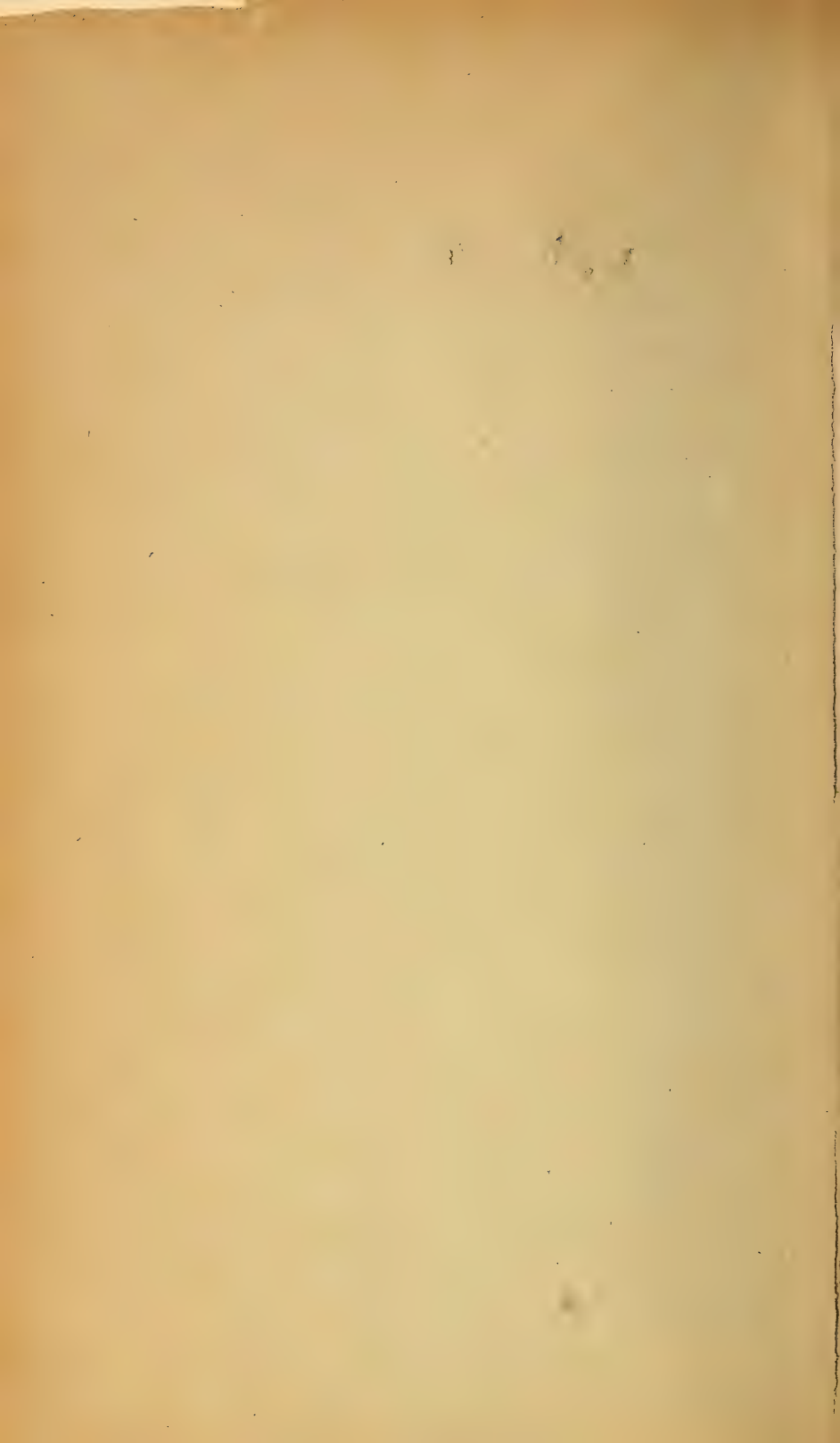
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

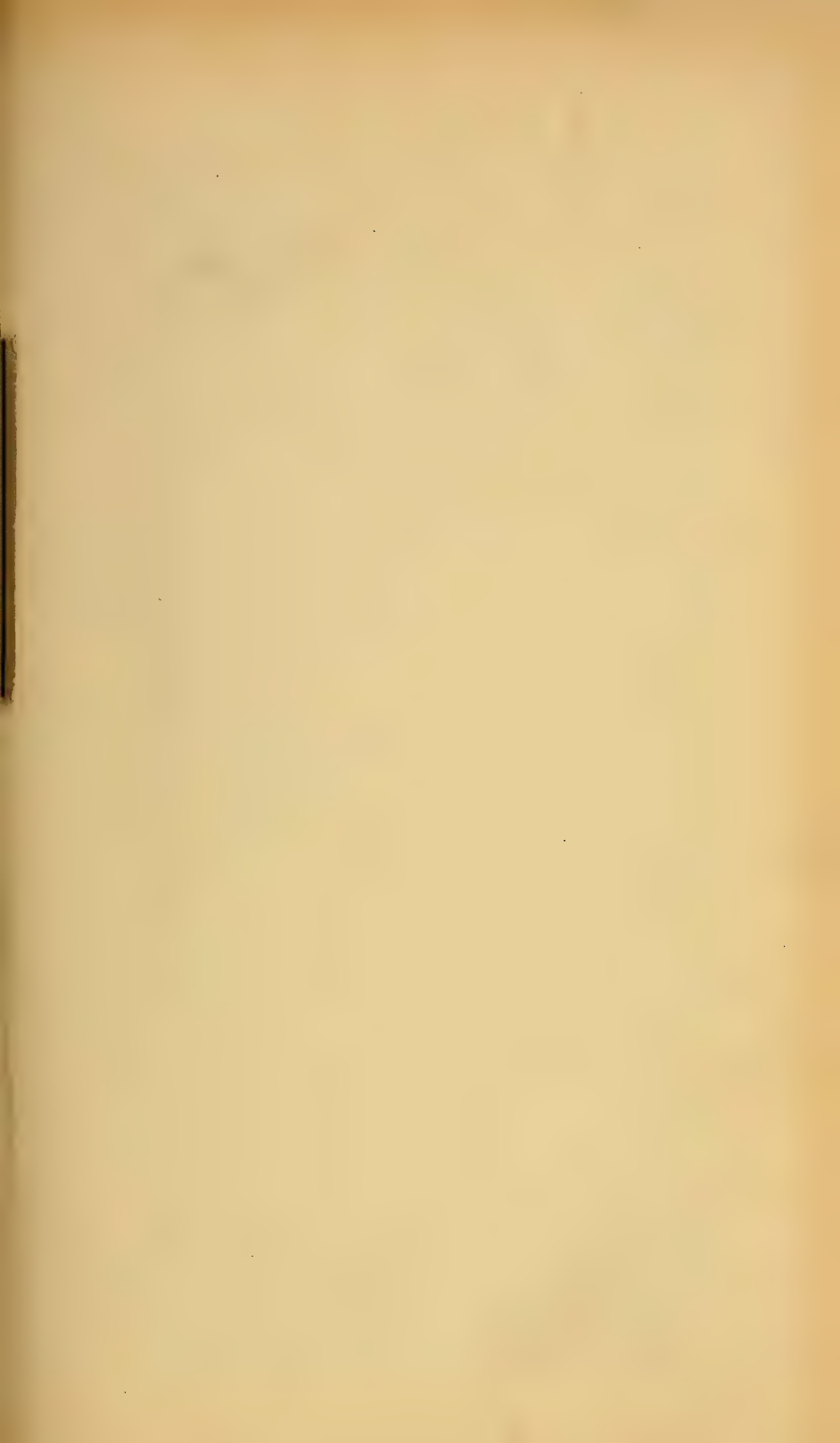
BOSTON :

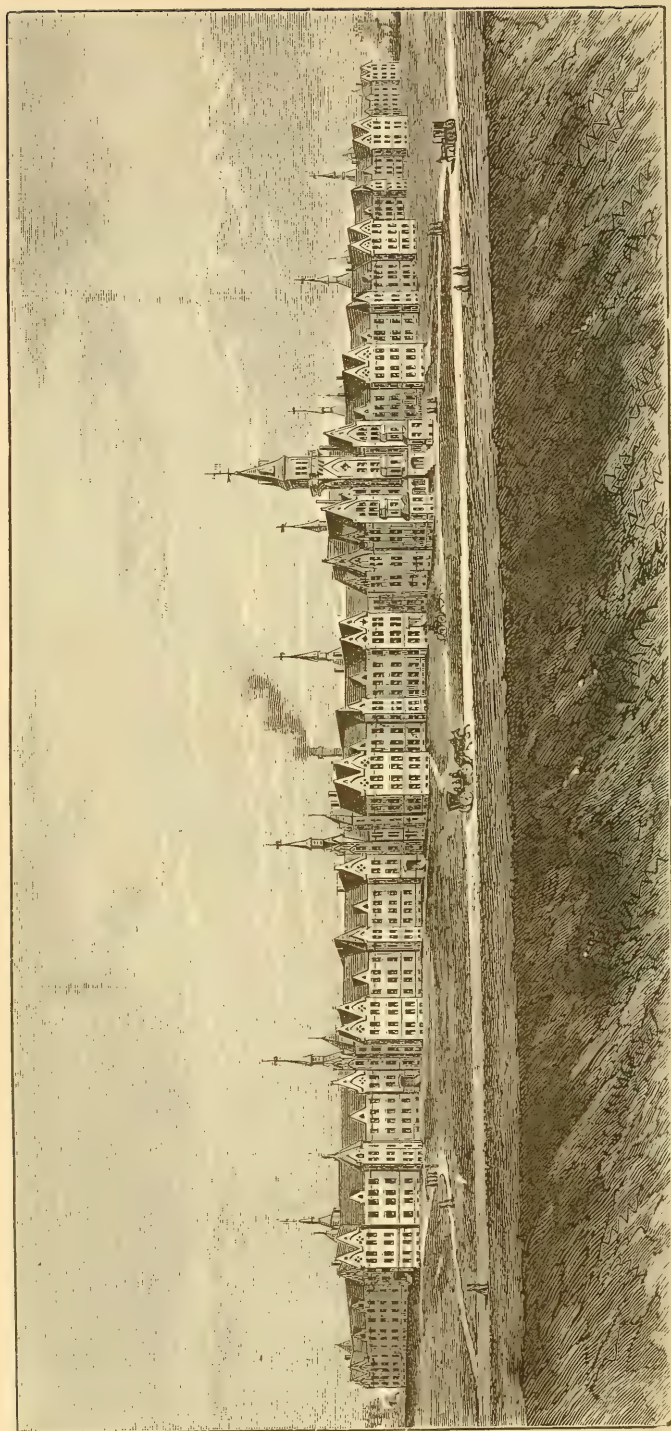
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1898.







STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT DANVERS.

FRONT CENTRE.



1. Dining-Hall.
2. Reception Room.
3. Superintendent's Office.
4. Asst. Superintendent's Office.
5. Business Office.
6. Dispensary.
7. Officers' Dining-Rooms.
8. Lavatory.
9. Dumb Waiter.
10. Closets.
11. Corridors.

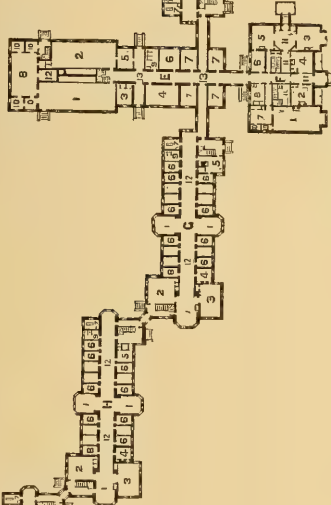
REAR CENTRE.

1. Kitchen.
2. Laundry.
3. Pantry.
4. Dining-Room.
5. Linen Room.
6. Store Room.
7. Reception Rooms.
8. Bakery.
9. Lavatory.
10. Closets.
11. Dumb Waiters.
12. Oven.
13. Corridors.



WINGS.

1. Parlors.
2. Dining-Room.
3. Dormitories.
4. Attendants' Rooms.
5. Private Rooms.
6. Patients' Rooms.
7. Bath Rooms.



8. Linen Rooms.
9. Lavatories.
10. Dumb Waiters.
11. Closets.
12. Halls.
13. Ventilating Shafts.
14. Shuttered Rooms.

PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL.

BUILDINGS.

- F. Front Centre.
- E. Rear Centre.
- A, J. Buildings for Excited Patients.
- B, C, H, I. Buildings for Less Exc'd Patients.
- D, G. Buildings for Convalescent Patients.
- K. Boiler House

BOILER HOUSE.

1. Firing Room.
2. Engine and Pump Room.
3. Fan Rooms.
4. Chimney.
5. Coal Bunkers.

*Mass.: Danvers State Hospital at
Danvers, (Vermont).*

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 20.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1898.

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STATE OF NEW YORK

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OFFICERS

OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

SOLON BANCROFT, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Reading.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, <i>Chairman</i>,	. . . . .	Bradford.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	. . . . .	Boston.
FLORENCE LYMAN,	. . . . .	Boston.
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,	. . . . .	Danvers.
HARRIET R. LEE,	. . . . .	Salem.
ZINA E. STONE,	. . . . .	Lowell.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES W. PAGE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
GEORGE P. SPRAGUE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
HARRY H. COLBURN, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JULIA K. CARY, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
WILLIAM L. WORCESTER, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Ass't Physician and Pathologist</i>
JOHN N. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Steward.</i>
F. E. HUTCHINS,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
ABBOTT A. POOR,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk.</i>
MRS. JOHN N. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Housekeeper.</i>
ABBY C. CLAPP,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Housekeeper.</i>
ARTHUR S. RICHARDSON,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>
JEWETT B. SWEETSER,	. . . . .	<i>Supervisor Male Dept.</i>
GRACE G. PILLSBURY,	{ <i>Supervisor Female Dept. and</i> <i>Principal of Training School.</i>

TREASURER.

HORATIO G. HERRICK,	Lawrence.
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CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. CHARLES G. CARLETON,	291 Essex Street, Lawrence.
Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	Haverhill.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	308 Boston Street, Dorchester.
Dr. THOMAS KITTREDGE,	24½ Essex Street, Salem.
Dr. HORACE G. LESLIE,	Amesbury.
Dr. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS,	53 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
Dr. JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	63 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Dr. JOS. G. PINKHAM,	43 Silsbee Street, Lynn.
Dr. GEO. B. SHATTUCK,	183 Beacon Street, Boston.
Dr. SAMUEL TORREY,	Beverly.
Dr. JOHN F. YOUNG,	9 Fruit Street, Newburyport.

Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	<i>Chairman.</i>
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	<i>Secretary.</i>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital present to Your Excellency and the Honorable Council the twentieth annual report of the management of the institution, and submit with it the reports of the several departments, Board of Consulting Physicians and required statistics.

The report of the superintendent will give all the facts pertaining to the care and condition of the patients and general management of the institution in detail.

It will be observed that the average number of patients has been less than for several years. This was caused by removals to other institutions and no commitments from Suffolk County.

The removal of patients from the hospital in large numbers has an unfavorable effect upon the finances, for it is impossible to reduce expenses in proportion to the loss of receipts; this, with the extraordinary expenses of construction in finishing work commenced the previous year, has decreased the treasurer's balance somewhat; still, it is made up to the State in an increase of real property.

It has not been a favorable year for the farm; the apple crop is substantially a failure, and other crops are not equal to those of former years, except the hay crop, which was much larger, and has, in a measure, made up the loss. The large herd of cows is in fine condition and has supplied the hospital with more than eight hundred quarts of milk daily through the year. The management and yield of the farm have, in the main, been very satisfactory. The gardener has succeeded in giving to the hospital the usual amount of vegetables and flowers.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The special appropriations were made so late in the season, that not as much work has been accomplished as we could wish up to the present time.

The cottage for female nurses is well advanced and will be completed by the last of the year. The replumbing of the bath-rooms is going on rapidly and will be completed before cold weather. The repairs of the roof were commenced several weeks ago and work is being done as fast as possible, but it will take many weeks more to complete them. We hope to get the proposed annex to the female wing completed in early winter, leaving the one for the male wing for early spring. The plans for the sewerage system are not yet completed and not fully decided upon, and now it is so late it is doubtful if work upon it can even be commenced before spring.

There has been but little friction in the management of the affairs of the hospital the past year, and all matters have been amicably adjusted, with the exception of the payment of the water rates to the town of Danvers. The contract as to the yearly water rates having expired, and as there seems no probability that the matter can be settled at present, at least, we feel that a little history of it should be embodied in our report.

The town of Danvers, after repeated efforts from 1869 to 1876 in town meetings, failed to get a vote upon any plan to put water into the town, or to obtain a supply from Salem or elsewhere. In 1874 an act was passed by the Legislature (chapter 191), authorizing the town of Danvers to obtain a supply of water; and in the water commissioners' report of 1877 (page 59) they say: "During the winter of 1874 there was much discussion and opposition to the measure, so there was but little progress made;" then, following that, they say: "In the winter of 1875 the State commissioners for the lunatic asylum made a proposition to the committee that we should build the works in *connection* with theirs, thereby saving expense to both parties." "Their proposition was to give the town the right to build their reservoir on their grounds, the use of all material for the same, including the right to lay the necessary pipes; also \$30,000 in money and \$1,000 a year for

what water the institution may require." Nothing was said about any term of years. At a special meeting of the town, held May 13, 1875, it was voted to accept the report of the commissioners, also the act of 1874, chapter 191. At several adjourned meetings from May 13, 1874, the matter was fully discussed. At a special meeting of the town, June 15, a proposal to raise two hundred thousand dollars to put in water works was defeated again; on July 2, 1874, substantially the same proposal was defeated again; and on July 13 it was again defeated. On September 15, 1874, a meeting of the town was held to vote on a proposition of Geo. H. Norman to put in the works himself and give the town the option to take the works, or not, at \$200,000. This was finally abandoned, on account of legal questions. The following winter the report says, "Negotiations were opened with the State authorities," and on April 25, 1876, a special town meeting was held to act on the following article: "To see if the town will authorize its water commissioners to make a contract in the name of the town with some person for the construction of water works, at and from Swan and Middleton ponds, under the statute of 1874, chapter 191, and contract with the commissioners of the lunatic hospital in reference to the supply of water to the hospital; *provided*, the substantial effect of said contracts, taken together, shall be that the cost to the town shall not exceed \$150,000." This was defeated (see page 62 of their report). Then the report says: "The friends of the measure, almost despairing of carrying their point, with a large majority in their favor, and not willing to let *such* a favorable opportunity pass without one more effort, a special meeting was called, May 8, 1876." At this meeting the proposition of April 25 was carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Following this meeting of May 8 the contract between the town and Commonwealth was made, June 25, 1876, as follows:—

STATE CONTRACT.

Articles of agreement made and concluded this twenty-third day of June in the year 1876, by and between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting through the agency of the commissioners appointed under the authority of chapter 239 of the Acts of the year 1873, entitled "An act to establish a hospital for the insane in the

north-eastern part of the Commonwealth," of the first part; and the town of Danvers, acting through the agency of the Commissioners of said town, chosen under authority of chapter 191 of the Acts of the year 1874, entitled "An act to supply the town of Danvers with pure water," of the second part.

Whereas, by the 224th chapter of the Acts of the year 1876, the commissioners on the part of the State were "authorized and empowered, with the approval of the governor and council, to enter into contract with the water commissioners of the town of Danvers for procuring a permanent supply of pure water for the State Hospital for the Insane located at Danvers;" *and whereas*, said commissioners on the part of said town are duly authorized to make such contract on the part of the town under a vote passed at a legal meeting held for that purpose on the eighth day of May last past; *and whereas*, the respective boards of commissioners have agreed upon the terms of a contract; *now therefore*, for mutual valuable considerations, and especially in consideration of the several agreements hereinafter set forth, the State and town do hereby mutually contract and agree as follows:—

1st. — The State shall, by the first day of December next ensuing, at its sole expense construct and fully complete for the use of the town, as hereinafter stated, in a substantial, thorough and perfect manner, a reservoir of the minimum capacity of five million gallons, to be located at such place near the hospital as the State Commissioners shall determine; which reservoir shall be perpetually kept by the State at its sole expense in a perfect, safe and pure condition.

2d. — The town of Danvers is to have the perpetual right, through the agency of its said commissioners or any other authorized agents, to use such reservoir as a storage basin for a supply of water to said town and to such other places as the town may hereafter desire; and said town may at any time enter upon the hospital grounds, and do any and all acts necessary and proper for laying, examining, maintaining and repairing any pipes which it may wish to lay through such grounds to and from the reservoir, as a part of the system of the water works of the town. In the exercise of these granted rights the town shall do as little damage as may be to the land, and shall replace as speedily as possible the soil and fences which may be excavated or removed for the purposes named, and shall compensate the State if it shall be put to any expense by any act of the town in respect thereto. No pipes shall be laid in any direction or manner which the Commissioners of the State or any of its further authorized agents shall regard objectionable as against the interest of the State. The State is to retain the exclusive possession and control of the reservoir, subject only to the rights of the town as aforesaid.

3d. — The town of Danvers shall, by the first day of December next ensuing, complete and thenceforth forever maintain its proposed water works between the sources of supply and reservoir, and perpetually thereafter keep a constant and ample supply of water in the reservoir, and permit the State to take therefrom, in any manner and at any time, all the water which the State through any of its authorized agents may desire or deem proper for the use of the hospital, and of all buildings that at any time may be owned by the State on the grounds, and also for use on the grounds themselves as now laid out, for any purpose whatever. The State may at any time, at its own expense for pipes, take water for any purposes before named directly from the pipes to be laid by the town.

4th. — Upon the introduction of the water to the reservoir by the town as stated in the last clause (3d), in a manner satisfactory to the State Commissioners, the State shall pay to the town of Danvers the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and from such time annually thereafter, for the term of twenty years, shall pay to the town the sum of one thousand dollars, as full compensation for the future annual supply of water for the hospital and other buildings and grounds.

5th. — At the expiration of said twenty years, the State and town shall by mutual agreement fix upon the annual water rates thereafter to be paid by the State.

6th. — The legislative acts before named may be referred to as explanatory of this agreement.

In testimony whereof the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the town of Danvers, through the agency of their respective boards of commissioners, have executed this agreement, as witness the hands and seals of said commissioners.

(SEAL)

(Signed) SAM'L C. COBB,

(SEAL)

C. C. ESTY,

(SEAL)

EDWIN WALDON,

Commissioners of the Commonwealth.

(SEAL)

(Signed) JOHN R. LANGLEY,

(SEAL)

HARRISON O. WARREN,

(SEAL)

OTIS F. PUTNAM,

Water Commissioners of the Town of Danvers.

On Dec. 31, 1896, the requirements of the contract as to the yearly water rates expired. In March, 1896, at the annual town meeting, the water commissioners were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the trustees of the hospital in reference to the matter. At a meeting late in the autumn of

This is the total cost of the *pumping* plant, according to the town water commissioners' own report and figures.

The cost of maintenance at the station for ten years has been \$35,633.22. The total cost of maintenance, for the whole plant has been \$64,167.14. The total cost of maintenance, outside of pumping station, for ten years has been \$28,533.92, which would be an average of \$2,853.39 per year.

The committee representing the trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital and the water commissioners representing the town have agreed that 150,000 gallons of water a day is as much water as the State will use for the next twenty years, which would amount to 54,750,000 gallons a year. There has been a total of 1,860,157,406 gallons of water pumped into the reservoir for the ten years ending with the report of 1896, which would make an average of 186,015,740 gallons per year; this would be an average cost of \$19.10 per million gallons to the town for placing each million gallons of water in the reservoir. If the State used 54,750,000 gallons a year, to place that much in the reservoir would cost \$1,045.73. The total cost of the pumping plant is \$26,636.62. The cost of the engineer's house, \$1,831.73, should be subtracted, as he pays rent for it, leaving \$24,804.89. The cost of the pipe from the pond to the reservoir was \$29,145.90, making a total of \$53,950.79 which is the town's investment in this plant which is of any use whatever in furnishing water to the State. Five per cent. interest on this amount is \$2,698.53.

The length of the pipe has averaged for ten years 38.3 miles. The pipe from the pond to the reservoir is 3 miles long, which would be eight and one-half per cent. of the total, \$2,805.33, which is the outside maintenance, equals \$243.53, should be charged against that part of the plant which the town uses in supplying water to the State; this, added to the interest account, makes a total of \$2,942.16.

Now, if the State uses 150,000 gallons of water a day, they will use, approximately, one-quarter of all the water that is pumped into the reservoir; therefore one-quarter of this interest account should be charged to the State, which is \$735.54. Adding to this figure the actual cost of pumping the water, namely, \$1,045.73, makes a total of \$1,781.27, which is the actual cost to the town of Danvers for supplying the State with 150,000 gallons of water a day.

Now, what does the State pay? The Commonwealth's original investment was \$52,000, and no provision is made whereby the State is ever to receive the principal back, while a provision is made in the system of conducting the water plant, by the water commissioners, to pay back to the town of Danvers every dollar that they have invested in their plant. Five per cent. upon this sum equals \$2,600 a year, and \$1,000 in cash which the trustees are willing to pay, would be \$3,600 a year. Subtracting from this sum \$1,781.27, which is the cost to the town for the water, will leave a profit to the town of Danvers per year of \$1,818.73; and for twenty years this would amount to a grand total of \$36,374.60, which the town will make upon this contract.

These figures are taken from the reports of the town officials who are elected as the agents of the town to carry on this business, and the town has accepted them each year as correct, and they are the only authentic source of information that is open to anybody at this time for the purpose of arriving at correct conclusions as to the cost of this water.

It is very evident, after reading the reports of the committee of the town of Danvers and the commissioners of the State, that both were desirous of putting in a plant together. Each had the same right to take water from Middleton Pond by law (see chapter 25, year 1875, and chapter 224, year 1876). Their joint interest was to take water from Middleton Pond and place it in the reservoir; there their joint interest ended. Each, then, had the right to take what water they needed from the reservoir or pipes, and for their joint rights the State was to pay \$12,500 towards construction, and build a reservoir estimated to cost \$37,500, and pay \$1,000 a year for water rates for twenty years and keep the reservoir in repair and clean; and the town was to put in the plant and pump the water up to the reservoir. The town had no claim for the water, only a fair compensation for placing it in the reservoir, and it should be borne in mind that the State had to re-pump all the water it used, except at cow barn and piggery.

The cost of the original plant was to be \$200,000, but the town would not authorize the water commissioners to expend over \$150,000, so the cost of the reservoir was taken out of the bid for the whole plant, and a contract was made with Mr. Nor-

man, in the sum of \$162,500 (see town report, 1877, page 76). The town was to pay \$150,000 and the State \$12,500. Many in the town claim that the payment of \$12,500 was on account of water rates; but there is nothing in any of the reports of the town or of the State commissioners for that claim to rest upon; all the evidence we can gather from these reports shows that the amount of \$12,500 was treated as for construction.

The joint cost of the whole plant was \$200,000, and the town paid \$150,000 and the State \$50,000; and the town in the contract recognized the fact that it was for construction, and in every instance in the water commissioners' reports from 1875 to the present time it has appeared in their construction account (see reports 1876, page 47; 1877, pages 70, 71, 76; 1881, page 8; 1882, page 7; 1883, page 8; and on page 8 of each yearly report since, up to this time).

On pages 74 and 75 of the final report of the State commissioners we find the following statement: "Legislative authority had been granted to take water from the river; and this scheme would doubtless have been carried out, had it not been that the town of Danvers, which had a right to the use of Middleton Pond, a mile beyond the river, desired to co-operate with the State in building works for the benefit of both parties." Then, further down on page 75 they say: "The contract, by the terms of which the State engaged to build and maintain a reservoir upon the hospital grounds to hold not less than five million gallons for the common use of both parties; and the town agreed to furnish and maintain at all times a constant and ample supply of water in the reservoir, from which the hospital should draw all the water it required for any and every purpose. It was further agreed that the State should pay the town, upon the completion of the Danvers water works, the sum of \$12,500, and an *annual water rate* of \$1,000 during the extension of the contract." Then, on page 101, same report, the \$12,500 is placed as a part of the cost of the hospital water works. The entire cost of the hospital water works to the State was not less than \$87,000, viz., \$37,500 for the reservoir, \$12,500 paid to the town as heretofore shown, and \$37,000 for hydrants, pipes, specials and other expenses upon the grounds.

The town's claim that the State was like any other patron of the water department, and in no way co-operator, is not just or

based upon sound reasoning, inasmuch as the State paid for one-quarter of the cost of the original plant, and put in its own pipes, gates and all specials.

In closing this subject, in view of all the facts and the statement of one of the water commissioners, that the old contract was a good one for the town, and of another, a member of the present board, that it would not lessen the town expenses more than \$400 a year should the hospital stop using water, it would seem that the town would and should be satisfied with a profit of \$600 a year and a free use of the large reservoir, kept clean and in repair, to say nothing about the interest on the \$12,500 paid by the State towards construction. The State had better take the whole plant of the town from the reservoir to and including the pumping station and engineer's house, and give the town their water free, than to pay what the town now demands.

After waiting several months, hoping the town would think better of the matter, and that a new contract could be made at last, at the rate paid during the last twenty years, and after having another meeting with the water commissioners, it seemed evident we must accede to their demands or look for a new supply.

We asked for an opinion of the Attorney-General as to the State's liability under the contract, which he gave in substance as follows: that we were obliged, under the contract, to keep the reservoir in repair and to pay for water if we used it, but were not obliged to use any.

Late in the summer we employed a party to sink a six-inch well near the cow stable, which will produce water enough to supply the cow stable and piggery; and we are now sinking another well, with good prospect for a fair supply of water; but, should it appear that a full supply cannot be obtained in this way, a plant should be put in to take water from Ipswich River or Middleton Pond.

The needs of the hospital for the ensuing year, for which we may feel obliged to ask for special appropriations, are as follows:—

To furnish the cottage for female nurses,	\$2,500
To put down asphalt or tile flooring in bath-rooms, . . .	1,500
To obtain a supply of water for the hospital,	\$10,000 to 25,000
To pay for land and expense of sewage plant,	2,550

We are sorry to report the sudden death of the first assistant physician, Edward P. Elliot, who had been so long connected with the hospital. Roland F. Darnall, who was appointed some months ago, has resigned, to take another position out of the State. Mrs. Fanny R. Dudley, who has so acceptably discharged the duties of supervisor since the hospital was opened in 1878, and in the training school since it was organized, resigned in July and retired from hospital work.

We respectfully refer you to the several reports submitted from the different departments, which will show the work that has been accomplished under the direction of the superintendent, who, with his officers and employees, is entitled to the confidence of the trustees and the State.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE LYMAN,
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,
ZINA E. STONE,
HARRIET R. LEE,
SOLON BANCROFT,
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON,
ORVILLE F. ROGERS,

Trustees of Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

OCT. 1, 1897.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

Herewith is presented the annual report of the operations of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897.

Oct. 1, 1896, there were 857 patients in the hospital; 336 cases have been admitted and 390 discharged, leaving at the close of the year 803. There is no special significance in the fact that during the year we had fewer admissions than in former years. The limits of our hospital district expand and contract from time to time, as determined by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. Last year 105 patients were admitted from Suffolk County; this year we have received but 17. From Essex County territory, that has always been included in our hospital district, 243 cases were admitted this year, — 14 more than in the previous year.

The "probable cause" for the mental disorder in 52 cases was intemperance; in 36 cases the malady was due to structural changes in the nervous system, which often develop with old age. Marked hereditary predisposition was noted in 39 cases. There were 19 cases of acute mania, 31 of acute confusional insanity, 33 of alcoholic insanity, 13 of acute melancholia and 22 cases of recurrent mania or melancholia. The essentially chronic and hopeless forms of insanity were represented by 95 cases of dementia, primary, secondary, post-paralytic and senile; 29 cases of general paresis, 13 cases of imbecility and 45 cases of primary delusional insanity.

Of the 390 discharged, 66 recovered and 80 died. With the admissions and daily average number less than for the previous year, the number of recoveries is larger by 6 and the number of deaths smaller by 22. General paresis caused death in 19 cases, cerebral apoplexy in 9 cases, senile decay in 14 cases and phthisis in 7 cases.

Fifteen men escaped during the year. About half of them were returned, others remained at home or have been committed to almshouses. Nineteen patients were transferred to almshouses directly from the hospital.

In order to fill the Medfield Asylum, the State Board removed 116 patients from our wards, much to our regret, as we needed the income derived from their support.

ACCIDENTS.

Five female patients had the misfortune to break bones. One fell down stairs while passing from one ward to another; one collapsed and fell while turning from a table; two rather feeble women fell through contact, accidental or intentional, with other patients; and one could give no satisfactory explanation of her accident, which occurred when she was alone.

One male patient fell from an apple tree into which he had voluntarily climbed for fruit, breaking the right clavicle, the ninth rib and his pelvis. He is doing well, and will no doubt make a satisfactory recovery. One male epileptic fractured his left zygomatic arch by falling in a fit. Two men were injured by blows from their companions, causing, in one case, a dislocation of the elbow joint, and in the other a broken nose.

RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

The use of mechanical restraint, as applied to the persons of patients, has been entirely avoided the past year; in fact, no male patient has been thus treated in the past twenty months, and it is about six years since mechanical restraint of all kinds was totally abandoned in the female wards of this hospital. The record for seclusion of patients in the day time is almost as clean. I consider non-seclusion of chronic patients quite as important as non-restraint in promoting quietude.

I am aware that many persons regard non-restraint in lunatic hospitals as a fad of enthusiasts. I often hear this subject discussed in such terms, or dismissed with such indifference, that I infer comparatively few physicians even view this question from our stand-point, and therefore deem it proper to explain why mechanical restraint is abolished at Danvers.

Mechanical restraint may be, and certainly is, used occasionally upon patients in general hospitals with no injurious consequences; but conditions in general hospitals and lunatic hospitals are so dissimilar, this fact proves little. Further, I am free to admit that we sometimes see patients in the wards of a lunatic hospital who would be in no manner personally injured by the application of mechanical restraint. Influenced by such considerations, I formerly permitted the use of restraining apparatus upon patients, endeavoring to limit its use to rare and exceptional cases.

While working under this policy, I not only found it difficult to decide upon cases, and to convince the nurses that restraint was seldom necessary, but every exception in favor of mechanical restraint seemed to weaken the courage and resolution of the nurses, as well as to diminish my influence and control over them. Then, too, as long as nurses understood that straps and jackets could be employed as final measures, they not only relinquished mild efforts too quickly, but were inclined to assume a dictatorial, aggressive manner towards patients upon slight occasions; and this spirit of coercion, as evinced by the nurse in speech, tone and gesture, was, according to my observation, the starting-point of the trouble with refractory patients in the great majority of cases.

Now that mechanical restraint is discarded, the nurses understand that they will be regarded as incompetent unless they can manage the patients in their charge without resort to violent measures, seclusion and restraint. Intelligent nurses do not complain of such restrictions. They appear ambitious to demonstrate that a trained nurse can manage the insane without the fetters and instruments which are relied upon in such cases by the unprofessional keeper. Certainly the non-restraint rule has advanced a kindly, humane spirit in our wards as no other measure could have done. Nurses have no temptation, or power, to control patients by threats of punishment. Under such conditions, whatever native tact, art and persuasive powers the nurse may possess are rapidly developed, and, as a result, more sympathetic, friendly relations are early established between nurse and patient, and the common annoyances and irritations formerly experienced by both parties are largely avoided. The beneficial effects thus ensuing, when considered

in the aggregate, are of such magnitude, I am resolved that the non-restraint rule shall not be broken except as a last resort, — as a life-saving measure.

CHEMICAL RESTRAINT.

It is often asserted that chemical restraint, large doses of hypnotic or sedative drugs, must be used in a lunatic hospital where mechanical restraint is abolished. Such is not the fact, as the drug record of this hospital will show.

During the past three months, July, August, and September, a period of ninety-two days, our drug room record, which is carefully kept, shows that there were administered to our patients (the average number being 783) hypnotic and sedative medicine as follows, viz: 58 doses of sulphonal, 1 dose of chloral, 2 doses of cerebral sedative, 16 doses liq. opii comp., 12 doses of codine (1 grain each), 2 doses $\frac{1}{100}$ grain and 2 doses $\frac{1}{80}$ grain of hyoscine.

One hundred and fifty grains of potassium bromide have been given daily to five patients, four of whom are epileptics.

One woman has had $\frac{1}{2}$ grain opium each night, another had five pills morphine, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain each, to relieve acute pain. Two patients addicted to the use of morphine, using it at the rate of 10 grains a day, have been admitted, and treated with gradually diminishing doses of the drug, — one for eighteen days and the other for fifteen days. A considerable quantity of Squibb's mixture and a small quantity of tinct. opii camph. have been administered to check bowel trouble.

No drugs have been used to produce hypnotic, sedative or depressing effects except as stated above. Our financial statement as to the cost of medicine and medical supplies is somewhat misleading, as all the chemicals and other supplies used in the pathological laboratory are charged to the drug account by the treasurer's clerk.

HYDROTHERAPY.

The suggestion of this subject may raise a suspicion in the mind of the reader that our patients are being treated by mechanical restraint under the guise of hydrotherapy. Possibly it could be so misused, but we have never given the water treatment except for its therapeutic effects, and have avoided swathing the patients like mummies.

The prolonged tub bath and dry pack have not been used. As a rule, cold wet bandages have been applied to the extremities, each limb being bandaged independently of the others, thus permitting ordinary freedom of movements. The full cold pack by wet sheets has been so loosely applied that patients, if so disposed, could readily remove it unless prevented by the nurse, who always remains by the side of patients when in the pack. The time of application is limited to thirty minutes, and obstinate resistance is seldom encountered.

In our experience, hydrotherapy is a most gratifying substitute for hypnotic and sedative drugs.

It seldom fails to relieve insomnia, and several cases that could not be controlled by drugs readily yielded to the cold pack. It calms acute excitement, and chronic patients, subject to periodical disturbance, have had their attacks modified and cut short by the same means. Several cases of prolonged melancholia, on the verge of dementia, have been cured while being treated simply by the external application of water.

In a number of instances obstinate constipation has been entirely relieved by the cold water girdle applied each evening. Cold sponging has been employed, and successfully, to reduce temperature. We have used cold baths for their tonic effects to a considerable extent for several years. Recently we have introduced the needle bath with douche table and other forms of apparatus for water treatment.

Our personal experience with this form of hydrotherapy is too limited to warrant conclusions. However, its employment with cases of neurasthenia, anæmia, etc., at the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York, and the German Hospital in Philadelphia, has been so successful that we can but believe it will prove of much service in the lunatic hospital.

CONGREGATE DINING ROOM.

The congregate dining room has now been opened about eight months. At the present time 522 patients and 64 employees take their meals there.

The building is open to air and light on three sides. The room is 120 by 80 feet, and is located on the second floor. The tables occupied by the men and women are separated by a

wide passageway only. There are no partitions, but rows of ferns and other potted plants in long boxes cross the room in several places between the tables, and slightly above their level. This arrangement not only adds greatly to the tasteful appearance of the room, but it facilitates classification in some degree, and prevents short cuts diagonally across the room between the tables.

There is a platform at the upper part of the room, large enough to accommodate a concert grand piano and a small orchestra of three musicians, who are always stationed there during meal times. The patients are in the room a full hour for dinner and from thirty to forty minutes for breakfast and supper, and while they are there the orchestra plays almost continuously. Quite often during meal time the programme is varied by a vocal or instrumental solo given by some musical patient or visitor.

No food is placed upon the tables until all the patients have entered and are seated. Special facilities for rapid distribution of food have been provided, so, while undue haste is avoided, the whole operation of serving goes along smoothly and as quickly as could be desired. Not only can warm food be served to all, but all the plates in use can be heated, especially in winter, without inconvenience.

Our experience with this new arrangement has been so entirely satisfactory that I cannot understand the grounds upon which many congregate dining rooms in similar institutions have been criticised or condemned. Possibly the music furnished here is the happy feature which insures success. I fully believe that good music is important, and employ only accomplished musicians.

There are no rules against ordinary conversation at the tables, but the great majority of patients evidently desire to listen to the music, as there is never heard a continuous hum of talking, and seldom is a voice raised sufficiently to attract attention beyond the immediate neighborhood of the speaker while the orchestra is playing.

In practice, we find that the agreeable break to the ordinary monotony of institution life — afforded by a walk to and from the dining room, morning, noon and night, with more than two hours each day spent in this light and well-ventilated room,

surrounded by palms, ferns and flowering plants, listening to excellent music—promotes the comfort and contentment of our patients beyond our anticipations. It has a soothing, remedial influence upon irritable patients, and is a source of positive enjoyment to the more intelligent and convalescent classes.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The school was opened eight years ago, and with each new class the standard of requirements has been raised. While the members of the medical staff give weekly lectures, more and more stress has been laid upon the study of text-books and class recitations, with laboratory and bedside instructions.

Its success thus far has been largely due to the excellent management and hard work of Mrs. Frances R. Dudley, who resigned her position at the end of the school year. Her successor, Miss Grace G. Pillsbury, a graduate of the Boston City Hospital Training School, has had ample experience in nursing, and enters upon her duties with a purpose to maintain the standards and efficiency of the school work. She is ably assisted by Miss Mary E. Comey, also a graduate of the Boston City Hospital Training School.

No male pupils have graduated as yet. Last year all male attendants who had not had at least several years of hospital experience were taken into the school, as a junior class, and under Dr. Worcester's personal supervision they made good progress in class room work. The employment of female nurses in some male wards is continued, with satisfactory results.

Our appreciation of the importance of the training school to the hospital increases with each year's experience. It repels ignorant, frivolous persons, and appeals to the intelligent and more ambitious. This enables us to keep the ranks of our nurses full of faithful, conscientious workers, with a waiting list of good candidates.

Of course such a gain to the hospital has not been accomplished without corresponding expense. Since the school opened in 1889 the aggregate of the wages paid the female nurses has increased about \$2,000 a year.

NURSES' HOME.

The house for nurses, now in process of construction, was projected in recognition of the increased importance and dignity of nursing in lunatic hospitals. This house, located 400 feet from the main building, has 45 rooms. It will accommodate all the female nurses except those who must remain on the wards at night, for duty or emergency calls. The greater number will be permitted to spend their evenings and nights in this home, which has a single room for each nurse, a general parlor, a class room and a basement laundry, where the nurses can have their own laundry work done outside the hospital general laundry.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

The house for nurses is being rapidly erected, under contract. It will be finished before January next. This building not only provides a convenient, cheerful, homelike dwelling for the nurses, but it greatly improves the appearance of our hospital plateau.

The ward plumbing throughout the hospital is being erected in new rooms. The back ward annex to the A building will probably be built before spring, as the plans, specifications, etc., are about ready for contractor's estimates. The proposed annex to the J building should not be undertaken until after the A is built, so that any changes that may then appear desirable can be made in the plans for the second building.

We have done a large amount of extraordinary as well as ordinary repairing in connection with the large dining room, filters, etc.; but discarding old dining rooms and bath rooms in the wards has necessitated more repairing than we have been able to perform, so that we now have a large amount of that work ahead.

The appropriation for new plumbing was not sufficient to provide new water-tight floors. I would recommend asphalt or tile flooring for the twenty-four new closets and bath rooms.

Although the Legislature at its last session appropriated \$10,000 for a sewage purification plant, work upon it has not been commenced. The Pennsylvania Sanitation Company has submitted plans, specifications, etc., with an offer to erect the necessary filters for the sum of \$10,000. Their proposition,

with drawings, specifications, etc., has been submitted to the State Board of Health for an opinion concerning the efficiency of this system, which is in practical operation in Pennsylvania. The Board of Health has the matter under consideration, but has made no report as yet.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The weekly cost of maintenance for the year was \$3.58, — five cents more than for the previous year. While the recent advance in the cost of provisions may account in some degree for the increased cost of maintenance, it is largely due to the reduced number of our patients, caused by transfers to Medfield. The daily average number of patients was 91 less than for the preceding year. Our income has been cut down \$25,318.92; we have reduced our expenses \$23,189.28.

When organized (as this hospital is) to accommodate 1,000 patients, and parties numbering from 50 to 150 patients are removed in a day, it is impossible to reduce expenses proportionally in all departments. If necessity requires, no doubt pinching in some directions can be brought to bear until our income pays expenses; but, with our standards and present organization, — one ward employee to each 7 or 8 patients, — it is impossible to pay expenses with 800 patients.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The patients' weekly dance has been given more-times than usual this year, for the reason that we have an orchestra in the hospital all the time.

We had a large number of excellent dramatic entertainments during the winter, given by the following companies: The Vincent Dramatic Company of Cambridge, Mrs. J. D. MacGill and Mr. Wm. V. MacGill, managers; Warren School for Acting, director, Edward Warren, Boston; Foster Comedy Company of Everett; and the B. D. D. Club, Cambridge. Rev. O. S. Butler of Georgetown, Mass., gave a lecture on the "History of the U. S. Flag." We also had entertainments given by the Cecilia Bradford Trio of New York City; recitations, etc., by Miss Marie Knibloe.

DONATIONS.

A large number of Christmas presents were furnished by Miss Harriet R. Lee of Salem and Miss Florence Lyman of Boston, also Mrs. C. C. Dunbar of Boston.

Interesting reading matter, such as books, London "Illustrated News" and "Graphic," American papers, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, etc., have been contributed by Miss Harriet R. Lee, Miss Annie Gray of Boston, Mrs. Henry Saltonstall of Lynnfield, Mrs. Peter C. Brooks of Boston, Mrs. Jacob L. Rogers, Mr. J. G. Brown of Andover, Mr. Kelly, Maple Street Church, and the Exchange News Room, Peabody.

The hospital has received gratuitously each number, as issued, of the "Georgetown Advocate," "Rosary Magazine" and "Massachusetts Ploughman." J. C. Ayer Company contributed 500 almanacs.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

The sudden death of Dr. Edward P. Elliot, first assistant physician, in January last, cannot be officially reported here without a tribute to his ability and his service to the hospital. He came to the institution with an enviable reputation for brilliant work, earned in college, professional school and general hospital service. His wide reading and retentive memory, masterly conceptions of insanity, his ready grasp of the important points in a given case, his accurate descriptions and clear discriminations, equipped him with all the requirements for eminence as a medico-legal expert. Had his life been spared, no doubt he would have successfully pursued that line of professional work. His skilful services and loyal devotion to the interests of the hospital will ever be appreciated by those who had the good fortune to be his associates. He was confined to his room but three days, his death being caused by acute pancreatitis.

The position made vacant by the death of Dr. Elliot was filled by the promotion of Dr. George P. Sprague, and the position he vacated was in turn filled by Dr. Harry H. Colburn. The position of third assistant physician was filled in May by the appointment of Dr. Roland F. Darnall, but he left us in

September to accept a more satisfactory position in a lunatic hospital in his native State, Indiana.

Mrs. Frances R. Dudley, who resigned the first of July last, had been connected with this hospital about eighteen years, serving nearly all that time as supervisor of the female department. During the past eight years she filled the additional and important office of principal of the training school. Each annual report for years past has contained an expression of our appreciation of her services. It suffices to add here that by her resignation the hospital loses a superior executive officer.

Mrs. Harriet A. Read, who for about fifteen years had been Mrs. Dudley's reliable and devoted assistant, resigned in January last.

Mr. Galen Clapp, a thoroughly reliable pharmacist, who for fifteen years had acted as apothecary and superintendent's clerk, resigned in December.

Miss Grace G. Pillsbury of Georgetown, Mass., has been appointed to the positions of supervisor and principal of the training school. Miss Pillsbury is diligent, ambitious and experienced in nursing. Her management thus far gives assurance of continued success for our training school and careful supervision of the patient's interests.

Miss L. I. Keyes, who had been in the hospital service about seven years, meantime acquiring proficiency as a stenographer, was promoted to the position of superintendent's clerk. She not only keeps the daily records, but by the aid of stenography and typewriting attends to the correspondence and a considerable share of the case records, thus relieving the physicians of much clerical work.

No druggist has been appointed. The management of the medicines has been under Dr. Colburn's direction, assisted by Miss Annie M. Lanergan, a graduate of our training school.

In conclusion, I would gratefully acknowledge the efficient service of the medical staff and other officers, as well as the faithful work of the attendants and nurses.

The ever cordial support of your Board has materially lightened the responsible duties of the superintendent.

CHARLES W. PAGE.

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in all the cases, thirty-seven in number, in which permission could be obtained. Microscopical examination of the brain, by the most approved methods, has been a routine practice, and has yielded interesting results in many cases. Other organs were also examined microscopically whenever there seemed reason to expect conditions of interest.

Special attention has been paid to a series of five cases of paralysis, accompanied by extensive disturbances of sensation. The affected portions of the brains have been examined by the method of serial microscopical sections, involving a large outlay of time and labor, but yielding results of considerable interest, which seem to warrant their publication.

Two cases of infantile hemiplegia have been studied in the same way, with findings that also seem worthy of publication.

The systematic examination of the urine of newly admitted patients, and examinations of blood, sputum, etc., whenever there seemed to be occasion for it, have been continued during the year.

For a considerable time I was principally occupied with the study of a disease affecting the young pigs in our piggery, of which it may be proper to give a brief account.

In November, 1896, the sucking pigs began dying in great numbers, and the mortality continued until, out of nearly five hundred pigs born in the autumn and early winter months, only about thirty remained alive. The pigs born in the early spring were affected in the same way, but the mortality ceased with the advent of warm weather. Very many pigs were still-born, many others were feeble at birth and lived only a short time, but in a large proportion of cases they were at birth apparently

healthy and vigorous, and showed no evidence of disease until a few hours before death. No animals over three months old were attacked. The mothers of the pigs remained throughout in excellent condition.

In uncomplicated cases there were no marked symptoms except general weakness. The pigs would appear entirely well for a time, and it would then be noticed that they were inactive, and had difficulty in moving about; the weakness would gradually increase, until they became unable to stand, and finally died apparently from simple exhaustion. In a considerable number of cases pneumonia developed, with cough and fever.

After working at the matter for some time without reaching any satisfactory conclusions, I applied for assistance to Dr. Theobald Smith of the Bussey Institution, professor of comparative pathology in the Harvard Medical School, well known as one of the foremost authorities on the diseases of swine. He had never met with anything of the kind before, and was unable to find any account of such a disease in the literature of the subject. To his assistance I am largely indebted for the conclusions, such as they are, which seem justified by the facts.

I soon found that the most uniform anatomical change was a fatty degeneration of the liver and kidneys, which were sometimes almost completely converted into fat. Dr. Smith called my attention to the fact that the pancreas, the heart and the muscles of locomotion were also involved in the fatty degeneration. In many cases the muscles of the extremities would show an amount of fatty change such as I have rarely seen equalled in the most advanced cases of fatty degeneration of the heart in man. This condition was found alike in those that were still-born, or died in a few hours after birth, and those that remained apparently healthy until several weeks old. Lobular pneumonia, in some cases severe, in others slight, was found in a number of cases, and in several there were intestinal lesions resembling those found in hog cholera. In most, however, the intestines and stomach were entirely healthy.

In the spring, when it was found that the trouble still persisted, a pregnant sow and a litter of healthy pigs, about four weeks old, were procured from elsewhere. The sow produced, a short time after her arrival, five apparently very vigorous pigs, all of which died within twenty-four hours, about three

days after their birth. Of the young pigs purchased, one died after some weeks. All of these presented the same lesions as were found in other cases. Acting on the supposition that the trouble might be located in the building used for a piggery, a number of sows were accommodated elsewhere, but their offspring, born after their removal, died as before.

No cause has been thought of for this state of affairs that seems free from objections. The first hypothesis, naturally, was that it was a contagious or infectious disorder, perhaps due to some pathogenic microbe. Cultures from the various organs either remained sterile or developed only such bacteria as might have been introduced by accidental contamination. Dr. Smith made a number of cultures of organisms obtained from the stomach and bowels, but inoculation experiments gave negative results. Finally, the fact that changes, which must have occupied some time in their development, were found in new-born pigs, seems to show that the cause, whatever it may have been, had been acting for some time before birth.

Dr. Smith was strongly inclined to the opinion that it was due to something in the food consumed by the mothers, which was simply the refuse from our kitchen. Against this, it may be objected that the trouble has ceased, for the time being, without any change of diet; that it had not existed previously, although the sows had been fed in the same way; and that during the height of the mortality a neighbor, who purchased the excess of our swill for his own hogs, had no similar trouble.

The man who had charge of the swine thought it due to some lack of vigor in one or both parents. If such is the cause, it is very remarkable that the same disease should occur among animals obtained elsewhere. So far as my reading has extended, no similar lesions have been hitherto described as due to such causes.

When in Washington, in May last, I consulted the pathologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and with his help looked through the literature on the subject of diseases of swine in the library of the department without finding anything that threw light upon the subject. So far as I can discover, the disease has not previously been described. For the present we seem to be free from it, but it is hardly probable that this is the first or the last time of its occurrence. If this account of

our experience should attract the attention of others, it may help to clear the way for the investigation of future epizootics.

I have published only one article during the year, — a paper on “Sclerosis of the cornu ammonis in Epilepsy,” read before the Boston Medico-Psychological Society, and published in the April and May numbers of the “Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.” A paper read by me at the last meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association, on “The origin of insane delusions,” will be published in the transactions of that society.

During my stay in Baltimore, at the time of the meeting above referred to and for a few days afterward I did some laboratory work in the pathological laboratory of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, which, with observation of methods of work in that laboratory and in the laboratory of the New York State Lunacy Commission, which I visited on my return, have been of value to me in my work here.

During the past year, as previously, I have made frequent visits to the wards, and have studied interesting cases during life.

Meetings of the staff have been held, from time to time, for the study of microscopical preparations and the discussion of pathological topics arising in connection with the work of the laboratory.

It may be proper to mention that, after the death of Dr. Elliot, I took charge of his wards for several months.

During the training-school year I had charge of the instruction of the male nurses, meeting them twice a week for that purpose.

Of late I have been engaged in the translation of portions of Kraepelin's “Psychiatrie,” in my opinion the most important general work on the subject of insanity that has recently appeared, for the benefit of the staff.

W. L. WORCESTER,

Assistant Physician and Pathologist.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

It may not be amiss to say that such value as may attach to the regular observation and inspection of the hospital by this Board bears no relation to the length of these reports. Certainly the interest of the members of the Board is not to be gauged by this standard. With a greater general knowledge in the treatment of the insane and increased appropriations for its specific application to this hospital, there is a natural improvement in the condition of the hospital, and, therefore, less to criticise.

The Board congratulates the trustees upon the establishment of the home for nurses, upon the relief from the overcrowded condition of the hospital, upon the facilities for pathological work and the interest displayed in it, upon the success of the congregate dining room, and upon the general progressive tendency of the management. The excellent arrangements for the application of hydrotherapy are in line with what the Board believes to be the best methods. The plumbing has been improved, but the Board believes there is more that remains to be done. The Board reiterates and emphasizes its oft-expressed opinion that the male attendants should be uniformed.

The Board shares the undoubted sorrow of the trustees in the untimely removal by death of the first assistant physician, Dr. Elliot. In the prime of life, with remarkable native capacity, thorough knowledge and great industry, he was fitted to become, if indeed he had not already become, an alienist of the first rank.

This Board has lost, by removal from the State, one of its early members, Dr. Frank W. Page, who has gone to Vermont to take charge of an institution for the care of the insane. To a technical knowledge of insanity he added an interest in the welfare of this hospital, and will, therefore, be missed from our deliberations.

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Boston, Oct. 6, 1897.

LIST OF WAGES.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$2,500 00
First assistant physician (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,000 00
Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	1,500 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00
Treasurer (per annum),	500 00
Clerk (per annum),	700 00
Farmer (including house, per annum),	1,020 00
Engineer (per annum),	1,060 00
Stenographer (per annum),	300 00
Apothecary (per annum),	300 00
Housekeepers (per month),	\$35 00 and 20 00
Male supervisor (per month),	62 50
Assistant male supervisor (per month),	35 00
Female supervisor (per month),	40 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	35 00
Attendants (average number, male, 43, per month),	\$20 00 to 37 00
Attendants (average number, female, 51, per month),	\$15 00 to 30 00
Seamstresses (per month),	\$18 00 and 25 00
Laundryman (per month),	30 00
Laundry girls (per month),	15 00
Cooks (male, per month),	\$22 00 and 55 00
Cooks (female, per month),	\$18 00 and 25 00
Kitchen men (per month),	\$14 00 to 18 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	14 00
Waitresses (per month),	15 00
Chambermaids (per month),	\$14 00 to 15 00
Bakers (per month),	\$20 00 to 55 00
Basement men (per month),	20 00
Porter (per month),	30 00
Farm hands (with board, per month),	\$20 00 to 25 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$40 00 to 50 00
Stablemen (per month),	\$18 00 to 40 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistants (per month),	20 00
Gas engineer (per month),	40 00

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1897.

Farm.

235 tons English hay, at \$15,	\$3,525 00
9 tons meadow hay, at \$7,	63 00
38 tons meadow hay, at \$12 (second crop),	456 00
347 tons ensilage, at \$4,	1,388 00
3 tons oat hay, at \$12,	36 00
50 barrels apples, at \$2,	100 00
400 cords manure, at \$5,	2,000 00
1,000 tons ice, at \$0.50,	500 00
180 tons green fodder, at \$4,	720 00
300 barrels hen manure, at \$0.50,	150 00
322,876 quarts milk, at \$0.04,	12,915 04
3,325 dozen eggs, at \$0.18,	598 50
22,145 pounds beef, at \$0.07½,	1,624 00
15,040 pounds pork, at \$0.06½,	977 60
1,760 pounds poultry, at \$0.15,	264 00
Cows and calves sold,	331 50
Pigs sold,	240 50
Hides sold,	95 45
	<hr/>
	\$25,984 59

Garden.

204 bushels beans, at \$1,	\$204 00
13,623 heads cabbage, at \$0.02,	272 46
717 heads cauliflower, at \$0.04,	28 68
98 bushels cucumbers, at \$1,	98 00
4,950 bunches celery, at \$0.02½,	123 75
166 bushels beets, at \$0.45,	74 70
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$801 59</i>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$801 59
108 bushels beets (green), at \$0.30,	32 40
142 dozen lettuce, at \$0.10,	14 20
80 bushels lettuce, at \$0.60,	48 00
114 bushels parsnips, at \$0.75,	85 50
223 bushels peas, at \$1.25,	278 75
294 bushels early potatoes, at \$1.00,	294 00
3,090 pounds rhubarb, at \$0.02,	61 80
42 bushels spinach, at \$0.30,	12 60
19,060 pounds squash, at \$0.01 $\frac{1}{4}$,	238 25
162 bushels tomatoes, at \$0.75,	121 50
160 bushels green tomatoes, at \$0.30,	48 00
356 bushels onions, at \$0.75,	267 00
96 bushels turnips, at \$0.25,	24 00
2,248 dozen corn, at \$0.04,	89 92
162 bushels carrots, at \$0.25,	40 50
6 bushels peppers, at \$0.50,	3 00
	<hr/> \$2,461 01

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a report of the finances of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897:—

ASSETS.

Cultivated land, woodland, hospital building, dining hall, laundry, mechanics' building, morgue, boiler house, stable, greenhouses, barn, piggery, cow barn, hennery, storage barn, gas house, oil tank, coal shed, four dwelling-houses and outbuildings,	\$1,512,469 37
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PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies on hand as per inventory,	\$117,370 04
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RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1896,	\$22,679 21
Received from State treasurer,	24,006 26
from cities and towns,	100,046 53
from individuals,	27,656 26
from sales, etc.,	2,849 19
from interest,	482 78
	\$177,720 23

PAYMENTS.

Salary, wages and labor,	\$68,931 01
Provisions and supplies:—	
Meats of all kinds,	\$12,400 50
Fish of all kinds,	2,610 20
Fruit,	1,065 60
Vegetables,	1,584 08
Flour (1,015 barrels, at \$4.16 per barrel),	4,230 85
Grain and meal for table,	513 84
Grain and meal for stock,	4,098 36
Tea,	746 00
Coffee,	1,242 85
Chocolate,	120 00
Sugar,	2,020 42
	\$30,632 70
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$68,931 01

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . .		\$30,632 70	\$68,931 01
Provisions and supplies — <i>Con.</i>			
Molasses and syrup,	. . . . .	761 09	
Butter,	. . . . .	5,335 58	
Cheese,	. . . . .	664 71	
Eggs,	. . . . .	989 55	
Salt and other groceries,	. . . . .	2,650 17	
All other provisions,	. . . . .	1,763 61	
			42,797 41
Clothing,	. . . . .		2,167 61
Dry goods,	. . . . .		2,960 31
Boots and shoes,	. . . . .		980 48
Fuel,	. . . . .		5,437 51
Gas and oil,	. . . . .		1,046 31
Water,	. . . . .		1,000 00
Medicine,	. . . . .		1,718 02
Furniture,	. . . . .		2,203 75
Bed and bedding,	. . . . .		1,749 73
Crockery,	. . . . .		826 46
Tin ware,	. . . . .		531 08
Soap,	. . . . .		793 59
Transportation,	. . . . .		2,650 98
Superintendent's and trustees' expenses,	. . . . .		289 99
Books and stationery,	. . . . .		1,403 63
Ordinary repairs,	. . . . .		4,304 82
Pipes and fitting,	. . . . .		233 71
Gas house	. . . . .		15 75
Machine shop,	. . . . .		387 37
Carpenter's shop,	. . . . .		752 49
Paint shop,	. . . . .		645 16
Farm: —			
Hay,	. . . . .	\$1,834 30	
Stock,	. . . . .	2,375 92	
Tools,	. . . . .	1,668 61	
Fertilizer,	. . . . .	1,082 83	
Blacksmith,	. . . . .	166 68	
			7,128 34
Stable,	. . . . .		563 23
Miscellaneous,	. . . . .		1,788 19
Construction,	. . . . .		7,299 25
Extraordinary repairs,	. . . . .		4,082 75
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1897,	. . . . .		13,031 30
			\$177,720 23
LIABILITIES.			
Salary and wages due Oct. 1, 1897,	. . . . .	\$5,409 22	
Miscellaneous,	. . . . .	10,984 40	
Maintenance paid in advance,	. . . . .	31 08	
			\$16,424 70

ASSETS.

Due the hospital for board of patients: —

From the State,	\$5,481 44	
From cities and towns,	23,721 58	
From individuals,	7,733 03	
		\$36,936 05

SUMMARY.

Total receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1897,	\$155,041 02	
Total payments for year ending Sept. 30, 1897,	164,688 93	
Balance against the hospital,		\$9,647 91
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1897,	\$13,031 30	
Bills receivable,	36,936 05	
Total available assets,		\$49,967 35
Total indebtedness unpaid,		16,424 70
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1897,	\$33,542 65	
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1896,	41,805 86	
Loss in the available assets year ending Sept. 30, 1897,		\$8,263 21
Total earnings of the hospital from Oct. 1,		
1896, to Sept. 30, 1897,	\$154,173 54	
Total indebtedness incurred,	162,436 75	
Balance against the hospital,		\$8,263 21
Total current expenditures (less the extraordinary expenses,		
\$11,382),		\$153,306 93
Dividing this sum by 823, the daily average number of		
patients, we have the annual cost,		186 28
An average weekly cost,		3 58

Special Appropriations.

	Amount of Appropriation.	Amount Drawn.	Amount Remaining.
Cottage for female nurses,	\$15,000 00	\$3,500 00	\$11,500 00
Repairs of roof,	20,000 00	—	20,000 00
Replumbing hospital,	5,000 00	—	5,000 00
Two annexes,	30,000 00	—	30,000 00
New sewerage system,	10,000 00	—	10,000 00
	\$80,000 00	\$3,500 00	\$76,500 00

HORATIO G. HERRICK,

Treasurer.

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL STATISTICS,

1896-97.

I. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1896,	388	463	851	—	—	—	4	2	6	392	465	857
Admitted within the year,	160	176	336	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	176	336
Whole number of cases within the year,	548	639	1,187	—	—	—	4	2	6	552	641	1,193
Discharged within the year,	198	189	387	—	—	—	1	2	3	199	191	390
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving hospital,	39	27	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	27	66
much improved,	13	21	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	21	34
improved,	14	16	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	16	30
not improved,	93	84	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	84	177
not insane,	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3
Deaths,	37	41	78	—	—	—	—	2	2	37	43	80
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1897,	350	450	800	—	—	—	3	—	3	353	450	803
Viz.: supported as State patients,	77	72	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	72	149
supported as town patients,	231	316	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	316	547
supported as private patients,	42	62	104	—	—	—	3	—	3	45	62	107
Number of different patients within the year,	546	634	1,180	—	—	—	4	2	6	550	636	1,186
Persons admitted,	158	175	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	175	333
Persons recovered,	38	27	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	27	65
Daily average number of patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	451	823
Viz.: State patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	60	137
town patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	331	583
private patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	61	103

2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1896.												
October,	17	17	34	17	16	33	4	7	11	389.612	465.322	854.935
November,	8	13	21	15	14	29	3	2	5	388.100	463.333	851.433
December,	16	16	32	14	13	27	6	3	9	385.774	466.838	852.612
1897.												
January,	14	16	30	15	5	20	3	-	3	385.516	470.419	856.935
February,	18	11	29	17	13	30	7	4	11	387.642	476.821	864.464
March,	19	13	32	29	57	86	3	4	7	374.354	434.483	808.838
April,	9	12	21	7	11	18	-	6	6	372.466	428.666	801.133
May,	6	22	28	11	8	19	4	1	5	374.615	442.612	817.258
June,	16	19	35	74	21	95	3	6	9	372.933	444.866	817.800
July,	9	8	17	7	7	14	1	2	3	336.322	441.645	777.967
August,	15	12	27	7	17	24	1	5	6	341.967	441.032	782.999
September,	13	17	30	7	9	16	2	3	5	347.000	442.100	789.100
Total of cases,	160	176	336	199	191	390	37	43	80	-	-	-
Total of persons,	158	175	333	198	191	389	37	43	80	-	-	-
Daily average,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371.444	451.511	822.955

3. — *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	128	132	260	—	—	—
Second,	25	31	56	8	3	11
Third,	3	6	9	2	5	7
Fourth,	1	5	6	—	5	5
Fifth,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sixth,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Seventh,	1	—	1	5	—	5
Total of cases, . . .	160	176	336	15	13	28
Total of persons, . . .	158	175	333	10	10	20

4. — *Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.*

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, . . .	119	121	240
Former inmates of this hospital only, . . .	27	35	62
of other hospitals only, . . .	7	11	18
of this and other hospitals, . . .	5	8	13
Total of persons,	158	175	333

5. — Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts, . .	71	28	26	58	36	36	129	64	62
Maine,	11	9	9	13	12	10	24	21	19
New Hampshire, . .	4	7	6	11	12	13	15	19	19
Vermont,	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	2	2
Connecticut, . . .	2	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	1
New York,	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1
New Jersey, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pennsylvania, . . .	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
Maryland,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ohio,	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	1
Illinois,	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
British Provinces, .	19	12	14	26	26	26	45	38	40
West Indies, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
England,	9	13	10	9	7	6	18	20	16
Scotland,	1	3	4	1	—	—	2	3	4
Ireland,	20	44	47	42	59	60	62	103	107
Norway,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Sweden,	4	3	3	1	1	1	5	4	4
Russia,	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
Germany,	7	7	7	4	6	5	11	13	12
Italy,	—	—	—	3	4	4	3	4	4
Portugal,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Armenia,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Unknown,	—	22	23	1	8	9	1	30	32
Totals,	158	158	158	175	175	175	333	333	333

6. — *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex County,	116	127	243
Middlesex County,	37	34	71
Suffolk County,	5	12	17
Hampshire County,	—	1	1
Barnstable County,	—	1	1
Totals,	158	175	333
Cities or large towns,	122	131	253
Country districts,	36	44	80

7. — *Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMIS- SIONS.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	61	46	107	54	58	112	13	30	43	128	134	262
Second,	12	11	23	8	12	20	3	5	8	23	28	51
Third,	1	1	2	2	5	7	—	—	—	3	6	9
Fourth,	—	1	1	1	3	4	—	1	1	1	5	6
Fifth,	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sixth,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Seventh,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals,	77	59	136	65	80	145	16	36	52	158	175	333

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted.*

MALES.

Architect,	1	Moulder,	1
Bleacher,	1	Masons,	2
Brass moulder,	1	Merchants,	3
Blacksmith,	1	Manufacturer,	1
Book agent,	1	Milkman,	1
Barbers,	2	Newsboy,	1
Butchers,	2	Operatives,	15
Commission merchant,	1	Organ tuner,	1
Curriers,	6	Plasterer,	1
Carpenters,	11	Plumber,	1
Conductor,	1	Painters,	2
Druggist,	1	Physician,	1
Expressman,	1	Shoe findings,	1
Electrician,	1	Students,	2
Engineer,	1	Shoemakers,	21
Farmers,	8	Stone cutters,	4
Fishermen,	4	Salesmen,	3
Florist,	1	Tanners,	2
Gardeners,	4	Teamster,	1
Hatter,	1	Teacher,	1
Hostlers,	2	Umbrella maker,	1
House servant,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Letter carriers,	2	No occupation,	7
Laborers,	29	Total,	158

FEMALES.

Book-keepers,	2	Nurses,	4
Cook,	1	Operatives,	5
Domestics,	21	Teachers,	4
Dressmakers,	2	Washerwoman,	1
Housekeepers,	18	None,	10
Housewives,	25	Total,	93

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted* — Concluded.

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF—			
Barber,	2	Mechanic,	1
Blacksmith,	2	Operative,	12
Boiler maker,	1	Painter,	2
Bookbinder,	1	Pattern maker,	1
Broker,	1	Physician,	1
Carpenter,	6	Piano tuner,	1
Coachman,	1	Policeman,	1
Druggist,	1	Sailor,	3
Engineer,	1	Salesman,	2
Farmer,	7	Shoemaker,	7
Jeweler,	1	Stone cutter,	1
Laborer,	21	Stone mason,	1
Liquor dealer,	2	Upholsterer,	1
Machinist,	1	Total,	175

9. — Probable Causes of Disease in Persons admitted.

CAUSES.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.						INSANE.						HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.						VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.								
	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.		
	Ma. Fe.		Tot.	Ma. Fe.		Tot.	Ma. Fe.		Tot.	Ma. Fe.		Tot.	Ma. Fe.		Tot.	Ma. Fe.		Tot.	Ma. Fe.		Tot.	Ma. Fe.		Tot.	Ma. Fe.		Tot.
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Heredity.	20	19	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	19	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital.	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Old age.	15	21	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Epilepsy.	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injury to head.	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apoplexy.	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sunstroke.	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stroke of lightning.	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Physical overwork.	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Intemperance.	40	12	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Opium habit.	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Masturbation.	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sexual excess.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fractured skull.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Defective organization.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningitis.	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syphilis.	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ill health.	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diarrhoea.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Locomotor ataxia.	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
La grippe.	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Menopause.	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperium.	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mental overwork.	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Business troubles.	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Domestic troubles.	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grief.	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Religious excitement.	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not insane.	38	60	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unknown.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals.	158	175	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10	29	27	38	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

11. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years and less, . . .	3	2	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years, . .	5	3	8	7	4	11	1	1	2	1	1	2
20 to 25 years, . . .	9	15	24	10	14	24	1	2	3	-	1	1
25 to 30 years, . . .	11	18	29	13	18	31	1	4	5	1	-	1
30 to 35 years, . . .	13	9	22	15	10	25	2	1	3	2	5	7
35 to 40 years, . . .	9	12	21	14	10	24	5	7	12	3	1	4
40 to 50 years, . . .	22	16	38	23	22	45	5	9	14	5	7	13
50 to 60 years, . . .	12	16	28	13	20	23	9	7	16	6	6	12
60 to 70 years, . . .	7	7	14	14	12	26	5	7	12	7	13	20
70 to 80 years, . . .	7	8	15	6	9	15	5	5	10	4	6	10
Over 80 years,	3	1	4	4	2	6	3	-	3	7	3	10
Unknown,	14	11	25	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not insane,	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total persons, . . .	121	123	244	121	123	244	37	43	80	37	43	80
Mean ages,	41	40	40	48	44	46	54	48	51	58	56	57

12. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	4	-	4	2	1	3	6	1	7
Under 1 month,	36	18	54	8	2	10	44	20	64
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	18	13	31	4	6	10	22	19	41
3 to 6 months,	6	8	14	-	2	2	6	10	16
6 to 12 months,	11	19	30	-	2	2	11	21	32
1 to 2 years,	14	16	30	6	4	10	20	20	40
2 to 5 years,	10	24	34	7	10	17	17	34	51
5 to 10 years,	3	7	10	4	10	14	7	17	24
10 to 20 years,	2	4	6	7	10	17	9	14	23
Over 20 years,	1	5	6	-	3	3	1	8	9
Unknown,	14	9	23	1	3	4	15	12	27
Not insane,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total cases,	121	123	244	39	53	92	160	176	336
Total persons,	121	123	244	37	52	89	158	175	333
Average in years,	3.21	3.20	3.20	6.67	7.60	7.19	6.39	4.55	5.47

13. — *Forms of Mental Disease in Cases admitted and discharged, with Condition on Discharge.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.						NOT INSANE.		DIED.		AGGREGATE.	
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.		MUCH IMPROVED.		IMPROVED.		NOT IMPROVED.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Females.
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
A. — Insane : —															
Mania, acute,	3	16	19	6	8	14	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
chronic,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	19	3	28
recurrent,	4	6	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	6	—	6	—	11
Melancholia, acute,	9	13	22	7	3	10	3	1	4	2	1	2	2	4	3
chronic,	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	7	—	22
recurrent,	4	4	8	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	6
Circular insanity,	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5
Acute confusional insanity, .	11	20	31	5	8	13	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	28
Dementia, primary,	9	18	27	1	1	2	—	—	—	12	5	1	17	3	22
secondary,	8	16	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	34	1	10	1	44
post-paralytic,	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	7	4	11
senile,	15	22	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	—	18
Epileptic insanity,	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	11	2	15	1	25
General paralysis,	22	7	29	—	—	—	2	7	9	23	10	14	15	1	29
Primary delusional insanity, .	29	16	45	—	—	—	4	5	9	46	8	1	23	3	31
Hysterical insanity,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Hypochondriacal insanity, . .	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Alcoholic insanity,	25	33	58	17	6	23	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	32
Multiple neuritis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Huntington's chorea,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Opium habit,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	6	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	8	—	10
Not insane,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
B. — Habitual drunkards, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. — Voluntary patients, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases,	160	176	336	39	27	66	13	21	34	93	84	37	191	80	390
Total of persons,	158	175	333	38	27	65	13	21	34	92	84	37	191	80	388

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, . . .	33	21	54	10	15	25	13	13	26	74	57	131	3	—	3	35	37	72	168	143	311
Second, . . .	5	2	7	1	5	6	1	3	4	18	21	39	—	—	—	2	4	6	27	35	62
Third, . . .	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	8
Fourth, . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Fifth, . . .	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Sixth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventh, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
Total of cases, . . .	39	27	66	13	21	34	14	16	30	93	84	177	3	—	3	37	43	80	199	191	390
Total of persons, . . .	38	27	65	13	21	34	14	16	30	92	84	176	3	—	3	37	43	80	197	191	388

18. — Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1897.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	ADMITTED.			NEW CASES.											
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.						DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1896-97.					
				MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Previous years,	2,353	2,435	4,788	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	11	17	1	5	6
1889,	159	133	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—
1890,	171	146	317	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	5	—	—	—
1891,	171	121	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	8	—	2	4
1892,	176	133	309	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—
1893,	182	146	328	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6	7	—	2	3
1894,	149	113	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9	3	1	4
1895,	185	127	312	1	—	1	1	1	2	11	5	16	7	2	9
1896,	179	190	369	18	11	29	4	6	10	24	14	38	1	6	19
1897,	128	132	260	13	10	23	5	5	10	14	8	22	2	13	25
Totals,	3,853	3,676	7,529	33	21	54	10	15	25	75	57	132	3	35	72

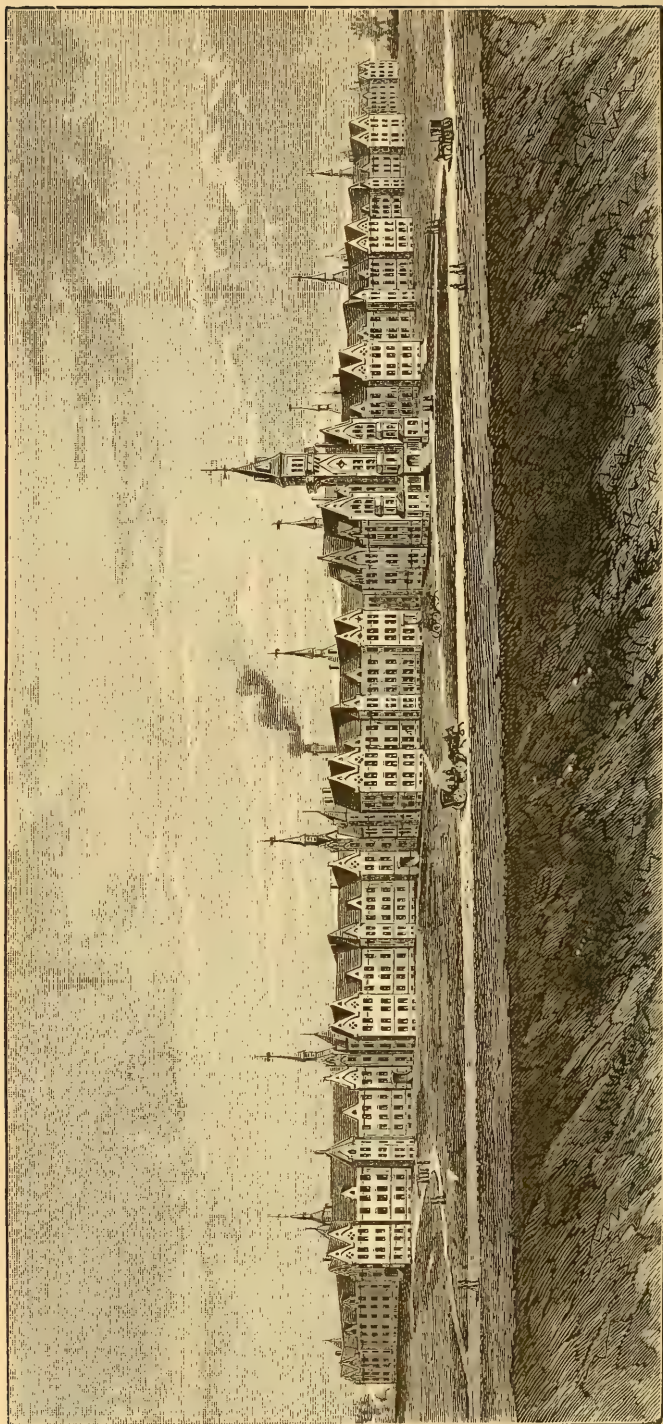
18. — *Annual Admissions, etc.* — Concluded.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	READMITTED CASES.															REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, SEPT. 30, 1897.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 20.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1899.



STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT DANVERS.

FRONT CENTRE.

1. Dining-Hall.
2. Reception Room.
3. Superintendent's Office.
4. Asst. Superintendent's Office.
5. Business Office.
6. Dispensary.
7. Officers' Dining-Rooms.
8. Lavatory.
9. Dumb Waiter.
10. Closets.
11. Corridors.

REAR CENTRE.

1. Kitchen.
2. Laundry.
3. Pantry.
4. Dining-Room.
5. Linen Room.
6. Store Room.
7. Reception Rooms.
8. Bakery.
9. Lavatory.
10. Closets.
11. Dumb Waiters.
12. Oven.
13. Corridors.

WINGS.

1. Parlors.
2. Dining-Room.
3. Dormitories.
4. Attendants' Rooms.
5. Private Rooms.
6. Patients' Rooms.
7. Bath Rooms.

WINGS.

8. Linen Rooms.
9. Lavatories.
10. Dumb Waiters.
11. Closets.
12. Halls.
13. Ventilating Shafts.
14. Shuttered Rooms.

BUILDINGS.

- F. Front Centre.
- E. Rear Centre.
- A, J. Buildings for Excited Patients.
- B, C, H, I. Buildings for Less Exc'd Patients.
- D, G. Buildings for Convalescent Patients.
- K. Boiler House

BOILER HOUSE.

1. Firing Room.
2. Engine and Pump Room.
3. Fun Rooms.
4. Chimney.
5. Coal Bunkers.

PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL.



*Mass.: Danvers State Hospital at Danvers
(Maine)*

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

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STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

Mass. Historical Society
Lfr.

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OFFICERS
OF THE
DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Haverhill.
SOLOM BANCROFT, <i>Secretary</i>,	. . . . .	Reading.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	. . . . .	Boston.
FLORENCE LYMAN,	. . . . .	Boston.
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,	. . . . .	Danvers.
GRACE C. OLIVER,	. . . . .	Salem.
ZINA E. STONE,	. . . . .	Lowell.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
GEORGE P. SPRAGUE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
HARRY H. COLBURN, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
FRANK A. ROSS, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY PAULSELL, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
WILLIAM L. WORCESTER, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Ass't Physician and Pathologist.</i>
JOHN N. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Steward.</i>
F. E. HUTCHINS,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
WARREN A. MERRILL,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk.</i>
MRS. C. W. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Housekeeper.</i>
ABBY C. CLAPP,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Housekeeper.</i>
ARTHUR S. RICHARDSON,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>
JEWETT B. SWEETSER,	. . . . .	<i>Supervisor Male Dept.</i>
GRACE G. PILLSBURY,	{ <i>Supervisor Female Dept. and</i> <i>Principal of Training School.</i>

TREASURER.

HORATIO G. HERRICK,	Lawrence.
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CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. CHARLES G. CARLETON,	291 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	.	.	.	.	Haverhill.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	.	.	.	.	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	.	.	.	.	308 Boston Street, Dorchester.
Dr. THOMAS KITTREDGE,	.	.	.	.	24½ Essex Street, Salem.
Dr. HORACE G. LESLIE,	.	.	.	.	Amesbury.
Dr. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS,	.	.	.	.	53 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
Dr. JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	.	.	.	.	63 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Dr. JOS. G. PINKHAM,	.	.	.	.	43 Silsbee Street, Lynn.
Dr. GEO. B. SHATTUCK,	.	.	.	.	183 Beacon Street, Boston.
Dr. SAMUEL TORREY,	.	.	.	.	Beverly.
Dr. JOHN F. YOUNG,	.	.	.	.	9 Fruit Street, Newburyport.

Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE	.	.	.	<i>Chairman.</i>
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	.	.	.	<i>Secretary.</i>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital present their twenty-first annual report, and submit with it reports of the superintendent, treasurer and Board of Consulting Physicians, with tables of statistics required by law.

We also present a report of the pathologist, W. L. Worcester, M.D., whose work has been much abridged by circumstances beyond control.

We are sorry to report the death of another assistant physician, Dr. Julia K. Cary, who died very suddenly in December last, after many years of useful work in her profession in the hospital. Frank A. Ross, M.D., and Mary Paulsell, M.D., have been appointed assistant physicians to fill vacancies.

Dr. Charles W. Page, who had been the superintendent of this hospital for the last ten years, resigned in August to take charge of the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, Conn. The trustees feel that his departure is a great loss to the hospital. No man was ever more untiring in his effort to serve the interests of the Commonwealth and to secure the comfort and welfare of the patients under his care. He introduced and completed a large number of improvements. It is unnecessary to speak of his work in detail, for his reputation is established beyond the borders of this Commonwealth. He is the third superintendent that has left the employ of our hospital to take situations more desirable by the liberality of other States or private institutions for the insane.

We feel fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Arthur H. Harrington as superintendent. For ten years he was an assistant physician here, and is familiar with the duties and requirements of the position which he has now been called to fill.

Mr. Abbott A. Poore, after several years' service as clerk, to the entire satisfaction of all connected with the hospital, re-

signed early in July, and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. Warren A. Merrill.

The farmer reports a favorable year for the farm, having harvested more than a thousand tons of produce. There is in store sufficient hay and ensilage to carry the large stock of horses and cattle, numbering one hundred and fifty, through the winter. The apple crop is a partial failure this year. The garden crops have not been as good as in former years, owing to the unusually wet season.

The hospital has some outlying land which should be sold. Property near the hospital and adjoining its land on three sides can be obtained at a fair price, and should be purchased. The matter will be brought before the Legislature for consideration.

SUBJECTS OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

The cottage for female nurses has been completed and is in successful operation, adding much to the comfort of those who have the immediate care of the patients.

The repairs of the roofs have been finished, and we think will prove satisfactory.

The annex to the female wing is nearly ready to receive patients. The annex to the male wing is well under way, and will be closed in before winter.

Work is being done on the sewerage plant as rapidly as possible, and it will be ready to take care of the sewage before cold weather. As the construction goes on it seems evident that the location has been wisely selected. The material found upon the lot is well adapted for the purposes required, and we anticipate no further difficulty in disposing of our sewage without detriment to others.

It is very desirable that the hospital should be lighted by electricity, and we would call your attention to what the superintendent says in his report on the subject. We hope in the near future to use a large amount of gas for cooking. Our present holder is not large enough for lighting and cooking, but with an electric plant for lighting it would be sufficient. The estimated cost of lighting by electricity would be \$21,000.

The boilers for heating the hospital, having been in use more than twenty years, must be overhauled, and most of them, if not all, replaced by new ones. We must ask for that purpose the sum of \$12,000.

In the heavy storm of last winter the greenhouse was so much wrecked that we must rebuild it at an expense estimated at \$2,000.

WATER SUPPLY.

No action has yet been taken under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature providing a method of determining the amount to be paid by the Commonwealth for water used by the hospital for three years ending on the first day of January next. Although either party may initiate proceedings under the act, it was expected that the town of Danvers, whose citizens asked for legislation upon the line adopted, would at once proceed. We have as yet, however, received no notice of any application being made by the selectmen to the courts for the appointment of commissioners, as provided in the act, nor have the selectmen or any one representing the town suggested any attempt to come to an agreement with the trustees, which the language of the statute would seem to require as preliminary to any other action.

Our own views upon the subject have been placed before the Legislature in the last annual report, and personally at hearings before the legislative committees. We think that the large expenditure which would be required to carry out the act referred to, and for which no provision has been made, would hardly be justified by any results which could be obtained therefrom. We are firmly convinced that there should be an independent supply of water for the hospital, under its control. We now depend upon a single line of pipe from the source of supply to the reservoir, a distance of two miles. This pipe is admitted to be in an unsafe condition, and liable to burst at any time, cutting off our entire supply. It is not right that the hospital should be unnecessarily exposed to such danger. We shall at the next session of the Legislature ask for an appropriation and an act to empower the trustees to provide for a supply of water.

WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN.
ZINA E. STONE.
GRACE A. OLIVER.
SOLON BANCROFT.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS.
FLORENCE LYMAN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

Herewith is presented the annual report of the operations of this hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898.

Oct. 1, 1897, there were in the hospital 803 patients; 451 cases have been admitted and 364 cases discharged within the year, leaving, Sept. 30, 1898, 890 patients in the hospital. The whole number of cases treated within the year has been 1,254; the daily average number of patients has been 871.

Of the 451 cases admitted, 229 were born in the United States, 145 of the latter being natives of Massachusetts; 90 of the cases admitted were born in Ireland and 84 in England and the British provinces. The remaining 52 cases were natives of other foreign countries.

Three hundred and eighty-one cases were received for the first time in this, or any other hospital; the remaining 70 cases had each previously undergone from two to six commitments to this or other hospitals.

Intemperance was the probable cause assigned for mental disease in 77 of the cases admitted; heredity in 47; old age in 43. In 86 cases mental disease was believed to be due to some physical cause or defect. In 17 cases business and domestic troubles were the causes assigned, while in 178 cases no causes were assigned.

Of the 364 cases discharged, 57 were regarded as recovered, 46 as much improved, 36 as improved, 109 as unimproved. Nine persons were discharged as not insane, these latter all being cases of narcotic and alcoholic inebriety.

There were 107 deaths. Twenty-eight of the persons who died were between seventy and eighty years of age, and 6 were over eighty. There were quite a large number of deaths;

namely, 25, from that hopeless form of disease, known as general paralysis.

The percentage of recoveries based upon the total number of discharges, including deaths, is 15.6; based upon the number of admissions, it is 14.8.

Of the cases discharged, 50 were removed by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, to be taken to other States or countries where they belonged; 38 were transferred by the same Board to other institutions in this State; 102 were discharged by the trustees of the hospital to their relatives or friends; 13 eloped. Four of these were never heard from; 8 have been allowed to remain at home, and have, thus far, succeeded in doing so; while 1 of the 13 has been recommitted.

Two patients have committed suicide. One was a woman who had secreted a roller towel, with which she hung herself in her room between the visits of the night nurse. The other was a man, who on admission, appeared mildly depressed and hypochondriacal. He improved somewhat after admission, and, at his own request, was allowed to do some light work. After remaining here a little over a month, and presenting no symptoms which indicated active suicidal tendencies, he, during the daytime, slipped into a room adjoining the ward. He was missed in a few moments by one of the nurses, who on searching found him in this room dead, with a handkerchief tied about his neck and attached to a cot bed, the limbs resting upon the floor.

ACCIDENTS.

Six women and two men have received fractures of bones. Three of the cases of fracture occurred in epileptics. One patient was pushed down by another and received a fracture of one of the bones of the leg. With this exception, the other cases were all produced by falls, and were purely accidental.

One of the epileptic cases was an old man, who fractured his hip, and whose death followed some time after, being due not so much to the effects of fracture as to epilepsy. Another of the epileptics was making a good recovery from the fracture which he received by falling in a fit, but died suddenly, death apparently being due to epilepsy, from which he had suffered for years. There have been no unfavorable results in the other cases.

RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

There has been no mechanical restraint applied to the persons of patients during the past year. It is now thirty-two months since mechanical restraint has been used upon the men's side of the hospital, and seventy-three months since it has been used upon the women's side of the hospital.

No women have been locked in rooms during the day time. One man, who has been persistently destructive and denuding, was locked in his room during the day hours a greater part of the time. One man has been locked in his room eight hours, one man ten hours and one man one hour, during the day hours.

CHEMICAL RESTRAINT.

Chemical restraint, as compared with the custom of former years, has practically fallen into disuse. The only drug employed for a hypnotic effect has been sulphonal, of which four and one-half ounces have been used during the year.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The weekly per capita cost of maintenance for the year has been \$3.43, or \$0.14 less than last year. This diminution in cost is due to the increased number of patients, the average number present each day being 49 greater than last year.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

This marks the beginning of the ninth year of the training school for nurses. At the last graduation in June 12 nurses received certificates of having pursued satisfactorily the two-years course. In all there have been 55 graduates from this school.

NURSES' HOME.

The new nurses' home was completed, and has been occupied since last June. In giving the nurses a cheerful home, where they can meet socially or secure their needed rest entirely apart from the scenes of the day, it is proving as great a success as was predicted.

CONGREGATE DINING ROOM.

The congregate dining room has been referred to in former reports, but among the recent changes which have been made by my predecessor, Dr. Chas. W. Page, it deserves special mention from me his successor, because I find that the problem of how the greater part of the patients of this hospital may be given their daily meals under conditions which promote their comfort and happiness, and which, at the same time, are economical, diminishing also labor and friction, has been solved.

As one studies the practical working of this dining room, it seems as though the prominent idea in the mind of the projector must have been to make of the dining room a therapeutic measure, — at least, it seems to be proving such.

To describe briefly the plan, nothing is done in haste. The patients enter the room leisurely and take their seats. No food is served until all are in their places. Hot food is then distributed by the nurses and also by some of the patients who have been chosen to assist.

The room is decorated with potted plants, and an orchestra plays the entire time during each meal of the day. Breakfast and supper each occupy forty-five minutes and dinner one full hour.

The music is one of the most important features of the plan, undoubtedly promoting quietude among the patients. The greater part of the music rendered is classical. The following is a programme, not prepared especially for this report, but just as it was given one day last month:—

BREAKFAST.

March, "The Lenox,"	. . . . .	GEO. WEIGAND.
Overture, "Rosamunde,"	. . . . .	F. SCHUBERT.
Selection from "The Serenade,"	. . . . .	V. HERBERT.
Hymn, "Old Hundred."		
March, "Stars and Stripes,"	. . . . .	SOUSA.

DINNER.

March, "The Puritan,"	. . . . .	T. MOSES.
Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night,"	. . . . .	F. V. SUPPE.
Selection, "Hungarian Fantasia,"	. . . . .	T. TOBANI.
Andante from "Surprise Symphony,"	. . . . .	HAYDEN.
Valse in E minor,	. . . . .	CHOPIN.
Hymn, "Old Hundred."		
March, "U. S. March,"	. . . . .	M. LEVI.

SUPPER.

March, "Black America,"	. . . . .	ZEIKEL.
Ballet from the opera of "Faust,"	. . . . .	C. GOUNOD.
Polish National Dance,"	. . . . .	X. SCHARWENKA.
Hymn, "Old Hundred."		
March, "On the Move,"	. . . . .	BAILEY.

The therapeutic value of this plan comes out in this way ; viz., the food can be served hot ; the patients are allowed ample time to eat ; they listen with enjoyment to the music, which is evident by their frequent applause ; they get an agreeable change in going from their wards, and, counting the time spent in the dining room and that going to and from the wards, three hours of the day are occupied.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The pathological department is ably conducted by the pathologist, Dr. W. L. Worcester. You are referred to his report, which is appended.

At present the pathologist is hampered in his work because so much time has to be spent by him in the mere preparation of specimens. That part of the work of an expert pathologist which is of final value consists in interpreting the meaning of morbid appearances, in comparison of his own results with those of others and in research into work which has gone before. To place this department upon the broad and useful basis which it deserves, the pathologist should be provided with an assistant to do the preliminary work. I recommend that such an assistant be obtained, at a salary of not over \$400 per annum.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm has produced this season 309 tons of hay, 160 tons of green fodder, and we have placed in the silos 497 tons of ensilage. On account of the wet season, roots and garden vegetables have not yielded as well as usual.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

The annex to the women's wing, containing fifteen rooms, has been practically completed. A similar building has been started for the men's wing, and is well under way.

The renewal of the plumbing in the water-closets, lavatories and bath rooms in all the wards of the hospital has been completed.

A plan to carry the sewage to a suitable distance from the hospital buildings and its disposal by filtration through sand beds has been adopted, contracts made, and the work is progressing.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The following is a list of clergymen who have conducted chapel service during the year : —

Rev. W. H. Trickey.
Rev. John W. Buckham.
Rev. Eugene DeNormandie.
Rev. K. L. Evans.
Rev. Mr. Crawford.
Rev. P. E. Hawkins.
Rev. O. S. Butler.
Rev. A. P. Putnam.
Rev. J. W. Hudson.
Rev. J. F. Brodie.

Rev. James L. Hill.
Rev. H. C. Adams.
Rev. John L. Colby.
Rev. Chas. Rice.
Rev. H. S. Paine.
Rev. W. P. Landers.
Rev. H. B. King.
Rev. DeWitt S. Clark.
Rev. D. D. Marsh.
Rev. Mr. Nichols.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The following entertainments have been given during the year : Lecture, "New England Fireside Stories," by Hezekiah Butterworth ; Prof. Edw. Warren and pupils, in "Triss," "Our Jim," "Country Courtship," and others ; MacGill Club, of Cambridge, in "My Uncle from India," "All the Comforts of Home," and others ; the Garrick Dramatic Club, of Boston, in "Pike's Piney Potion ;" lecture, with stereopticon views, by Miss Bayson ; minstrel show by patients and employees of the hospital.

DONATIONS.

We are very grateful for the following donations : a number of Christmas things, from Miss Florence Lyman ; three hundred pounds of broken candy, from Hyde & Southworth ; newspapers, from Peabody Exchange News Room ; Christmas box, from Mrs. C. C. Dunbar ; newspapers, from Miss Harper, Andover ; three hundred almanacs, from Ayer & Co., Lowell ; London illustrated papers, Mrs. Saltonstall, Lynnfield ; books, from Mrs. J. C. Rogers, Peabody ; papers and books, from Miss

Mabel T. Cook, Lexington; each number of "Georgetown Advocate" and "Massachusetts Ploughman," periodicals, from Dr. Hasket Derby, Boston; an ancient door knocker, for the nurses' home, from Mr. Francis Dodge.

STEAM BOILERS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The eight fifty-horse-power boilers, which have done service ever since the institution was built, will have to be replaced by new ones very soon. A detailed statement of the condition of these boilers has been made by a competent engineer, which shows that they cannot be relied upon much longer for continued heating, and that it will not be safe to try to go through much more than the coming season with them.

The capacity of the new boilers will have to be considered with reference to the future, and in this connection comes in the subject of electric lighting, which is undoubtedly the safe system of lighting hospitals for the insane, and I recommend that it be introduced into this hospital without delay.

An estimate has been prepared, and it is found that to replace the old boilers with new ones of sufficient capacity we shall need the sum of \$12,000. To install an electric plant and to do the necessary wiring and equipping the buildings with fixtures we shall need the sum of \$21,000. I therefore recommend that we ask for an appropriation of \$12,000 for new boilers and \$21,000 for an electric lighting plant.

LAUNDRY.

We need one new mangle, one extractor and one metallic washing machine. The estimated cost of these is \$1,750. I recommend that we ask for an appropriation for this amount for purchasing the machinery named.

GREENHOUSE.

We depend a great deal upon flowers for decorating our wards, dining room and chapel, and they give a great deal of pleasure to the patients. To continue to have flowers, however, we shall have to have a new greenhouse. Our present one is old and past repair. I recommend that we ask for an appropriation of \$2,000 for a greenhouse.

DEATH OF DR. JULIA K. CARY.

On the 18th of December, 1897, Dr. Julia K. Cary, a member of the medical staff of this hospital, passed away suddenly.

Her name first appears as assistant physician to this hospital in the annual report of 1879, so that not only had she taken up the study of medicine at a time when comparatively few women had begun to turn their attention to it, but she was one of the first women to receive an appointment to the medical staff of a hospital for the insane. She pursued her work here continuously from the time of her appointment to within some months of her death, when her health became seriously impaired. Relinquishing her work entirely for a period, she had partially taken it up again when the sudden summons came.

Dr. Cary possessed a refined and cultivated intellect, to which were added professional attainments of such an order that for many years she occupied a very responsible position upon the medical staff.

Her qualities of heart endeared her to many friends, and enabled her to give to the hundreds of women who passed under her care a woman's sympathy, which doubtless in many instances served to aid in lifting the mental cloud. Many patients who have known her in the past, and who remain here to-day, speak of her in terms of affection and deep feeling.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS.

I deem it a mark of great confidence placed in me by your Board that you have chosen me to an office which has been filled by such men as Dr. Chas. W. Page, for ten years your efficient superintendent, by Dr. Wm. A. Gorton and by the lamented Dr. Wm. B. Goldsmith.

I esteem it a privilege that in years past, while an assistant in this hospital, I have been associated with each of these physicians. My thanks are due my immediate predecessor, Dr. Page, because the many improvements and advances which he has brought about and the difficult problems he has solved have materially lightened my tasks.

The present high standard and reputation to which this hospital has arrived I recognize it as my duty to maintain. In

striving to do this it is a satisfaction to feel that I can always avail myself of your valuable counsel.

The position made vacant by the death of Dr. Julia K. Cary has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Mary Paulsell.

The position of third assistant physician, which was vacant at the beginning of the year, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Frank A. Ross.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Abbott A. Poor, for nearly five years your efficient clerk, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Warren A. Merrill.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks for the valuable assistance I have already received from the medical staff and other officers, and for the cordial welcome accorded me, upon coming here as the superintendent, by all connected with the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON.

DANVERS, MASS., Sept. 30, 1898.

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

Believing, as I do, that the science of pathology is as much concerned with the manifestations of disease during life as the changes to be found after death, I am inclined to note, as the most important advance in the work of my department during the past year, the inauguration of regular meetings, attended by the whole medical staff, for the clinical study of patients.

It had previously been the custom to read and discuss the papers furnished on admission and notes of examination made at the time of admission at meetings of the staff; but since the latter part of the winter nearly all new patients have been brought before the meetings, and cases of special interest have been repeatedly considered. The increased acquaintance of

each member of the staff with all departments of the hospital and the interchange of ideas in regard to the nature and progress of the various forms of disease have been highly interesting and instructive to all who have participated. These meetings have been supplemented by meetings at the laboratory for the study of preparations from the cases in which post-mortem examinations have been made.

My own work has gone on upon essentially the same lines as in previous years, with the exception that I have given more time than ever before to the study of cases on the wards.

Post-mortem examinations have been held in all cases of death in which the necessary consent of relatives could be obtained, and systematic examinations made of the brain in all such cases, together with such other organs as from their appearance or the history of the cases offered a prospect of changes of interest. Examinations of urine, blood and sputum have been continued, and the results placed on record.

I have published only one article during the year, on the results of my work, — a paper on “Regeneration of Nerve-Fibres in the Central Nervous System,” in the “Journal of Experimental Medicine” for October, 1898. A considerable amount of material has been collected, which will be available for future publication.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks for the liberality with which the needs of the laboratory have been supplied, and the encouragement which I have received in my work.

Respectfully,

W. L. WORCESTER,

Assistant Physician and Pathologist.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

GENTLEMEN :—Last year this Board begged leave to congratulate you upon the successful inauguration of the congregate dining room. This year it desires to repeat and emphasize its congratulations. It is doubtful if any single measure has called forth from the members of the Board, upon their annual visits, such a unanimity of approval. Sixteen years ago this Board first called attention to the desirability of such an innovation, and, although from time to time there has been doubts cast upon its wisdom, results seem to justify the attempt. In view of some criticisms that have been made, it may be worth while to quote to you from one or two of the members' reports : "Quietly, and apparently of their own volition, at the dining hour, the hundreds of insane walked in and took their places at the tables ; quietly and patiently they waited in their chairs until all the tables were occupied and the attendants placed the first course of the dinner before them. The attendants then retired to one end of the dining room to eat their own dinner, and the patients, overlooked only by three or four supervisors, appeared to the eye much the same as would the same number of persons at dinner in an average hotel. With the music of piano, violin and clarinet, and the lavish array of plants and flowers, there was a humanizing and touching contrast to the bare, uninviting ward feed-rooms that I always found so depressing at my visits up to this year, and it seemed to me that the influence of the new and cheerful surroundings softened the faces at the tables, and gave, if only temporarily, a saner expression." Another member says : "The orderly behavior of the patients,

their evident interest in their surroundings, and their pleasure in the music furnished during the meal, must be seen to be fully appreciated. When one views this large hall, decked with flags and plants, filled with six hundred orderly and cheerful patients, and contrasts it with the gloomy and close dining rooms of past years, each off its own ward, and remembers that the food brought from long distances had frequently lost its warmth before it was placed on the table, as well as that the patient saw, day after day, only the faces he was already familiar with in the ward, one readily appreciates the value of the change, both as a therapeutic agent and as a means of discipline."

For the rest, the general condition is for the most part one of continual progress and improvement. The establishment of a separate home for the female nurses is a step of the greatest importance to them, and will indirectly prove of the greatest benefit to the hospital. Experience in hospitals has shown the exceeding value of a daily removal of the attendants upon sick people from the immediate scene of their duties. How much more desirable this is in the case of the insane may be easily inferred from the nature of the case. Nothing can be more depressing than the wards of a large hospital for the cure of the insane except places where they exist under worse conditions.

The Board regrets the continued neglect of the trustees to provide a distinguishing dress for the male attendants. This is not a great thing in itself, and yet greatly to be desired. We believe it is desirable, for convenience, for the dignity of the attendants and for the moral effect upon the patients, that there should be something to tell one from the other. The Board hopes that another year will not pass without this matter being attended to.

In the past year Dr. Page has left the charge of the hospital to assume the care of another in Connecticut. Dr. Page's enthusiasm, his energy and his general capacity for the work of superintendence need no recognition at our hands, but this Board takes pleasure in according it. The new superintendent's experience at Danvers and his success in the management of the insane at the State Farm at Bridgewater promise well for his continued success here.

This Board has from time to time called attention to the dangers that attend upon the practice of allowing the female insane to be taken to the hospital unaccompanied by a person of their own sex. It repeats its warning as to this unwise method, whose unwisdom is apparent upon its face.

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1898.

LIST OF WAGES.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$2,500 00
First assistant physician (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	850 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	700 00
Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	1,500 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00
Treasurer (per annum),	500 00
Clerk (per annum),	\$700 00 and 500 00
Farmer (including house, per annum),	1,020 00
Engineer (per annum),	1,060 00
Stenographer (per annum),	300 00
Dispensary assistant (per annum),	300 00
Housekeepers (per month),	\$35 00 and 25 00
Male supervisor (per month),	62 50
Assistant male supervisor (per month),	35 00
Female supervisor (per month),	50 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	35 00
Attendants (average number, male 39, per month),	\$20 00 to 37 00
Attendants (average number, female, 54, per month),	\$15 00 to 30 00
Seamstresses (per month),	\$18 00 and 25 00
Laundryman (per month),	30 00
Laundry girls (per month),	\$15 00 to 17 00
Cooks, (male, per month),	\$24 00 and 55 00
Cooks, (female, per month),	\$18 00 and 26 00
Kitchen men (per month),	\$14 00 to 18 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	14 00
Waitresses (per month),	15 00
Chambermaids (per month),	\$14 00 to 15 00
Bakers (per month),	\$23 00 to 55 00
Basement men (per month),	\$13 00 to 22 00
Porter (per month),	30 00
Farm hands (per month, with board),	\$20 00 to 25 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$40 00 to 50 00
Stablemen (per month),	\$18 00 to 40 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistants (per month),	20 00
Gas engineer (per month),	40 00
Musicians (per month),	25 00

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.

Farm.

228 tons English hay, at \$15,	. . . . .	\$3,420 00
21 tons meadow hay, at \$8,	. . . . .	168 00
60 tons hay, second crop, at \$6,	. . . . .	360 00
497 tons ensilage, at \$4,	. . . . .	1,988 00
75 barrels apples, at \$1.75,	. . . . .	130 25
500 cords manure, at \$5,	. . . . .	2,500 00
1,100 tons ice, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	550 00
160 tons green fodder, at \$4,	. . . . .	640 00
350 barrels hen manure, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	175 00
323,619 quarts milk, at \$0.04,	. . . . .	12,944 76
2,638 dozen eggs, at \$0.20,	. . . . .	527 60
15,210 pounds beef, at \$0.07 $\frac{1}{4}$,	. . . . .	1,102 73
19,125 pounds pork, at \$0.06 $\frac{1}{4}$,	. . . . .	1,195 31
1,532 pounds poultry, at \$0.15 $\frac{1}{2}$,	. . . . .	237 46
Cows and calves sold: —		
Pigs,	. . . . .	559 00
Hides,	. . . . .	148 71
Calves,	. . . . .	55 00
Cows,	. . . . .	101 00

\$26,802 82

Garden.

164 bushels beans, at \$1,	. . . . .	\$164 00
10,050 heads cabbage, at \$0.02 $\frac{1}{2}$,	. . . . .	251 25
1,508 heads cauliflower, at \$0.03,	. . . . .	45 24
74 bushels cucumbers, at \$1,	. . . . .	74 00
2,600 bunches celery, at \$0.03,	. . . . .	78 00

Amount carried forward, \$612 49

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$612 49
176 bushels beets, at \$0.45,	79 20
90 bushels beet greens, at \$0.25,	22 50
76 bushels lettuce, at \$0.60,	45 60
375 bushels parsnips, at \$0.65,	243 75
185 bushels peas, at \$1.15,	212 75
204 bushels potatoes, at \$0.60,	122 40
3,000 pounds rhubarb, at \$0.02,	60 00
140 bushels spinach, at \$0.25,	35 00
23,520 pounds squash, at \$18 per ton,	211 68
165 bushels tomatoes, at \$0.65,	107 25
80 bushels green tomatoes, at \$0.50,	40 00
188 bushels onions, at \$0.65,	122 20
114 bushels turnips, at \$0.25,	28 50
2,420 dozen ears corn, at \$0.05,	121 00
180 bushels carrots, at \$0.30,	54 00
28 bushels pickles, at \$0.75,	21 00
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	\$2,139 32

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a report of the finances of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898 :—

ASSETS.

Cultivated land, woodland, hospital building, dining hall, laundry, mechanics' building, morgue, boiler house, stable, greenhouses, barn, piggery, cow barn, hennery, storage barn, gas house, oil tank, coal shed, four dwelling-houses, nurses' home, ice houses and outbuildings,	\$1,542,469 37
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PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies on hand as per inventory,	\$118,781 01
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RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1897,	\$13,031 30
Received from State treasurer,	25,851 05
from cities and towns,	99,822 93
from individuals,	29,962 07
from sales, etc.,	7,960 37
from interest,	406 04
	\$177,033 76

PAYMENTS.

Salary, wages and labor,	\$64,825 58
Provisions and supplies :—	
Meats of all kinds,	\$13,170 70
Fish of all kinds,	2,471 30
Fruit,	837 85
Vegetables,	2,334 32
Flour (1,415 barrels),	6,979 50
Grain and meal for table,	490 00
Grain and meal for stock,	3,582 11
Tea,	565 61
Coffee,	1,123 15
Chocolate,	129 55

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$31,684 09	\$64,825 58
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$31,684 09	\$64,825 58
Provisions and supplies— <i>Con.</i>		
Sugar,	2,731 64	
Molasses and syrup,	994 12	
Butter,	4,843 60	
Cheese,	593 90	
Eggs,	1,192 02	
Salt and other groceries,	3,692 87	
All other provisions,	1,522 69	
		47,254 93
Clothing,		2,760 03
Dry goods,		3,084 25
Boots and shoes,		830 78
Fuel,		9,424 20
Gas and oil,		1,130 78
Medicine,		1,602 84
Furniture,		2,051 55
Bed and bedding,		1,561 28
Crockery,		726 21
Tin ware,		306 12
Soap,		652 15
Transportation,		3,009 45
Superintendent's and trustees' expenses,		569 76
Books and stationery,		1,467 23
Ordinary repairs,		2,504 72
Pipes and fitting,		879 49
Gas house,		4 72
Machine shop,		343 60
Carpenter's shop,		568 37
Paint shop,		640 41
Farm:—		
Hay,	\$620 86	
Stock,	2,621 30	
Tools,	1,494 09	
Fertilizer,	263 71	
Blacksmith,	332 14	
		5,332 10
Stable,		299 53
Miscellaneous,		1,789 51
Construction,		1,118 83
Extraordinary repairs,		6,315 96
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1898,		15,979 38
		<hr/>
		\$177,033 76

LIABILITIES.

Salary and wages due Oct. 1, 1898,	\$5,873 51	
Miscellaneous,	8,214 12	
Maintenance paid in advance,	100 70	
Estimated outstanding bills,	1,500 00	
		<hr/>
		\$15,688 33

ASSETS.

Due the hospital for board of patients : —

From the State,	\$8,184 08	
From cities and towns,	25,749 52	
From individuals,	7,037 65	
	<u> </u>	\$40,971 25

SUMMARY.

Total receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1898, .	\$164,002 46	
Total payments for year ending Sept. 30, 1898,	161,054 38	
Balance in favor of the hospital, . .	<u> </u>	\$2,948 08
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1898,	\$15,979 38	
Bills receivable,	40,617 56	
Total available assets,	<u> </u>	\$56,596 94
Total indebtedness unpaid,		15,688 33
		<u> </u>
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1898,		\$40,908 61
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1897,		33,542 65
		<u> </u>
Gain in the available assets year ending Sept. 30, 1898, .		\$7,365 96

Total earnings of the hospital from Oct. 1,

1897, to Sept. 30, 1898,	\$166,114 35	
Total indebtedness incurred,	158,748 39	
Balance in favor of the hospital,	<u> </u>	\$7,365 96

Total current expenditures (less the extraordinary expenses,

\$7,434.79, add estimated outstanding bills, \$1,500),	\$155,119 59
Dividing this sum by 871, the daily average number of patients, we have the annual cost,	178 10
An average weekly cost,	3 43

Special Appropriations.

	Year.	Amount of Appropriation.	Amount Drawn.	Amount Remaining.
Two annexes,	1897,	\$30,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00
New sewerage system,	1897,	10,000 00	} 2,279 49	12,720 51
New sewerage system,	1898,	5,000 00		
Land and survey, new sewerage system,	1898,	2,550 00	2,541 52	8 48
Bath room floor,	1898,	1,500 00	1,500 00	—
Furniture, nurses' home,	1898,	2,500 00	2,500 00	—
		<u>\$51,550 00</u>	<u>\$23,821 01</u>	<u>\$27,728 99</u>

HORATIO G. HERRICK,

Treasurer.

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL STATISTICS,

1897-98.

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1897,	350	450	800	-	-	-	3	-	-	353	450	803
Admitted within the year,	245	199	444	-	5	5	2	-	-	247	204	451
Whole number of cases within the year,	595	649	1,244	-	5	5	5	-	-	600	654	1,254
Discharged within the year,	180	176	356	-	4	4	4	-	-	184	180	364
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving hospital,	30	27	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	27	57
as much improved,	14	32	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	32	46
as improved,	14	21	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	21	36
as not improved,	57	51	108	-	-	-	1	-	-	58	51	109
as not insane,	3	1	4	-	4	4	1	-	-	4	5	9
Deaths,	62	44	106	-	-	-	1	-	-	63	44	107
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1898,	415	473	888	-	1	1	1	-	-	416	474	890
Viz.: supported as State patients,	115	95	210	-	1	1	-	-	-	115	96	211
as town patients,	259	320	579	-	1	1	-	-	-	259	320	579
as private patients,	41	58	99	-	-	-	1	-	-	42	58	100
Number of different patients within the year,	593	646	1,239	-	5	5	5	-	-	598	651	1,249
Persons admitted,	243	199	442	-	5	5	2	-	-	245	204	449
Persons recovered,	30	27	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	27	57
Daily average number of patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	474	871
Viz.: State patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	78	174
town patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	337	595
private patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	59	102

2. — *Daily Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1897.												
October, .	22	24	46	13	20	33	3	8	11	357.322	446.548	803.871
November, .	26	20	46	14	9	23	7	1	8	367.333	460.200	827.533
December, .	27	17	44	10	5	15	3	2	5	382.354	466.935	849.290
1898.												
January, .	19	10	29	11	16	27	5	7	12	394.838	471.483	866.322
February, .	25	17	42	19	8	27	9	2	11	399.142	474.178	873.321
March, .	17	14	31	14	14	28	8	7	15	405.225	479.064	884.290
April, .	14	15	29	15	10	25	3	1	4	406.133	481.633	887.766
May, .	10	17	27	14	6	20	4	1	5	404.516	487.483	892.000
June, .	16	12	28	16	16	32	3	4	7	402.866	490.200	893.066
July, .	36	24	60	19	38	57	6	2	8	414.258	482.000	896.258
August, .	21	24	45	26	23	49	10	6	16	419.161	475.290	894.451
September, .	14	10	24	13	15	28	2	3	5	415.800	473.466	889.266
Total of cases, .	247	204	451	184	180	364	63	44	107	-	-	-
Total of persons, .	245	204	449	183	180	363	63	44	107	-	-	-
Daily average, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397.412	474.040	871.452

3. — *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	208	173	381	—	—	—
Second,	28	19	47	10	4	14
Third,	7	7	14	4	2	6
Fourth,	2	2	4	—	4	4
Fifth,	—	2	2	—	4	4
Sixth,	2	1	3	7	1	8
Total of cases, . . .	247	204	451	21	15	36
Total of persons, . . .	245	204	449	15	10	25

4. — *Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.*

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, . . .	183	159	342
Former inmates of this hospital only, . . .	30	25	55
of other hospitals only, . . .	25	14	39
of this and other hospitals, . . .	7	6	13
Total of persons,	245	204	449

5.—*Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Maine,	14	17	18	14	13	16	28	30	34
New Hampshire,	13	14	14	8	9	7	21	23	21
Vermont,	4	2	4	—	1	—	4	3	4
Massachusetts,	90	45	43	55	29	33	145	74	76
Rhode Island,	3	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	2
Connecticut,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
New York,	2	2	2	8	4	3	10	6	5
New Jersey,	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Pennsylvania,	2	1	1	1	—	—	3	1	1
District Columbia,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Virginia,	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2
North Carolina,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
South Carolina,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Louisiana,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Indiana,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Illinois,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Minnesota,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Colorado,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
California,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ireland,	28	54	52	62	86	83	90	140	135
England,	16	12	13	7	9	8	23	21	21
Scotland,	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5
Wales,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
British Provinces,	27	20	21	27	24	26	54	44	47
Germany,	7	7	6	6	6	6	13	13	12
Austria,	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	2
Bohemia,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Belgium,	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	2
France,	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1
Spain,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Italy,	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
Sweden,	7	7	6	6	6	6	13	13	12
Finland,	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	2
Russia,	6	1	1	1	2	1	7	3	2
Armenia,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Western Islands,	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Bermuda,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Unknown,	1	46	46	1	7	7	2	53	53
Totals,	245	245	245	204	204	204	449	449	449

6. — *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex County,	146	126	272
Middlesex County,	39	32	71
Suffolk County,	55	45	100
Norfolk County,	1	1	2
Berkshire County,	1	—	1
Hampden County,	2	—	2
Plymouth County,	1	—	1
Totals,	245	204	449
Cities or large towns,	182	166	348
Country districts,	63	38	101

7. — *Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMIS- SIONS.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	96	61	157	93	80	173	20	35	55	209	176	385
Second,	12	4	16	13	8	21	2	4	6	27	16	43
Third,	2	1	3	1	4	5	2	2	4	5	7	12
Fourth,	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	2	4
Fifth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
Sixth,	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	3
Totals,	112	66	178	109	94	203	24	44	68	245	204	449

8. — Occupations of Persons admitted.

MALES.

Actor,	1	Master mariner,	1
Agent,	1	Masons,	4
Architect,	1	Ministers,	2
Artist,	1	Musicians,	2
Barbers,	3	Messenger,	1
Bartenders,	3	Merchants,	6
Book-keepers,	2	Milkmen,	2
Blacksmith,	1	Nurse,	1
Butcher,	1	Operatives,	17
Carpenters,	11	Painters,	5
Cigar makers,	3	Pattern maker,	1
Clerks,	5	Printer,	1
Cook,	1	Peddlers,	2
Contractor,	1	Piano maker,	1
Conductor,	1	Physicians,	2
Curriers,	6	Photographer,	1
Draughtsman,	1	Salesmen,	2
Dyer,	1	Sailors,	3
Engineers,	2	Stone cutters,	4
Farmers,	6	Shoemakers,	27
Fishermen,	4	Steward,	1
Hatters,	2	Student,	1
Hotel keeper,	1	Tanners,	5
Hotel clerk,	1	Tailors,	3
Hostler,	1	Tinsmiths,	2
House servant,	1	Typewriter,	1
Janitor,	1	Undertakers,	2
Jeweller,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Laborers,	46	Watchmen,	2
Laster,	1	Wood worker,	1
Liquor dealer,	1	No occupation,	24
Machinists,	5	Total,	245

8. — Occupations of Persons admitted — Concluded.

FEMALES.			
Canvasser,	1	Operatives,	12
Cooks,	3	Restaurant keeper,	1
Demonstrator,	1	Storekeeper,	1
Domestics,	37	Tailoress,	1
Dressmakers,	4	Vamper,	1
Housewives,	20	Waitresses,	3
Housekeepers,	14	Weaver,	1
Laundresses,	2	None,	24
Nurses,	4	Total,	132

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF —

Bartender,	1	Farmer,	3
Blacksmith,	2	Fish dealer,	1
Boatbuilder,	1	Fisherman,	1
Box maker,	1	Grocer,	1
Book-keeper,	3	Hostler,	1
Butcher,	1	House painter,	1
Carpenter,	2	Laborer,	37
Carriage painter,	1	Machinist,	1
Cigar maker,	1	Occulist,	1
Coachman,	3	Operative,	1
Coal dealer,	1	Saloon keeper,	1
Currier,	2	Steamfitter,	2
Dentist,	1	Teamster,	2
Druggist,	1	Total,	204

11. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	8	3	11	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
15 years and less,	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	6	7	13	6	4	10	—	2	2	—	—	—
20 to 25 years,	11	14	25	19	14	33	3	4	7	1	1	2
25 to 30 years,	14	16	30	18	15	33	1	3	4	1	4	5
30 to 35 years,	18	9	27	24	15	39	6	1	7	6	3	9
35 to 40 years,	17	22	39	21	23	44	5	3	8	5	1	6
40 to 50 years,	31	36	67	37	38	75	10	2	12	9	2	11
50 to 60 years,	14	10	24	19	16	35	8	6	14	11	6	17
60 to 70 years,	17	13	30	19	18	37	11	10	21	12	10	22
70 to 80 years,	9	5	14	14	6	20	9	10	19	15	13	28
Over 80 years,	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	2	3	2	4	6
Unknown,	33	14	47	1	1	2	6	—	6	—	—	—
Not insane,	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total of persons,	183	159	342	183	159	342	63	44	107	63	44	107
Mean ages,	41	29	35	43	67	55	52	53	53	57	60	58

12. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	8	3	11	4	3	7	12	6	18
Under 1 month,	41	18	59	15	2	17	56	20	76
From 1 to 3 months,	29	18	47	4	4	8	33	22	55
3 to 6 months,	17	26	43	4	3	7	21	29	50
6 to 12 months,	14	23	37	—	2	2	14	25	39
1 to 2 years,	15	15	30	4	3	7	19	18	37
2 to 5 years,	11	22	33	18	6	24	29	28	57
5 to 10 years,	7	4	11	4	7	11	11	11	22
10 to 20 years,	2	4	6	4	4	8	6	8	14
Over 20 years,	4	3	7	2	2	4	6	5	11
Unknown,	33	19	52	4	7	11	37	26	63
Not insane,	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	6	9
Total of cases,	183	159	342	64	45	109	247	204	451
Total of persons,	183	159	342	62	45	107	245	204	449
Average in years,	3.24	2.77	3.00	6.56	6.67	6.60	4.14	2.77	3.47

13. — Forms of Mental Disease in Cases admitted and discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.						NOT INSANE.			DIED.		AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.		Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.						
A. — Insane: —																	
Mania, acute, . . .	6	9	15	4	5	9	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	3	4	11
chronic, . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	1	4
recurrent, . . .	4	7	11	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	1	3	—	—	3	1	4
Melancholia, acute, . . .	8	12	20	3	4	7	1	1	2	3	2	5	—	—	5	9	13
chronic, . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	2
recurrent, . . .	2	4	6	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Circular insanity, . . .	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Acute confusional insanity, . . .	13	34	47	4	12	16	6	4	10	4	4	8	2	2	4	16	26
Recurrent confusional insanity, . . .	4	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dementia, primary, . . .	56	39	95	—	—	—	2	5	7	4	5	9	—	—	—	2	—
secondary, . . .	6	7	13	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
post-paralytic, . . .	11	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
senile, . . .	21	21	42	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	20	26
Epileptic insanity, . . .	10	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4
General paralysis, . . .	36	14	50	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	27
Primary delusional insanity, . . .	18	21	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	7
Hysterical insanity, . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	3	—	—	3	13	12
Hypochondriacal insanity, . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Alcoholic insanity, . . .	23	5	28	15	2	17	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	1
Opium habit, . . .	1	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Imbecility, . . .	12	7	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Not insane, . . .	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habitual drunkards, . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary patients, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total cases, . . .	247	204	451	30	27	57	14	32	46	15	21	36	63	44	107	184	364
Total persons, . . .	245	204	449	30	27	57	14	32	46	15	21	36	63	44	107	183	363

B. —

C. —

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, . . .	26	24	50	13	28	41	51	43	94	15	20	35	4	4	8	59	37	96	168	156	324
Second, . . .	3	2	5	1	3	4	4	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9	11	18	29
Third, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	6
Fourth, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fifth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sixth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total of cases, . . .	30	27	57	14	32	46	58	51	109	15	21	36	4	5	9	63	44	107	184	180	364
Total of persons, . . .	30	27	57	14	32	46	58	51	109	15	21	36	4	5	9	63	44	107	183	180	363

17.—Deaths, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A.—Insane:—												
Congenital,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Under 1 month,	9	1	10	12	3	15	1	—	1	8	3	11
From 1 to 3 months,	9	2	11	9	4	13	6	1	7	6	3	9
3 to 6 months,	4	1	5	8	5	13	2	1	3	10	5	15
6 to 12 months,	7	3	10	11	5	16	7	—	7	14	6	20
1 to 2 years,	8	10	18	12	8	20	12	5	17	10	7	17
2 to 5 years,	13	18	31	7	12	19	19	23	42	18	21	39
5 to 10 years,	2	6	8	1	4	5	3	8	11	4	4	8
10 to 20 years,	2	1	3	2	3	5	3	4	7	2	3	5
Over 20 years,	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
Unknown,	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	2	—	2
Totals,	62	44	106	62	44	106	62	44	106	62	44	106
Average of known cases (in months),	27.58	35.86	31.72	18.08	36.90	27.49	52.60	70.00	61.30	58.88	69.81	63.89
B.—Habitual drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Voluntary patients,	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1

18.— *Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1898.*

NEW CASES.																						
DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1897-98.																						
ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.				
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Previous years,	2,512	2,568	5,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	-	-	1	2	3	5
1890,	171	146	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1891,	171	121	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
1892,	176	133	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	
1893,	182	146	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	
1894,	149	113	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	
1895,	185	127	312	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	4	6	
1896,	179	190	369	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	3	7	10	-	-	-	5	6	11	
1897,	128	132	260	8	8	16	3	11	14	4	6	10	6	6	12	-	1	1	17	12	29	
1898,	208	173	381	17	16	33	10	14	24	11	12	23	35	22	57	3	3	6	30	8	38	
Totals,	4,061	3,849	7,910	25	24	49	14	28	42	15	20	35	50	43	93	4	4	8	59	37	96	

18.—*Annual Admissions, etc.*—Concluded.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	READMITTED CASES.												REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S AD- MISSIONS, SEPT. 30, 1898.											
	DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1897-98.																							
	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.						NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
Previous years, .	356	338	694	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	77	83	160
1890, .	43	26	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	24
1891, .	47	27	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	29
1892, .	39	39	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32
1893, .	34	32	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	26	39
1894, .	38	35	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21	41
1895, .	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	34	59
1896, .	30	30	60	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	54	66	120
1897, .	32	44	76	-	2	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	56	74	130
1898, .	39	31	70	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	2	3	5	131	125	256
Totals, .	688	632	1,320	5	3	8	-	3	3	1	1	1	8	8	16	-	1	1	4	7	11	416	474	890

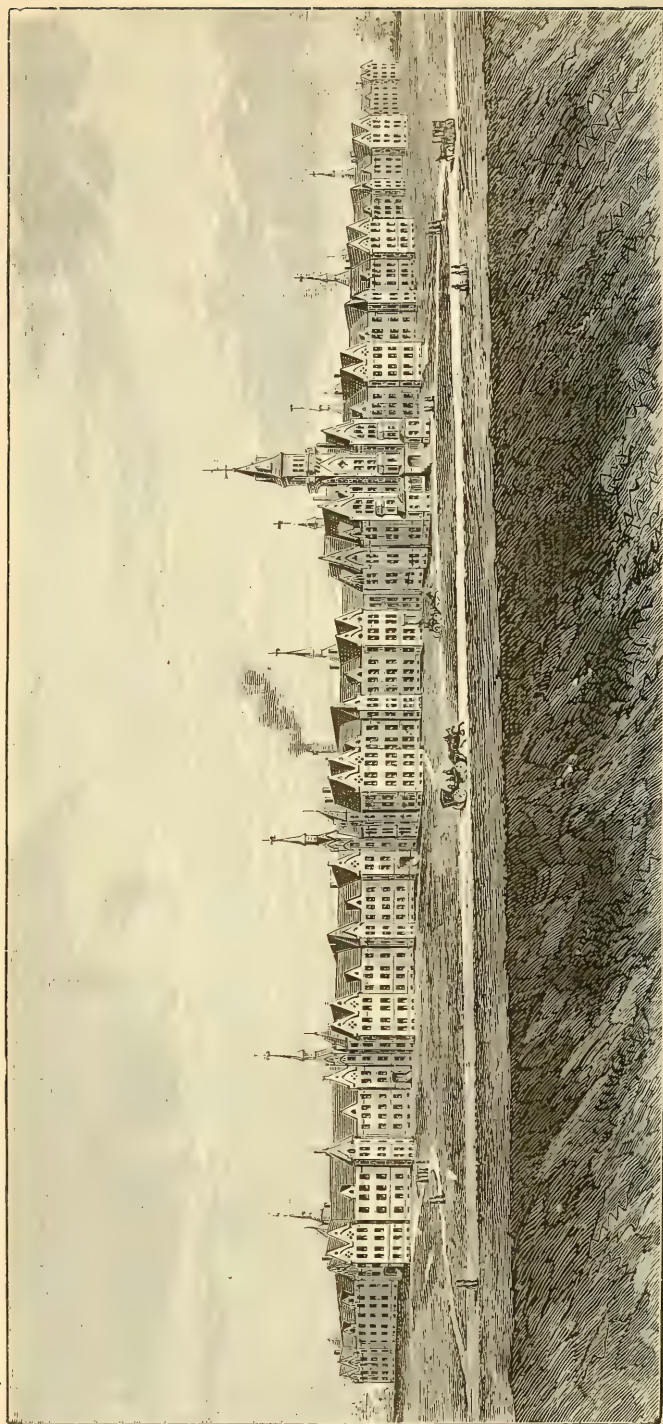
19. — Relapsed Cases admitted in Each Year and discharged in 1897-98.

CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THE HOSPITAL.													REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1898.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1900.





STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT DANVERS.

FRONT CENTRE.

1. Dining-Hall.
2. Reception Room.
3. Superintendent's Office.
4. Asst. Superintendent's Office.
5. Dispensary.
6. Officers' Dining-Rooms.
7. Lavatory.
8. Dumb Waiter.
9. Closets.
10. Corridors.
- 11.



REAR CENTRE.

1. Kitchen.
2. Pantry.
3. Dining Room.
4. Linen Room.
5. Store Room.
6. Reception Room.
7. Bakery.
8. Lavatory.
9. Closets.
10. Dumb Waiters.
11. Oven.
12. Corridors.
- 13.

WINGS.

1. Parlors.
2. Dining-Room.
3. Dormitories.
4. Attendants' Rooms.
5. Private Rooms.
6. Patients' Rooms.
7. Bath Rooms.

WINGS.

8. Linen Rooms.
9. Lavatories.
10. Dumb Waiters.
11. Closets.
12. Halls.
13. Ventilating Shafts.
14. Shuttered Rooms.

PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL.

BUILDINGS.

- F. Front Centre.
- E. Rear Centre.
- A, J. Buildings for Excited Patients.
- B, C, H, I. Buildings for Less Exc'd Patients.
- D, G. Buildings for Convalescent Patients.
- K. Boiler House

BOILER HOUSE.

1. Firing Room.
2. Engine and Pump Room.
3. Fan Rooms.
4. Chimney.
5. Coal Bunkers.

Mass.: Danvers State Hospital

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 20.

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Mass. Officials

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OFFICERS

OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Haverhill.
OLON BANCROFT, <i>Secretary</i>,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reading.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
FLORENCE LYMAN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Danvers.
MARY WARD NICHOLS,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Danvers.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
H. W. MITCHELL, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
JAS. D. MADISON, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY PAULSELL, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
FRANK A. ROSS, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
WILLIAM L. WORCESTER, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Ass't Physician and Pathologist.</i>
HARRY L. BARNES, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Interne.</i>
ROBERT H. PURPLE, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Interne.</i>
JOHN N. LACEY,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Steward.</i>
F. E. HUTCHINS,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Farmer.</i>
WARREN A. MERRILL,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Clerk.</i>
MRS. K. W. LACEY,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Housekeeper.</i>
MRS. A. STETSON,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Housekeeper, Rear Centre.</i>
ARTHUR S. RICHARDSON,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Engineer.</i>
JEWETT B. SWEETSER,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Supervisor Male Dept.</i>
MARIE R. KINGSTON,	{ <i>Supervisor Female Dept. and</i> <i>Principal of Training School.</i>

TREASURER.

HORATIO G. HERRICK,	Lawrence.
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CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. CHARLES G. CARLETON,	291 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	. . . .	Haverhill.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	. . . .	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	. . . .	308 Boston Street, Dorchester.
Dr. THOMAS KITTREDGE,	. . . .	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Essex Street, Salem.
Dr. HORACE G. LESLIE,	. . . .	Amesbury.
Dr. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS,	. . . .	53 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
Dr. JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	. . . .	63 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Dr. JOS. G. PINKHAM,	. . . .	43 Silsbee Street, Lynn.
Dr. GEO. B. SHATTUCK,	. . . .	183 Beacon Street, Boston.
Dr. SAMUEL TORREY,	. . . .	Beverly.
Dr. JOHN F. YOUNG,	. . . .	9 Fruit Street, Newburyport.

Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	. . . .	<i>Chairman.</i>
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	. . . .	<i>Secretary.</i>



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital have the honor to present this, the twenty-second annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, and submit with it the reports of the superintendent, treasurer and Board of Consulting Physicians, with statistical tables required by law.

We also present a report of the pathologist, W. L. Worcester, M.D., which will be found interesting and valuable. The many changes in the staff the past year have made it necessary for Dr. Worcester to take charge of some of the wards, taking much time from his pathological work.

Dr. Geo. P. Sprague has been called the past year to take charge of an institution in Kentucky, and Dr. H. H. Colburn resigned to go into private practice. Their places have been filled by the appointment of H. W. Mitchell, M.D., and James D. Madison, M.D. So we close the year with a full staff, and a very satisfactory one.

The average number of patients the past year, 925, is larger than any previous one, and at the present rate of increase the hospital will soon be full. The cost for maintenance the ensuing year must necessarily be larger, owing to the general rise in wages and merchandise.

The financial affairs are in good condition, as will be seen by the treasurer's report; and the management of the business office, under the immediate charge of Mr. J. N. Lacey, the steward, and Mr. Warren A. Merrill, clerk, has given great satisfaction.

The farmer reports a good year in his department, with the exception of a short hay crop, but there has been a good average in all other crops, and much credit is due to his management.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The annex female wing has been completed and occupied for some time. The male annex is completed excepting bathrooms.

The sewage plant is substantially done, and has been used the past summer, giving entire satisfaction.

The appropriations given to the hospital last winter, based upon estimates made in 1898, have proved insufficient to complete the work. New boilers have been contracted for, and part of them are in position; the others will be on the ground in a few days. The wiring and piping for electric lights is well under way.

The addition to the boiler house, to be used as the power room for engines and dynamos, will soon be completed; but before we can put in engines, dynamos and fixtures, it will be necessary for the State to make further appropriation, in a sum not less than \$12,500.

The work of putting in a system of call bells and telephones is nearly completed, at a small cost above the appropriation, which will be paid out of the hospital treasury.

Machinery for the laundry has been contracted for, but, by reason of the great rise in all manufactured goods, our appropriation is not sufficient, but the difference will be paid from the hospital funds.

Our greenhouse is in very bad condition. We hoped to have been able to expend some money upon it this season from the hospital funds, but, by reason of the large cost of extraordinary repairs and increase in general expenses, we were obliged to postpone any outlay only to carry it through this winter.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of continuing the arrangement heretofore made with the town of Danvers for supplying the hospital with water, and the amount to be paid by the hospital if such arrangement be continued, or of providing the hospital with an independent supply of water, has been before the Legislature the past two

years. In 1898 an act (chapter 564) was passed providing for a commission to determine the amount to be paid by the hospital for three years, ending on the first day of December in the present year. That period will shortly elapse, and but little progress has been made towards settling the matter of the compensation for the water used during said three years' term, and nothing whatever has been done towards fixing upon any permanent plan. It will be a long time before any report can be made by the commission so appointed, and no aid can probably be obtained from their labors in season for action by the incoming Legislature in determining the proper method of dealing with the question.

When the act was passed, it was intended that the report of the commissioners should be before the Legislature of 1899, with the hope that the information embodied therein would assist in determining what should be done. But the method proposed proves not to be very satisfactory to either party. The large expense which must necessarily result from the preparation and hearing of the matter has been one obstacle in the way of the plan being carried out. When the act was passed, it followed that the interests of the Commonwealth should be represented before the commissioners by the Attorney-General. This takes the matter practically out of the hands of the trustees, so far as fixing the compensation for water used during the term named is concerned, but it is their duty to look out for the interests of the Commonwealth for the future. We have given the matter much thought, and are of the opinion that the best interests of the hospital and of the Commonwealth require that the hospital should be provided with an independent water supply as soon as the same can be procured; and we ask the Legislature to make the necessary appropriations and take such other action as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of providing such supply.

We must, and do, ask the incoming Legislature for appropriations as follows:—

For completing boilers and electric light plants, the sum of \$12,500.

For a greenhouse, a sum sufficient to build anew, on estimates to be furnished.

For a night watchman's clock, estimates to be furnished.

For a permanent water supply, the sum sufficient to do the work. Estimates to be furnished.

We feel sorry to report the loss by death of two trustees in the past year. Mrs. Grace C. Oliver was suddenly taken away, while seemingly in the full vigor of health and usefulness. Her great interest in the institution and her ability made her a valuable and agreeable member of the Board, and her death is a public as well as a personal loss to those associated with her.

Mr. Zina E. Stone, who was taken late in the year, although of a retiring nature, was a genial associate, with marked ability, and only by reason of ill health the past years would have been an active member of the Board, by whom he was greatly respected and esteemed.

Miss Mary W. Nichols, who was appointed in Mrs. Oliver's place by His Excellency, has qualified, and is taking great interest in her work.

We would call your attention to the report of the Board of Consulting Physicians, who have taken much interest in the hospital, especially the chairman, who has not only made regular visits, but also on special occasions has been present and given good advice and encouragement.

We wish to make the superintendent's report, as well as the treasurer's and pathologist's, a part of our own, and would refer you to them for the details of the management.

In closing this report, we wish to express to you and your honorable council our appreciation of the services of the superintendent, his staff, and, in general, the officers and employees.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY WARD NICHOLS.
SOLON BANCROFT.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS.
FLORENCE LYMAN.
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

Herewith is presented the annual report of the operations of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899.

Oct. 1, 1898, there were in the hospital 890 patients; 444 cases have been admitted and 356 cases discharged during the year, leaving, Sept. 30, 1899, 978 patients in the hospital. The whole number of cases treated within the year has been 1,334; the daily average number of patients has been 925, — an average of 54 more than last year.

Of the 435 persons admitted, 248 were born in the United States, 180 of these being natives of Massachusetts; 88 of the persons admitted were born in Ireland, 73 in England and the British Provinces.

Three hundred and eleven persons were received for the first time in this or any other hospital; the remaining 124 persons had previously undergone from one to eight commitments to this or other hospitals.

Intemperance was the probable cause assigned for mental disease in 45 of the cases admitted; heredity, in 56; old age, in 49. In 57 cases mental disease was believed to be due purely to active physical causes, as bodily disease and injury. In 28 cases business and domestic troubles were the causes assigned, while in 121 cases no causes were assigned.

Of the 356 cases discharged, 54 were regarded as recovered, 45 as much improved, 57 as improved, 87 as unimproved; 2 were discharged as not insane.

There were 111 deaths. Seven of the persons who died were over eighty years of age, 23 between seventy and eighty years and 18 between sixty and seventy years.

The percentage of recoveries based upon the total number of discharges, including deaths, is $15\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.; based upon the number of admission, is $12\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

Of the cases discharged, 22 were removed by the State Board of Insanity, to be returned to other States or countries where

they belonged ; 11 were transferred to other institutions in the State ; 212 were discharged by the trustees of the hospital to their relatives or friends ; 16 of these discharged by trustees escaped from the hospital.

You are respectfully referred to the tables which accompany this report for further statistical information.

In this connection a word may very properly be said at this time, it seems to me, in regard to the classification of mental diseases. A scientific classification of insanity has never been attained, and we are not likely to behold it in our own generation ; but it may justly be said, I think, that views are being advanced by deep students of psychiatry which are giving increased satisfaction, as far as classification is concerned. A survey of the field of psychiatry at the present time reveals unmistakeably a breaking away from the teachings which have been traditional for many years. The phenomena of mental diseases are so varied and complex, their pathology eludes us to such an extent, that our vision of their intimate truth is obscured. We are indebted to the suggestions of Kahlbaum and to the development of a system of classification by Kræpelin, and to further elucidation by some of the psychiatrists of this country, for views which seem at least to throw some light upon this obscurity.

According to the more recent teachings, we have in the past magnified to too great an extent some of the *so-called* prominent symptoms which we meet in mental affections, by regarding them as the disease itself. What have been really episodes in the life history of a patient have been accorded a place as disease entities ; so that, from works which have been regarded as our text books, and from the statistics of hospitals for the past thirty years, we could produce a long array of mental diseases. With the newer conceptions, it is possible to simplify this long list materially by disregarding superficial and perhaps even seemingly prominent manifestations, and basing instead our differentiation of mental diseases upon *fundamental* clinical facts. Our tables show a reflection of these views.

We have for the present retained the terms *acute mania*, *acute melancholia* and *acute confusional insanity*, in cases in which there has been only one attack ; but where there has been a recurrence, we have placed such cases, together with circular forms of insanity, under the general name of “ recur-

rent insanity," recognizing the *recurrence* as the essential feature of these cases laying less stress upon the special symptoms, such as depressive, maniacal or confusional states, regarding the latter as belonging to the clinical group of symptoms which go to make up the disease "recurrent insanity."

If we now throw out the purely acute psychoses, those mental affections due to recognized organic changes, those due to or accompanied by more or less acute physical disease, and the paranoias and a few others, we always find in the annual admissions a large group of cases that sooner or later have one common feature, namely, *dementia* in a greater or less degree.

The other manifestations of this disease are protean. We find what appear to be depressive, maniacal and confusional states. There may be suicidal or homicidal tendencies, hallucinations and delusions may prevail. There may be remissions and exacerbations, and not infrequently some of the group of symptoms known as katatonic prevail. Formerly many of these cases have gone into the group of the acute psychoses, to begin with. When, however, dementia became prominent, they have been classed as secondary or terminal dementias; but we owe it to the elucidations of Kræpelin that much of the confusion surrounding these cases in their inception has disappeared, and by the principles which have been briefly alluded to, we are able, I believe, with few errors, to class these cases as chronic from the start, and as sure to be followed by degrees of dementia.

For many months, in the daily clinics held by the medical staff of this hospital, all cases admitted have been carefully considered in accordance with these views. As a result, we have noticed that the number of the acute psychoses in our tables has diminished, and the term "secondary dementia," as following acute psychoses, has practically disappeared. Many of the cases which have disappeared from this class now appear under that of "primary dementia." This, by the way, may not be the most fortunate term, and its old significance may be broadened by the process, but it appears to be the best we have at present.

We can but very imperfectly allude to this matter in a report of this sort, and draw attention only to the fact that we arrive at our conclusions now by searching more critically than ever before for basic clinic facts, and laying less stress upon the mere mental episodes of the life of the individual.

The increased number of cases of primary dementia reported from this hospital has excited comment; but, believing that it is possible to recognize the element *chronicity* from the first, and the foreshadowing of *dementia*, we are of the opinion that such cases should be placed at once under the most available group name which we have. Further research, both clinical and pathological, may in the future reveal distinct classes under this group; but the first step acquired is, I believe, a gratifying simplification of some of the complex manifestations of mental disease.

You are respectfully referred to the report of the pathologist, Dr. W. L. Worcester, which embodies some observations upon the arterial changes which are found as pathological accompaniments of many forms of mental diseases, and which are probably causative factors, not only of many mental affections, but of many of the diseases of modern life.

We have been remarkably free from any serious accidents during the past year. There has been the usual amount of disease, but nothing of a serious contagious or infectious nature has appeared, and, as a rule, the general health of the patients has been good.

The tenth year of the training school for nurses began this fall. At the last graduation, in June, twelve nurses, who had pursued satisfactorily the two years' course, received their certificates. In all there have been 67 graduates from this school.

Miss Grace Pillsbury, who for two years past has been the principal of the training school, resigned her position. She has been succeeded by Miss Marie Kingston.

The weekly per capita cost for maintenance the past year has been \$3.45.

The following is a list of the clergymen who have conducted services in the chapel during the year:—

Rev. Chas. B. Rice, Danvers.
 Rev. H. S. Adams, Danvers Centre.
 Rev. Eugene DeNormandie, Danvers.
 Rev. J. W. Hudson, Peabody.
 Rev. E. C. Ewing, Danvers.
 Rev. J. L. Hill, Salem.
 Rev. C. S. Nightingale, Danversport.
 Rev. Geo. J. Sanger, Danvers.
 Rev. Chas. H. Daniels, Boston.
 Rev. Wm. Nichols, Asylum Station.

Rev. H. B. King, Tapleyville.
 Rev. A. F. Putnam, Salem.
 Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, Salem.
 Rev. Walter Healey, Middleton.
 Rev. A. D. F. Palmer, Asylum Station.
 Rev. Mr. Whitney, Danvers.
 Rev. E. Reifsnider, Danvers.
 Rev. T. J. League, Danvers.
 Rev. D. D. Marsh, Unionsville, Conn.
 Rev. W. P. Landers, Somerville.

I desire also to allude to the attention which the patients of the Roman Catholic faith receive constantly from the Catholic clergymen of this parish. Rev. Father Powers, or his assistant, Rev. Father O'Connor, visit the hospital regularly every week, and respond at all other times when summoned.

We are grateful to friends of the hospital who have sent donations for the patients. The following have been received: Bound magazines, from Dr. Hasket Derby; "Graphic" and "Illustrated London News," from Mrs. Henry Saltonstall, Lynn; confectionery, etc., at Christmas time, from Mr. Chas. L. Blood, Lynn; two bells and books, from Miss Lee; a box, from Mrs. Grace Oliver, containing clothing and fancy articles for Christmas; magazines and papers, from Mrs. Darling, Danvers. We frequently receive magazines and useful articles from persons whose names are not given, for which we also wish to express our thanks.

The farm has produced 185 tons of English hay and 25 tons of meadow hay, — a considerable falling off from our usual crop, on account of the dry season. The garden products have yielded very well. We have been fortunate in the purchasing of land adjoining the hospital property, 35 acres of which are under cultivation.

The mechanical departments of the hospital have been kept exceedingly busy with repairs and new construction. This hospital has been in operation twenty-one years, and the buildings have been subjected to the hardest kind of usage. Equipments which belong to the original construction are often unexpectedly giving out, and frequently require immediate attention. For needed repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, and construction, including material, the hospital has paid from its own resources the sum of \$16,000 the past year, and there is much necessary work of the same kind to be done.

The filter beds for the disposition of the hospital sewage were completed during the year. The work was placed in the hands of Messrs. Snow & Barbour, contracting engineers, who gave it their close attention, and carried out every agreement in a most satisfactory manner.

The annex of the male wing is nearly ready for occupancy.

A telephone system, connecting all parts of the building and mechanical departments with the main office, is being installed.

The Legislature of 1898 appropriated \$12,000 for new boilers, for steam heating and power, and for furnishing steam for the proposed electric lighting plant, and the sum of \$21,000 for the electric lighting equipment.

Messrs. Hollis French & Allen Hubbard were engaged as our consulting engineers, and contracts for the various divisions of the work were placed as soon as the conditions could be properly studied and details arranged.

The eight old boilers are to be replaced by five boilers, of the horizontal return tubular type, of 118 horse-power each. The work of removing the five old boilers has been completed, and three of the new boilers have been placed in position and will be ready for use before cold weather. The contract for wiring the buildings for electric lighting has been let and the work is proceeding. The contract for dynamos has been made, and also for the piping, which is to give connection between the boilers and our steam-heating system, and between the boilers and dynamo engines. We had hoped originally to locate our dynamo and engine room in some part of the boiler house, but found it impossible to do so on account of existing conditions which could not be disturbed. In consequence, we have been obliged to add to our present boiler house for our dynamo and engine room. The contract for this has also been let, and the building is being erected. The maturing of plans for this work occupied so much time that we were unable to place the contracts before the unprecedented activity in the iron industry began, and we have in consequence suffered from the unusual and rapid rise in the price of materials, so that we cannot complete our steam and electric lighting plant without additional appropriation.

Our greenhouse is old and past repair. We shall be fortunate if it holds up during the coming winter. The greenhouse cannot be looked upon as a luxury alone, for without it we cannot start seeds for many of the garden vegetables. We ought to have an appropriation for replacing this with a substantial and roomy greenhouse of modern structure.

Our main kitchen is entirely inadequate to the present needs of the institution. The wooden shelves in the congregate dining room, which serve as side boards, should be replaced by some other material. I recommend slate slabs.

The watch clock system should be extended to the two annexes and to additional wards of the hospital.

As stated in the last report, the plumbing of the water-closets and bath-rooms connecting with the wards has been renewed. Much of that, however, connected with the attendants' rooms and the dormitories on the south side of the hospital and in some parts of the centre building needs renewing.

The dish-washing sinks on the wards where small dining-rooms are still used will soon need renewal.

The Board of Consulting Physicians make the suggestion in their report that the hospital should be provided with a small general operating room. I will add that we need such a room. Another suggestion of the Consulting Board relates to the separation of the curable and incurable insane. This leads me to outline my own policy for the future.

I believe that the best plan is the building of a separate plain structure, which will accommodate from 200 to 300 patients, equally divided between the sexes, to be devoted to the chronic noisy patients, the very demented, the uncleanly and the bed-ridden cases. No one of these cases would react unfavorably upon the other. There would then be an opportunity for the classification of the less demented, the appreciative, the acute and the hospital cases in the main building. Then the buildings now known as the A and J buildings should be turned into hospital wards. Even if separate *hospital* wards were to be built, as has been advocated in the past, we could not produce anything which could be better adapted to hospital purposes than the A and J buildings, with slight alterations and hospital equipments. With 100 more patients we shall be taxed for room, to say nothing about the difficulties of giving proper accommodations to the different classes.

The hospitals of the State are practically full. We are in the midst of a thickly populated section of the country. Our numbers will undoubtedly increase, and the time may not be far distant when we shall feel the necessity of a step in the direction which I have outlined.

There should also be a building near the farm barn, of plain construction, to furnish comfortable and inexpensive quarters for the patients who work on the land.

I have the sad duty of recording the decease of two of the

members of your Board, — Mrs. Grace Oliver and Mr. Zina E. Stone. Mrs. Oliver had been appointed but a few months before her sudden death. She had entered upon her duties as a trustee with enthusiasm. Her interest was not only general but personal, and she was helpful to both officers and patients.

Although Mr. Stone had been in delicate health for some time, yet he attended the meetings of the Board at the hospital whenever able. I shall miss his genial and kindly presence.

We are fortunate in having Miss Mary Ward Nichols of Danvers appointed to the vacancy caused by the decease of Mrs. Oliver. The other vacancy has not yet been filled.

There have been several important changes in the medical staff. Dr. Geo. P. Sprague, first assistant physician, who had been connected with the hospital since 1894, resigned to take charge of a private hospital for the insane in Lexington, Ky. Dr. H. H. Colburn was appointed to the vacancy on the staff thus made, but resigned in a few months to engage in private practice. H. W. Mitchell, M.D., has been promoted to the position of senior assistant physician. James D. Madison, M.D., has been appointed an assistant physician. With your approval, two internes have been added to the medical staff. On account of the changes, Dr. W. L. Worcester, pathologist, has had to give a considerable portion of his time to the regular medical work.

I desire to thank officers and employees for their faithful attention to their duties.

This year has been a very busy one. I should have been unable to have met many of its responsibilities without your support. The frequent presence of your chairman at the hospital has been of great personal assistance, and has aided me over many difficult places.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON,

Superintendent.

DANVERS, MASS., Sept. 30, 1899.

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

During the past year the routine work of my department has gone on upon substantially the same lines as heretofore. The number of post-mortem examinations has been larger than during any previous year. Your liberality in providing a laboratory assistant will make it possible to accomplish a much larger amount than would otherwise be practicable.

I desire to acknowledge the assistance in laboratory work given by Dr. Ross, especially during the time when I was so disabled that it would otherwise have been nearly at a standstill.

Publications during the year have been a paper on "The Katatonic Symptom-Complex," published in the "American Journal of Insanity" for April, 1899, and a paper on "The Relations of Renal Disease to Mental Derangement," read before the American Medico-Psychological Association, and published in the proceedings of that society and the "American Journal of Insanity."

During the past year I have been especially interested in the condition of the arteries of the brain in various forms of insanity. At the suggestion of the superintendent I append a brief paper upon this subject, in the hope that it may be of interest to a certain portion of the readers of this report.

THE PSYCHICAL EFFECTS OF DISEASE OF THE CEREBRAL ARTERIES.

In my study of the insane, both during life and after death, I have become more and more impressed with the importance of the part played by disorders in the quantity and quality of blood supplied to the brain in the causation of mental disturbances, and it has seemed to me that a brief summary of the facts in regard to the effects on mental function of disease

in the arteries of the brain might be of interest to those members of our profession whose attention has not been specially turned to the subject.

There are few persons who do not wish for long life, but there are probably not more who anticipate with any satisfaction some of the usual accompaniments of even a normal old age. At the same time, every one recognizes that there are great differences in the degree to which different persons are affected by the infirmities of advancing years. Although it is probable that all the tissues degenerate more or less independently in old age, it seems that none of them are so prone to disease and of none are the disorders attended with such wide-spread disastrous consequences as in the case of the organs of circulation.

Before considering the effects of disease of the arteries of the brain, it may be well to call attention to a few points in regard to their structure and distribution.

The arteries consist of three principal layers : a lining membrane, the so-called intima, or endothelial layer, consisting, in health, of a single layer of flat cells, applied edge to edge, after the manner of the stones of a pavement ; the media, or muscular coat, composed of nunstriped muscular fibres running transversely to the length of the vessel ; and the adventitia, or connective tissue coat, which is essentially a condensation of the connective tissue of the surrounding structures. Between the intima and the media is the so-called fenestrated membrane, a thin layer of elastic tissue. In these respects the arteries which supply the brain, up to the point where they penetrate its substance, present no special peculiarities, except that the adventitia is thinner than in the arteries of other organs, and would seem to be of little importance so far as contributing to the strength of the vessels is concerned.

The vessels which penetrate the substance of the brain have certain peculiarities. I have never seen in them any appearance of a fenestrated layer, and the place of the fibrous adventitia is taken by a thin, apparently continuous membrane, which, although in health pretty closely applied to the muscular coat, is separated from it by a distinct space, and is thought to take the place of the lymphatic vessels found in other organs, which have not been demonstrated in the brain.

The muscular layer is supplied with nerves from the sympathetic system. Their presence in the arteries of the cerebral substance has been repeatedly denied, but recent investigations seem to have proved their existence conclusively, as might reasonably be expected, as the existence of muscles without nerves would be an utter anomaly.

The arteries are not mere passive conduits for the transmission of the blood to the organs they supply. By virtue of the contraction and relaxation of their muscular coats they play a most important part in regulating the supply of blood. When a gland is stimulated to secretion, or a muscle contracts, the artery which supplies it dilates, allowing an increased supply of blood, and the same is doubtless true of the vessels of the brain.

Arteriosclerosis of the Cerebral Vessels.

In examining the brains of old people, and less frequently in the middle aged or even the comparatively young, yellowish-white patches may often be seen in the arteries at the base and on the surface of the brain, sometimes involving only a part of the vessel's circumference, sometimes extending entirely around it, and presenting, on palpation, the sensation of thickening and rigidity in the vessel. Sometimes they are composed in part of calcareous matter, but more commonly this is not the case. On microscopical examination of cross-sections of such spots it will be seen that the change consists mainly in a thickening of the intima, which projects into the calibre of the vessel. The fenestrated membrane is usually preserved, but where the change is at all far advanced, the muscular coat is noticeably thinned and may be almost entirely lacking. Osler seems to be of the opinion that the atrophy of the muscular coat is the primary affection, and that the proliferation of the intima is a conservative process, reinforcing what would otherwise be a weakened spot in the wall of the vessel; but the impression which the examination of such specimens has made on me has been the reverse, — that the atrophy of the media is secondary to the hypertrophy of the intima. However this may be, it is certain that the process often advances far beyond any such requirement, and, where the whole circumference of the vessel is involved, more or less narrowing of its calibre will usually be evident. It is easy to see that, in case such a growth pro-

jects into the calibre of the vessel, it would form an obstruction to the flow of the blood at that point, and thus increase the pressure to an extent which might not improbably be expected to cause atrophy of the underlying tissue. If the vessel is examined at points which do not show any very obvious changes to the naked eye, it will probably be found that the intima, instead of forming an extremely thin membrane, is visible as a comparatively thick layer within the elastic membrane.

If the small arteries which penetrate the substance of the brain are examined in such a case, there is no appearance of thickening of their walls, which, on the contrary, are apt to look thinner than normal; but they are very apt to have a tortuous course, instead of their normal straight or uniformly curved outline, and may present the most extraordinary convolutions. In such cases the adventitial membrane does not follow the windings of the vessel, but forms a loose pouch about it, as if it had been distended by pressure from within. Such dilatations may be seen in the absence of any abnormal curvature of the arteries.

In such a state of affairs, even if the ordinary calibre of the vessels is not diminished, it is evident that in the diseased portions they must have lost their elasticity and power of contraction wholly or in part, and with it their capacity of adaptation to the varying requirements of the brain. If the calibre of the vessels is materially narrowed, the supply of blood will be diminished and the brain more or less starved. Atrophy, of greater or less extent, would be the natural result.

If the narrowing of the artery passes beyond a certain degree, the current of blood is so much slowed that coagulation takes place and complete obstruction of the vessel occurs. Unless the communications of the vessel with others are sufficient for the re-establishment of the blood supply, the part involved immediately becomes incapable of function and speedily perishes. The symptoms thus caused vary with the extent and position of the portion of brain involved. In my own experience, so-called apoplexies from this cause are at least four or five times as frequent as from cerebral hemorrhage. In addition to the paralysis, the various forms of disturbance of speech, classed under the general term "aphasia," are among the more common effects of such lesions. The patients are unable to com-

prehend what is said to them, cannot remember the names of persons or things about them, use inappropriate words or utterly meaningless jargon. From the medical certificates which accompany such persons admitted to hospitals for the insane, it is evident that these cases are often misunderstood by physicians, who take the imperfect speech of the patients for incoherence, and suppose that it indicates mental confusion, which may not exist at all.

When such necrotic portions are situated in parts of the brain not so far as known directly concerned either with sensation or motion, they may not betray themselves by any symptoms beyond a certain degree of general mental deterioration. As they usually occur in persons in whom there is wide-spread degeneration of the cerebral arteries, the mental symptoms of the two conditions may be combined in endless variety to make up the clinical picture of senile dementia.

The mental changes of dotage are, unhappily, familiar enough. Impairment of memory is the most common, and in most cases the most conspicuous. It may be of any degree, from a condition in which the patient shows his mental impairment by repeating old stories, forgetting appointments, mislaying papers and becoming somewhat negligent in his dress, to one in which he does not recognize the members of his own family or the familiar objects of his home, and is utterly oblivious of the requirements of cleanliness and decency. When, as is apt to be the case, there is superadded a suspicion of the persons about the patient and resentment of all attempts at control, the condition is about as distressing as is possible.

The causes assigned, with more or less probability, for this degenerative process in the arteries are numerous and varied. It seems certain that congenital predisposition plays a large part in many cases. Certain families show a tendency to arteriosclerosis, in the absence of any known exciting cause, and some persons fail to develop it in spite of great abuse of their circulatory organs. Syphilis is undoubtedly a very important factor, and may be inferred with reasonable certainty in cases of arterial obstruction occurring without valvular disease of heart, under the age of thirty-five. Alcohol, lead, and the poison of gout are responsible for numerous cases. Excesses in eating, even of wholesome articles of diet, pretty

certainly dispose to this condition. A sedentary life is believed to be dangerous in this respect; but, on the other hand, there seems little doubt that prolonged violent muscular exertion, such as throws severe and long-continued strain on the circulatory organs, is also pernicious. The pulmonary artery, which is ordinarily exempt, is liable to sclerosis in conditions such as emphysema, which subject it to severe and continuous strain. On the whole, it would appear that a life of moderate activity, abstaining from excesses of all sorts, is the best warrant for the expectation of a healthy old age.

Miliary Aneurysms and Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

It is now generally conceded that the view first advanced by Charcot and Bouchard, attributing cerebral hæmorrhage to the rupture of minute aneurysms, is correct, at least for the great majority of cases. The main facts in regard to the usual situation of hæmorrhage are too well known to make it necessary to dwell on them; but less attention has been paid to the frequent occurrence of aneurysms in the cerebral cortex, although they were very fully described by the above-mentioned authors. They are not, in my experience, extremely uncommon; and sometimes the surface of the brain is thickly sown with small, reddish-brown spots, situated just beneath the surface, which are found, on examination, to be aneurysms situated at the point of origin of the small arteries which penetrate the cortex. Although the tissue in their immediate vicinity is often infiltrated with blood, I have never known any extensive hæmorrhage to take place from them, and presume it is doubtful if, by themselves, they cause any very marked symptoms in life, although, when present in great numbers, they can hardly fail to impair the circulation of the parts in which they are distributed.

Cerebral hæmorrhage seems to be much less likely to cause permanent mental impairment than arterial obstruction, partly because it proves fatal in a short time in a much larger proportion of cases, and partly because it usually does not directly affect the cortex, as is commonly the case in the softening due to thrombosis. So far as my own experience goes, I do not recall a case in which I have found post-mortem unequivocal evidence of an old cerebral hæmorrhage; whereas atrophied spots, resulting from old softening due to obstruction of vessels, are very common.

Vascular Changes in General Paralysis.

Although the anatomical changes in the disease known to alienists as general paralysis, and, popularly, as “softening of the brain,” are in many cases very conspicuous, they are by no means uniform, and it is far from being satisfactorily determined what is the fundamental lesion. Personally, I incline more and more to believe that the disease manifests itself first in the vessels, and that the wasting of the nervous elements and increase of the neuroglia, or connective tissue of the brain, are secondary to its impaired nutrition. I have certainly found changes in the arteries of the brain substance more uniformly than any other lesions. These changes are in many respects similar to those found in the same vessels in cases of arteriosclerosis. There is apt to be the same tortuous condition of the arteries and dilatation of the adventitial sheaths; but the latter are apt to contain large quantities of round cells and of pigment derived from the blood, suggestive of a more actively inflammatory condition.

The similarity of the symptoms of general paralysis is those of senile dementia is unmistakable, and makes it at least plausible that there is also something in common in their causation.

Too much stress was laid by the earlier writers on the elation and extravagant delusions, which, although frequent, and, when they occur, striking symptoms, are often transient, and in many cases do not appear at all. A gradually increasing dementia is a fundamental characteristic of this disease, as far as mental symptoms go, and both it and the physical enfeeblement are so similar to those met with in senile dementia, that a diagnosis, in elderly persons, is by no means always easy.

W. L. WORCESTER,
Assistant Physician and Pathologist.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

GENTLEMEN:—It gives the Board pleasure from year to year to express its approval of the general management of the hospital. It repeats that approval this year. It regrets, however, the foolish policy of the State, which allows from time to time competent superintendents to be tempted from its service to occupy positions where the wage is more nearly commensurate with the work and the capacity.

It gives the Board satisfaction, too, to note that at last one of its suggestions, long insisted on, has been heeded, and that it is now possible, upon entering a male ward, to discover which are patients and which are attendants. The uniform for the male nurses is appropriate, distinguishing and becoming.

We have long believed and often asserted that the line between the acute and curable insane, on the one hand, and the chronic and incurable, on the other, should be more sharply drawn, and that the former should be wholly removed from the disagreeable and depressing influences of the latter.

Among other needs of the institution, not the least is a separate domestic establishment for the superintendent and his family. He should be enabled to live outside of the hospital, and in a house devoted to his use alone.

There is need of a small general operating room, which need not be an elaborate and expensive affair, but should afford means for the proper care of cases which now must either be sent away or be treated under difficulties in the hospital.

There should be telephonic communication with all parts of the hospital, and it should be lighted by electricity.

As for the plumbing and the sanitary arrangements in general, there seems to be something wrong about them from time

to time. It is a question whether it would not be advisable to employ a sanitary expert, and settle the matter once for all.

The employment of a resident dentist would, it seems to the Board, be a very desirable innovation.

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1899.

LIST OF WAGES.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Senior assistant physician (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	800 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	800 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	700 00
Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	1,500 00
Two internes (each),	300 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00
Treasurer (per annum),	500 00
Clerk (per annum),	700 00
Farmer (including house, per annum),	1,020 00
Engineer (per annum),	1,060 00
Stenographer (per annum),	300 00
Pharmacist (per annum),	300 00
Housekeepers (per month),	\$35 00 and 25 00
Male supervisor (per annum),	800 00
Assistant male supervisor (per month),	32 50
Female supervisor (per month),	40 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	35 00
Attendants (average number, male, 44, per month),	20 00 to 37 00
Attendants (average number, female, 61, per month),	15 00 to 35 00
Seamstresses (per month),	16 00 and 25 00
Laundryman (per month),	32 50
Laundry girls (per month),	15 00 to 17 00
Cooks (male, per month),	24 00 and 55 00
Cooks (female, per month),	18 00 and 26 00
Kitchen men (per month),	14 00 to 18 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	14 00
Waitresses (per month),	15 00
Chambermaids (per month),	14 00 to 15 00
Bakers (per month),	23 00 to 55 00
Basement men (per month),	14 00 to 22 00
Porter (per month),	30 00
Farm hands (per month, with board),	20 00 to 25 00
Farm hands (per month),	40 00 to 50 00
Stablemen (per month),	20 00 to 45 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistants (per month),	20 00
Gas engineer (per month),	40 00
Musicians (per month),	25 00

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPT. 30, 1899.

Farm.

185 tons English hay, at \$15,	. . . . .	\$2,775 00
23 tons meadow hay, at \$8,	. . . . .	184 00
21 tons oat hay, at \$10,	. . . . .	210 00
622 tons ensilage, at \$4,	. . . . .	2,488 00
200 barrels apples, at \$1.75,	. . . . .	350 00
500 cords manure, at \$5,	. . . . .	2,500 00
1,350 tons ice, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	675 00
140 tons green fodder, at \$4,	. . . . .	560 00
375 barrels hen manure, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	187 50
325,677 quarts milk, at \$0.04,	. . . . .	13,027 08
2,532 dozen eggs, at \$0.20½,	. . . . .	519 06
4,565 pounds beef, at \$0.07,	. . . . .	319 55
10,945 pounds pork, at \$0.06¼,	. . . . .	684 31
223 pounds poultry, at \$0.15¼,	. . . . .	29 59
250 bushels cider apples, at \$0.10,	. . . . .	25 00
Cows and calves sold: —		
Pigs,	. . . . .	717 00
Hides,	. . . . .	44 21
Cows and calves,	. . . . .	138 00
		\$25,574 67

Garden.

87 bushels beans, at \$1,	. . . . .	\$87 00
15,748 heads of cabbage, at \$0.02½,	. . . . .	393 70
27,000 heads of cauliflower, at \$0.02,	. . . . .	540 00
34 bushels cucumbers, at \$1,	. . . . .	34 00
1,880 bunches celery, at \$0.03,	. . . . .	56 40
350 bushels beets, at \$0.45,	. . . . .	157 50
30 bushels beet greens, at \$0.25,	. . . . .	7 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,276 10

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,276 10
104 bushels lettuce, at \$.60,	62 40
200 bushels parsnips, at \$.65,	130 00
51 bushels peas, at \$1.15,	58 65
716 bushels potatoes, at \$.60,	429 60
255 bushels spinach, at \$.25,	63 75
210 bushels tomatoes, at \$.65,	136 50
170 bushels green tomatoes, at \$.50,	85 00
500 bushels onions, at \$.55,	275 00
401 bushels turnips, at \$.25,	100 25
700 bushels carrots, at \$.40,	280 00
3,185 pounds rhubarb, at \$.02,	63 70
27,569 pounds squash, at \$18 a ton,	248 12
1,275 dozen ears corn, at \$.05,	63 75
7 bushels radish, at \$1,	7 00
11 bunches asparagus,	1 50
2 bushels peppers, at \$1,	2 00
3 tons pumpkins, at \$6 a ton,	18 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,301 32

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a report of the finances of the Danvers Insane Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899 :—

ASSETS.

Cultivated land, woodland, hospital buildings, dining hall, laundry, mechanics' buildings, morgue, boiler house, greenhouse, barn, piggery, cow barn, hennery, storage barn, gas house, oil tank, coal shed, four dwelling-houses, nurses' home and out-buildings,	\$1,542,469 00
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PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies as per inventory,	\$136,855 07
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RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1898,	\$15,979 38
Received from State treasurer,	32,220 11
from cities and towns,	104,714 41
from individuals,	28,453 43
from sales, etc.,	6,371 63
from interest,	406 36
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$188,145 32

PAYMENTS.

Salary, wages and labor,	\$70,354 14
Provisions and supplies :—	
Meats of all kinds,	\$16,766 07
Fish of all kinds,	2,594 63
Fruit,	737 14
Vegetables,	2,078 85
Flour, 1,210 barrels, at \$3.78 per barrel,	4,578 50
Grain and meal for table,	478 65
Grain and meal for stock,	5,018 39
Tea,	647 81
Coffee,	941 90
Chocolate,	162 25
Sugar,	2,296 21
Molasses and syrup,	752 81
Butter,	5,930 00
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$42,983 21
	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$70,354 14

Amounts brought forward, . . . \$42,983 21 \$70,354 14

Provisions and supplies — *Con.*

Cheese,	754 80	
Eggs,	1,281 37	
Salt and other groceries,	2,834 46	
All other provisions,	2,727 35	
		50,581 19
Clothing,		1,712 76
Dry goods,		2,878 43
Boots and shoes,		1,121 16
Fuel,		6,184 95
Gas and oil,		1,429 32
Medicines,		1,484 72
Furniture,		2,314 79
Bed and bedding,		2,598 23
Crockery,		1,108 16
Tin ware,		467 32
Soap,		970 36
Transportation,		2,873 09
Superintendent and trustees expenses,		308 37
Books and stationery,		1,482 34
Ordinary repairs,		3,643 92
Pipes and fittings,		427 88
Gas house,		110 03
Machine shop,		323 44
Carpenter shop,		1,780 23
Paint shop,		1,072 02
Farm : —		
Hay,	\$520 31	
Stock,	2,474 00	
Tools,	1,266 34	
Fertilizer,	796 21	
Blacksmithing,	191 09	
		5,247 95
Stable,		746 97
Miscellaneous,		2,162 11
Construction,		5,507 05
Extraordinary repairs,		3,409 47
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1899,		15,844 92

\$188,145 32

LIABILITIES.

Salary and wages due Oct. 1, 1899,	\$6,027 29	
Miscellaneous bills,	13,547 34	
Maintenance paid in advance,	38 70	
Estimated outstanding bills,	2,500 00	
		\$22,113 33

ASSETS.

Due the hospital for board of patients:—

From the State,	\$9,627 97	
From cities and towns,	27,462 99	
From individuals,	6,069 08	
		\$43,160 04

SUMMARY.

Total receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1899, .	\$172,165 94	
Total payments for year ending Sept. 30, 1899,	172,300 40	
Balance against the hospital,		\$134 46
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1899,	\$15,844 92	
Bills receivable,	43,160 04	
Total available assets,		\$59,004 96
Total indebtedness unpaid,		22,113 33
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept 30, 1899,		\$36,891 63
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1898,		40,908 61

Loss in the available assets for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, \$4,016 98

Total earnings of the hospital from Oct. 1,

1898, to Sept. 30, 1899, \$173,778 42

Total indebtedness incurred, 177,787 40

Balance against the hospital, \$4,016 98

Total current expenditures (less the extraordinary expense,

\$8,916.52, and add \$2,500 estimated outstanding bills), . \$165,883 88

Divide this sum by 925, the daily average number of patients,

we have the annual cost of 179 33

An average weekly cost of 3 45

Special Appropriations.

	Year.	Amount of Appropriation.	Amount Drawn.	Amount Remaining.
Two annexes,	1897,	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00	—
New sewage plant,	1897,	10,000 00	} 14,633 94	\$366 06
New sewage plant,	1898,	5,000 00		
Land and survey for new sewage plant,	1898,	2,550 00	2,541 52	8 48
New boilers,	1899,	12,000 00	2,300 00	9,700 00
Electric light plant,	1899,	21,000 00	2,000 00	19,000 00
New machinery for laundry,	1899,	1,750 00	—	1,750 00
Telephone and call bell system,	1899,	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Purchase of 40 acres of land,	1899,	7,000 00	7,000 00	—
		\$91,300 00	\$59,475 46	\$31,824 54

HORATIO G. HERRICK,

Treasurer.

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL STATISTICS,

1898-99.

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1898,	415	473	888	-	1	1	1	-	1	416	474	890
Admitted within the year,	233	206	439	-	2	2	-	-	3	233	211	444
Whole number of cases within the year,	649	679	1,328	-	3	3	-	-	3	649	685	1,334
Discharged within the year,	174	123	297	-	2	2	1	1	4	175	181	356
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving hospital,	30	22	52	-	1	1	-	-	1	30	24	54
as much improved,	15	30	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	30	45
as improved,	24	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	33	57
as not improved,	46	38	84	-	-	-	1	2	3	47	40	87
as not insane,	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
as deaths,	58	53	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	53	111
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1899,	474	503	977	-	1	1	-	-	-	474	504	978
Viz.: supported as State patients,	135	119	255	-	1	1	-	-	-	135	120	255
as town patients,	301	325	626	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	325	626
as private patients,	37	59	96	-	-	-	1	1	1	38	59	97
Number of different patients within the year,	644	674	1,318	-	3	3	1	3	4	645	680	1,325
Persons admitted,	229	201	430	-	2	2	1	3	3	229	206	435
Persons recovered,	29	22	51	-	1	1	-	1	1	29	24	53
Daily average number of patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viz.: State patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
town patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
private patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	59	100

2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1898.												
October,	20	18	38	18	21	39	2	1	3	415.709	469.096	884.806
November,	11	15	26	16	8	24	5	2	7	417.833	473.200	891.033
December,	33	16	49	13	10	23	8	2	10	425.774	480.580	906.354
1899.												
January,	17	20	37	16	16	32	8	6	14	429.967	481.741	911.709
February,	18	17	35	13	14	27	9	9	18	433.642	489.000	922.642
March,	9	17	26	13	25	38	3	11	14	432.774	481.806	914.580
April,	19	21	40	15	12	27	3	3	6	431.800	486.366	918.166
May,	17	11	28	12	14	26	6	2	8	440.258	486.258	926.516
June,	16	14	30	13	9	22	5	3	8	444.533	491.433	935.966
July,	30	20	50	11	17	28	2	1	3	457.354	490.774	948.129
August,	25	20	45	18	16	34	4	8	12	467.677	497.935	965.612
September,	18	22	40	17	19	36	3	5	8	472.466	502.433	974.900
Total of cases,	233	211	444	175	181	356	58	53	111	-	-	-
Total of persons,	229	206	435	171	181	352	58	53	111	-	-	-
Daily average,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439.148	485.885	925.034

3. — *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	190	165	355	—	—	—
Second,	32	36	68	8	10	18
Third,	5	3	8	3	3	6
Fourth,	4	5	9	3	1	4
Fifth,	—	1	1	5	—	5
Sixth,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Seventh,	2	—	2	8	—	8
Total of cases, . . .	233	211	444	27	14	41
Total of persons, . .	229	206	435	16	13	29

4. — *Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.*

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for the insane, .	160	151	311
Former inmates of this hospital only, . .	35	33	68
of other hospitals only, . .	26	15	41
of this and other hospitals, .	8	7	15
Total of persons,	229	206	435

5. — Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Maine,	9	7	8	9	9	8	18	16	16
New Hampshire, . .	11	13	13	12	6	5	23	19	18
Vermont,	3	—	1	2	1	1	5	1	2
Massachusetts, . .	104	38	37	76	40	45	180	78	82
Rhode Island, . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Connecticut, . . .	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2
New York,	5	3	3	3	1	—	8	4	3
Pennsylvania, . .	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Maryland,	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
New Jersey, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Virginia,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ohio,	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Illinois,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Iowa,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Oregon,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
England,	9	13	14	7	9	7	16	22	21
Ireland,	39	68	69	49	63	64	88	131	133
Scotland,	3	5	4	3	4	4	6	9	8
Wales,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
British Provinces, .	25	31	31	25	22	22	50	53	53
Sandwich Islands, .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Russia,	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	3	3
Germany,	2	5	4	4	6	5	6	11	9
Spain,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Italy,	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	4
Denmark,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Finland,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Switzerland, . . .	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1
France,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Austria,	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden,	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3
Norway,	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
China,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Azores,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Unknown,	1	30	31	—	35	35	1	65	66
Totals,	229	229	229	206	206	206	435	435	435

6. — *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex,	155	127	282
Middlesex,	40	54	94
Suffolk,	32	25	57
Bristol,	1	-	1
Norfolk,	1	-	1
Totals,	229	206	435
Cities or large towns,	221	199	420
Country districts,	8	7	15

7. — *Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	96	57	153	79	76	155	14	33	47	189	166	355
Second,	15	7	22	10	15	25	4	7	11	29	29	58
Third,	3	1	4	-	2	2	1	-	1	4	3	7
Fourth,	-	1	1	3	5	8	1	1	2	4	7	11
Fifth,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sixth,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Seventh,	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Totals,	116	66	182	93	99	192	20	41	61	229	206	435

8. — *Occupations of Persons admitted.*

MALES.			
Agents,	2	Lighthouse keeper,	1
Baker,	1	Machinists,	7
Bartenders,	2	Mail clerk,	1
Book-keepers,	2	Masons,	2
Brick-masons,	2	Morocco dressers,	6
Butcher,	1	Music teacher,	1
Cabinet-makers,	2	Nurses,	2
Carpenters,	7	Necktie manufacturer,	1
Carriage manufacturer,	1	Operatives,	19
Clerks,	7	Painters,	8
Collector,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Cooks,	2	Peddlers,	5
Cooper,	1	Plumbers,	2
Curriers,	4	Physician,	1
Designer,	1	Policeman,	1
Drivers,	3	Printer,	1
Druggists,	5	Roofer,	1
Engineers,	2	Salesmen,	4
Farmers,	7	Sailors,	6
Florists,	3	Ship-joiner,	1
Glass-blower,	1	Shoemakers,	22
Grocers,	2	Silversmith,	1
Harness-maker,	1	Soliciting advertiser,	1
Hostler,	1	Stable-keeper,	1
Iron moulders,	2	Steward,	1
Jeweller,	1	Stone-cutters,	3
Laborers,	39	Storekeepers,	3
Last maker,	1	Theatrical manager,	1
Laundry man,	1	None,	19
Letter carrier,	1	Total,	229

8. — Occupations of Persons admitted — Concluded.

FEMALES.			
Book-keepers,	2	Operatives,	17
Domestics,	31	Prostitute,	1
Dressmaker,	1	Students,	3
Housekeepers,	17	Teachers,	3
Housewives,	66	Telephone operator,	1
Music teacher,	1	Waitresses,	3
Needle-workers,	3	None,	6
Nurses,	2	Total,	157

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF—

Blacksmith,	1	Laborer,	9
Book-binder,	1	Lawyer,	1
Book-keeper,	1	Machinist,	1
Currier,	1	Merchant,	2
Carpenter,	5	Morocco dresser,	1
Coachman,	1	Operative,	1
Editor,	1	Painter,	1
Engineer,	2	Peddler,	1
Electrician,	1	Plumber,	1
Farmer,	4	Sailor,	2
Fireman,	1	Shoemaker,	2
Fisherman,	1	Shoe-fitter,	1
Florist,	1	Soap-maker,	1
Grocer,	1	Waiter,	1
Gardener,	1	Total,	206
Hotel-keeper,	1		

9. — Probable Causes of Disease in Persons admitted.

CAUSES.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.						INSANE.						HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.						VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.					
	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Heredity,	28	28	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	9	28	28	56	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intemperance,	40	5	45	-	2	2	1	1	2	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old age,	23	26	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown,	76	45	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital,	24	15	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apoplexy,	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury to head,	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Periculous anæmia,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of drugs,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business troubles,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morphine,	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grief and anxiety,	1	25	26	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine and alcohol,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis,	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous attacks,	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infantile paralysis,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental overwork,	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical overwork,	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperium,	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chmacterie,	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ill health,	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grippe,	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tubercular meningitis,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hysterectomy,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	229	201	430	-	2	2	-	3	3	22	17	39	29	28	57	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1

10. — *Record of Cases admitted within the Year.*

PATIENTS.	INSANE.			HABITUALLY DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted,	233	206	439	—	2	2	—	3	3	233	211	444
Discharged, recovered,	21	13	34	—	1	1	—	1	1	21	15	36
much improved,	9	13	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	22
improved,	13	13	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	26
not improved,	24	18	42	—	—	—	—	2	2	24	20	44
not insane,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Died,	16	18	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	18	34
Remaining Sept. 30, 1899,	149	131	270	—	1	1	—	—	—	149	132	281
Number likely to improve,	21	21	42	—	1	1	—	—	—	21	22	43

11. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	14	6	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15 years and less, . . .	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years, . .	5	5	10	9	4	13	1	2	3	2	1	3
20 to 25 years, . . .	13	12	25	13	12	25	3	2	5	1	2	3
25 to 30 years, . . .	17	15	32	21	13	34	4	2	6	1	1	2
30 to 35 years, . . .	13	20	33	14	22	36	7	3	10	6	1	7
35 to 40 years, . . .	17	13	30	24	18	42	3	4	7	4	3	7
40 to 50 years, . . .	25	21	46	28	28	56	12	8	20	14	10	24
50 to 60 years, . . .	12	13	25	15	18	33	7	3	10	12	5	17
60 to 70 years, . . .	17	14	31	17	17	34	6	11	17	6	12	18
70 to 80 years, . . .	8	6	14	12	12	24	8	7	15	11	12	23
Over 80 years,	3	4	7	3	6	9	1	2	3	1	6	7
Unknown,	12	21	33	-	-	-	3	8	11	-	-	-
Not insane,	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of persons, . . .	160	151	311	160	151	311	58	53	111	58	53	111
Mean ages,	39	44	41	40	43	41	47	42	44.6	52	57	44.3

12. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	14	6	20	13	4	17	27	10	37
Under 1 month,	32	21	53	16	4	20	48	25	73
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	24	20	44	2	3	5	26	23	49
3 to 6 months,	18	16	34	2	3	5	20	19	39
6 to 12 months,	12	18	30	2	2	4	14	20	34
1 to 2 years,	10	16	26	7	7	14	17	23	40
2 to 5 years,	29	17	46	6	11	17	35	28	63
5 to 10 years,	3	11	14	13	8	19	16	17	33
10 to 20 years,	2	1	3	7	10	17	9	11	20
Over 20 years,	2	4	6	4	4	8	6	8	14
Unknown,	12	21	33	1	6	7	13	27	40
Not insane,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total of cases,	160	151	311	73	60	133	233	211	444
Total of persons,	160	151	311	69	55	124	229	206	435
Average in years,	3.38	1.31	2.05	8.12	5.74	7.07	4.90	2.79	3.89

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, . . .	20	15	35	13	24	37	36	38	74	21	27	48	1	1	2	52	47	99	143	152	295
Second, . . .	6	5	11	-	3	3	6	1	7	1	4	5	-	-	-	5	6	11	18	19	37
Third, . . .	-	2	2	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	6
Fourth, . . .	4	-	4	1	-	1	4	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	1	11
Fifth, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Sixth, . . .	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	3
Seventh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Eighth, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total of cases, . . .	30	24	54	15	30	45	47	40	87	24	33	57	1	1	2	58	53	111	175	181	356
Total of persons, . . .	29	24	53	15	30	45	45	40	85	24	33	57	1	1	2	58	53	111	171	181	352

15. — *Causes of Death* — Concluded.

CAUSES.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Pulmonary tuberculosis and general paralysis, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
La grippe,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Senile debility,	4	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
Senile debility and bronchitis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Exhaustion from toxic effects of drugs,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Exhaustion, cause obscure,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diarrhœa,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Bronchitis, acute,	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Neuritis, alcoholic,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral tumor,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	58	53	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	53	111

17. — Deaths, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.		
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Insane : —									
Congenital,	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Under 1 month,	6	2	8	8	4	12	2	3	5
From 1 to 3 months,	12	5	17	5	8	13	3	1	4
3 to 6 months,	3	4	7	8	5	13	2	2	4
6 to 12 months,	3	6	9	10	7	17	7	2	9
1 to 2 years,	8	5	13	9	11	20	10	7	17
2 to 5 years,	14	14	28	9	9	18	15	15	30
5 to 10 years,	5	6	11	4	7	11	9	9	17
10 to 20 years,	1	3	4	5	2	7	3	6	8
Over 20 years,	3	5	8	—	—	—	4	7	12
Unknown,	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	—	2
Totals,	58	53	111	58	53	111	58	53	111
Average of known cases (in months),	46.75	60.7	53.40	28.98	30.90	29.81	56.60	91.90	81.78
B. — Habitual drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. — Voluntary patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							58	53	111
							34.94	38.20	36.49

18. — *Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1899.*

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	NEW CASES.																				
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1898-99.												DIED.					
				RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.								NOT INSANE.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Previous years, . . .	2,683	2,714	5,397	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-
1891, . . .	171	121	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1892, . . .	176	133	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3
1893, . . .	182	146	328	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
1894, . . .	149	113	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	4
1895, . . .	185	127	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
1896, . . .	179	190	369	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	2	6	8	2	6	8
1897, . . .	128	132	260	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	6	9	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5
1898, . . .	208	173	381	6	6	12	5	10	15	7	10	17	8	10	18	-	1	1	21	13	34
1899, . . .	190	167	357	16	9	25	8	11	19	12	12	24	21	18	39	1	-	1	16	17	33
Totals, . . .	4,251	4,016	8,267	23	15	38	13	23	36	21	27	48	38	37	75	1	1	2	52	47	99

18. — *Annual Admissions, etc.* — Concluded.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	READMITTED CASES.														REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S AD- MISSIONS, SEPT. 30, 1899.						
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1898-99.																	
				RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.		
							Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
Previous years, .	399	364	763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	79	94	173	
1891, .	47	27	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	13	27	
1892, .	39	39	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	28	
1893, .	34	32	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	23	36	
1894, .	38	35	73	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	35	
1895, .	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	20	31	51	
1896, .	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	2	44	57	101	
1897, .	32	44	76	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	47	58	105	
1898, .	39	31	70	1	3	4	1	4	5	2	3	5	1	-	-	3	-	76	65	141	
1899, .	43	44	87	5	6	11	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	-	1	149	132	281	
Totals, .	731	676	1,407	7	9	16	2	7	9	3	6	9	9	3	12	6	6	474	504	978	

19. — Relapsed Cases admitted in Each Year and discharged in 1898-99.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THE HOSPITAL.																		REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1899.					
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1898-99.																				
				RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.						DIED.		
							Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.						
Previous years,	131	131	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	Totals.		
1891, . . .	17	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Females.		
1892, . . .	9	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Totals.		
1893, . . .	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Females.		
1894, . . .	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Totals.		
1895, . . .	14	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Females.		
1896, . . .	9	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	Totals.		
1897, . . .	7	10	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	5	Females.		
1898, . . .	8	10	18	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	Totals.		
1899, . . .	16	14	30	4	4	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	20	Females.		
Total, . . .	225	213	438	6	6	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	-	3	-	-	1	24	25	49	Totals.		

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

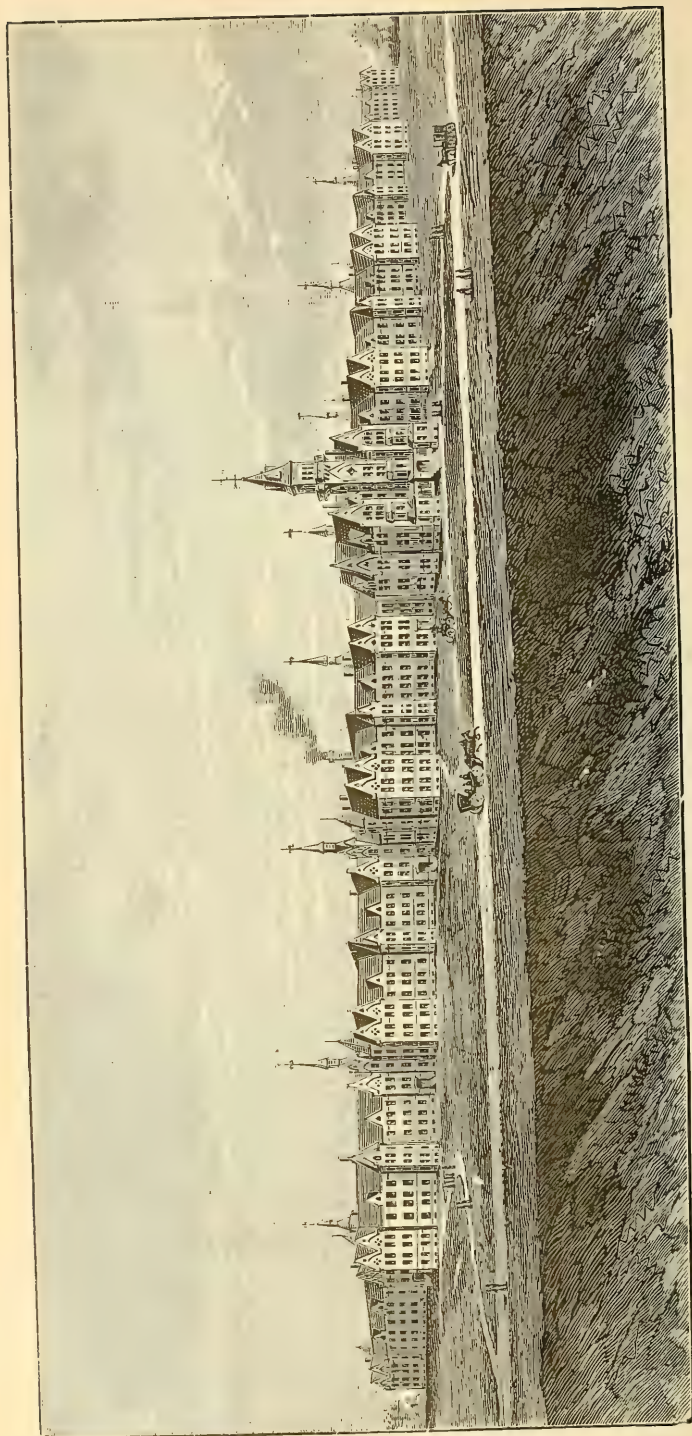
DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1901.





STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT DANVERS.

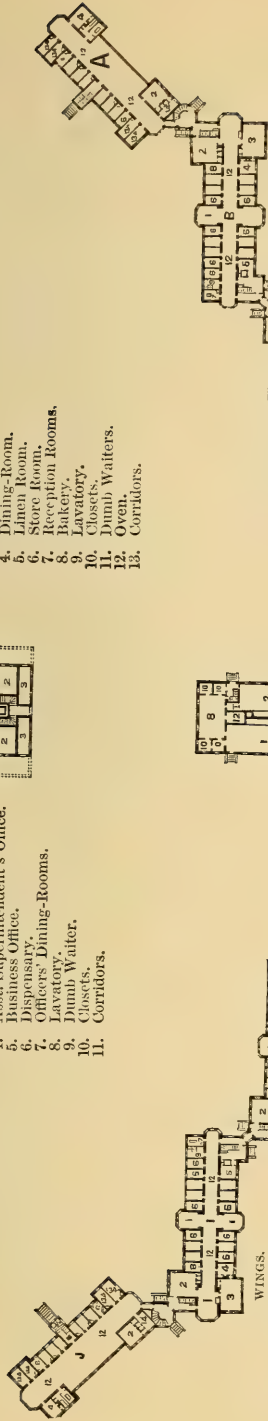
FRONT CENTRE.

1. Dining-Hall.
2. Reception Room.
3. Superintendent's Office.
4. Asst. Superintendent's Office.
5. Dispensary.
6. Officers' Dining-Rooms.
7. Lavatory.
8. Dumb Waiter.
9. Closets.
10. Corridors.



REAR CENTRE.

1. Kitchen.
2. Laundry.
3. Pantry.
4. Dining-Room.
5. Linen Room.
6. Store Room.
7. Reception Rooms.
8. Bakery.
9. Lavatory.
10. Closets.
11. Dumb Waiters.
12. Oven.
13. Corridors.



WINGS.

1. Parlors.
2. Dining-Room.
3. Dormitories.
4. Attendants' Rooms.
5. Private Rooms.
6. Patients' Rooms.
7. Bath Rooms.

8. Linen Rooms.
9. Lavatories.
10. Dumb Waiters.
11. Closets.
12. Halls.
13. Ventilating Shafts.
14. Shuttered Rooms.

PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL.

BUILDINGS.

- F. Front Centre.
- E. Rear Centre.
- A, J. Buildings for Excelled Patients.
- B, C, I, L. Buildings for Less Excelled Patients.
- D, G. Buildings for Convalescent Patients.
- K. Boiler House.
- Boiler House.
- Firing Room.
- Engine and Pump Room.
- Pan Rooms.
- Chimney.
- Coal Bunkers.

Mass: Danvers State Hospital

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 20.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

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OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,

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BOSTON :

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1901.

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Mass. Officials

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OFFICERS
OF THE
DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Haverhill.
OLON BANCROFT, <i>Secretary</i>,	. . . . .	Reading.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	. . . . .	Boston.
FLORENCE LYMAN,	. . . . .	Boston.
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,	. . . . .	Danvers.
MARY WARD NICHOLS,	. . . . .	Danvers.
HORACE H. ATHERTON,	. . . . .	Saugus.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
H. W. MITCHELL, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
JAS. D. MADISON, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY PAULSELL, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
HARRY L. BARNES, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
WILLIAM L. WORCESTER, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Ass't Physician and Pathologist.</i>
PHILLIP C. BARTLETT,	. . . . .	<i>Interne.</i>
JOHN N. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Steward.</i>
F. E. HUTCHINS,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
WARREN A. MERRILL,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk.</i>
MRS. K. W. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Housekeeper.</i>
MRS. A. STETSON,	. . . . .	<i>Housekeeper, Rear Centre.</i>
ARTHUR S. RICHARDSON,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>
JEWETT B. SWEETSER,	. . . . .	<i>Supervisor Male Dept.</i>
JENNIE G. MADDOX,	{ <i>Supervisor Female Dept. and</i> <i>Principal of Training School.</i>

TREASURER.

HORATIO G. HERRICK,	Lawrence.
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CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. CHARLES G. CARLETON,	291 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	. . . .	Haverhill.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	. . . .	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	. . . .	308 Boston Street, Dorchester.
Dr. THOMAS KITTREDGE,	. . . .	24½ Essex Street, Salem.
Dr. HORACE G. LESLIE,	. . . .	Amesbury.
Dr. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS,	. . . .	53 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
Dr. JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	. . . .	63 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Dr. JOS. G. PINKHAM,	. . . .	43 Silsbee Street, Lynn.
Dr. GEO. B. SHATTUCK,	. . . .	183 Beacon Street, Boston.
Dr. SAMUEL TORREY,	. . . .	Beverly.
Dr. JOHN F. YOUNG,	. . . .	9 Fruit Street, Newburyport.

Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE, *Chairman.*

Dr. HASKET DERBY, *Secretary.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital respectfully present this, the twenty-third annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, and we also submit with it the reports of the superintendent, treasurer and Board of Consulting Physicians, with such statistical tables as the law requires.

We present also the report of the pathologist, W. L. Worcester, M.D., which should interest all, and especially medical men who are called upon to pass upon the question of insanity. His work has been interrupted much by illness and absence of some of the staff.

Frank A. Ross, M.D., resigned late in the year, to take up private practice, and his place has been filled by the appointment of Harry L. Barnes, M.D.

It will be seen by the superintendent's report that the average number of patients has been larger than any previous years, and is well up to the capacity of the hospital.

The financial affairs are in good condition, although our balance at the close of the year is a little smaller than last year.

There has been no change in the business office, which has been conducted well, as usual.

The farm department reports much better results than we feared it would. The hay, corn, potato and apple crops were fully up to the average, and we feel satisfied with the crops and the good management of the farmer.

While there has been no very marked cases of tuberculosis, still, the herd of cows has been somewhat affected, and measures have been taken to eradicate it, which will be seen by reference to the superintendent's report.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The sewage plant has been completed nearly a year, and is doing the work to our entire satisfaction.

The boilers and electric light plants will be fully completed the coming month.

The electric call bells and telephone have been completed six months, and are great helps in the management of the hospital.

Last year we put in new laundry machinery, but it was nearly ruined by the fire, and what was saved with the building was due to the clear heads and strong arms of the officers and employees, as they brought every appliance to extinguish the fire to the best advantage, otherwise the rear centre building, chapel and large dining room must have been destroyed.

The training school for nurses has been successful the past year, and the exhibition at its close did credit to the graduating class. The training school has become an indispensable factor in the management of hospitals. It brings to the work a better class of nurses, and creates a higher standard of service. We are sorry to note that there is a great lack of interest of male nurses in this school.

By the report of the Board of Consulting Physicians it will be seen that they take much interest in the management, and are always willing to consult with the staff of the hospital or with those outside.

The repairs of plumbing have been delayed by reason of the fire, but will soon be commenced and completed as rapidly as possible.

The watch clock system will be completed as soon as the laundry building is ready to receive the stations.

NEEDED REPAIRS.

The outside woodwork of the hospital needs repairing and the whole building needs painting, which will cost not less than ten thousand dollars.

The greenhouses are in a dilapidated condition, and should be rebuilt.

The need of a surgical operating room will be apparent to all. The hospital being so full, it is not practicable to set aside rooms for that purpose, so, if there are to be rooms, it must be in a separate building.

Trucks and cars for weighing and handling the coal and ashes are much needed, and would make it possible to account for the daily use and waste.

The recommendation of the superintendent for a building near the cow barn for patients, working on the farm, meets the approval of the Board of Trustees. The distance from the hospital makes it difficult and sometimes a hardship for the patients to go to their work as early as desirable, but with a building near it would be a great saving of time, a great comfort to the working patients, and facilitate the farm work very much, and at the same time would add just so much to available room for about forty patients at a fair capita cost.

We would especially call your attention to the fire protection of the insane hospitals of the State. The present fire-escapes would be of little use, in case of fire, to remove the inmates of the insane hospitals. Persons in full control of their faculties would find it difficult to escape by them in such numbers as there are in such institutions. When the trustees built the last two buildings, they wanted to put on something different, but found the inspector could not approve of anything except such as were required by law. We feel that now there is in the market a fire-escape which is adapted to such institutions, and by which a large number can be removed in a very short space of time, that is, the "Kirker bender fire-escape." This one some of the trustees have seen, and have investigated sufficiently to recommend it to the favorable consideration of the State, and would ask the Legislature to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to put the same on Danvers Insane Hospital.

WATER SUPPLY.

No progress has been made the past year in determining the question of water supply for the future. It has been before the Legislature the last three years, but no action was taken

except to take the matter out of the hands of the trustees and place it in the hands of a commission, whose report we are waiting for.

APPROPRIATIONS.

We would ask appropriations this year as follows : —

For a detached surgical operating building,	\$5,000 00
For scales, tracks and cars, for weighing and moving coal from coal bunkers to boilers and disposal of ashes,	5,000 00
For pointing and painting the outside of buildings, and re- newing woodwork, sashes and sun rooms,	10,000 00
For rebuilding greenhouses,	3,000 00
For a building for patients who are engaged in farm work, located near the barn,	25,000 00
For the Kirker bender fire-escape,	6,000 00
<hr/>	
Total amount of appropriation to be asked for,	\$54,000 00

The report of the Board of Consulting Physicians, hereto annexed, will give information of the interest and opinion of those outside of the direct management of the hospital, as they have observed it in their visits and inspection.

We desire that the superintendent's, treasurer's and pathologist's reports shall be as part of our own, and refer you to them for the details of the management.

We desire to express to you and your honorable council our satisfaction of the services of the superintendent, his staff, officers and employees.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON,
ORVILLE F. ROGERS,
SOLON BANCROFT,
FLORENCE LYMAN,
MARY WARD NICHOLS,
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,
HORACE H. ATHERTON,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

Herewith is presented the annual report of the general operations of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, together with such recommendations as at this time seem to the superintendent to be necessary.

Oct. 1, 1899, there were in the hospital 978 patients; on Sept. 30, 1900, there are present 1,053 patients.

There have been 455 patients admitted and 380 discharged. The whole number of cases treated within the hospital year has been 1,433. The daily average number of patients has been 989, — an average of 64 greater than the preceding year.

Forty-four cases were committed to this hospital for the second time, 16 for the third time, 3 for the fourth time, 1 each for the fifth and sixth time, 3 for the seventh time and 2 for the eighth time.

Sixty-one per cent. of the persons admitted were born in the United States and 39 per cent. in foreign countries. Of the 447 persons admitted, the places of birth of the parents were obtained for 371 persons. Sixty per cent. of the fathers and 61 per cent. of the mothers of these 371 persons were born in foreign countries.

Intemperance was regarded as the probable cause for mental disease in 66 of the 455 cases admitted, heredity in 68, congenital defect in 34 and old age in 49. In 57 cases mental affection was believed to have been due to active physical causes, as bodily disease and injury. Worry, overwork and the use of drugs are supposed to have caused the mental breakdown in 12 cases. In 161 cases the causes were undetermined.

Of the 147 persons who died, 57 were under fifty years of age, 22 were between fifty and sixty, 22 were between sixty and seventy, 28 were between seventy and eighty and 17 were over eighty years of age. Thirty-seven persons were over

seventy years of age when admitted, and 7 of those were over eighty. The majority of these aged persons were brought to the hospital apparently because there is no place in the community for them to be taken to die, and at the same time receive the humane care which is their due.

The cause of death in 39 persons, or 26 per cent. of the whole number who died, was senile debility together with the intercurrent maladies to which old age is subject.

General paralysis was the cause of death in 24.4 per cent. and tuberculosis in 11.5 per cent. of the total number who died. We have this year to report 2 cases of death by suicide.

The greatest conservatism has been exercised in pronouncing discharged cases as "recovered." Fifty-one persons have been regarded as recovered at the time of leaving the hospital, making the percentage of recoveries, based upon the whole number of discharges, including deaths, 13.4 per cent.; based upon the discharges after excluding deaths, 21.08 per cent.

The presence upon our wards of cases of tuberculosis, with active lesions and profuse sputum, is a serious menace to the non-tubercular, and cannot be viewed without apprehension; yet under the present conditions there is no other means of caring for our tubercular cases except in the wards, in close contact with the non-tubercular. I believe this is a problem which demands a solution, as far as is in our power, and I call your attention to it as a matter for serious consideration.

An unusually large number of patients have been given the liberty of the grounds the past year, unattended by nurses. In few instances has this privilege been taken advantage of to effect an escape from the hospital. The result of treating such insane, as are deemed suitable, with liberality in this regard is most beneficial. They thus escape the constant reminders that they are under surveillance, they attain an increased respect for the hospital, the confidence thus imposed in them reacts beneficially upon their mental condition, and they derive the incalculable physical benefit afforded by out-door life.

The critical study of psychiatry from the clinical stand-point, and the strictly medical work, have, I observe, been pursued with deep interest by the assistant physicians. Several important surgical operations have been performed at the hospital by our medical staff and by Dr. Thomas Kittredge and Dr. Hardy Phippen, both of Salem. The results of this work have

been gratifying in nearly every case. There is a field for surgery here, especially in the line of gynæcology, which demands attention. I believe that in every case where a surgical operation is indicated and is admissible it should be done. Its performance means not infrequently the saving of life, but there is sufficient evidence to show that mental improvement or even recovery may be promoted thereby. At present this work has to be done in our wards, in close proximity with all the patients upon the ward, and hence obviously under improper conditions. There should be a small detached building for this purpose. A sketch of such a building has been made and an estimate of its cost obtained. The location of such a building is somewhat difficult to determine, but I recommend that we ask an appropriation of \$5,000 of the next Legislature for this purpose, provided that within the next few weeks I can satisfactorily locate such a structure.

The pathological laboratory has been conducted by Dr. W. L. Worcester, to whose report you are referred. I regret to say that conditions have again compelled Dr. Worcester to give considerable of his time to the general medical work, thus taking him from his special line of investigation.

The training school for nurses has been conducted upon the usual lines. The following is a list of the graduates of the school of the class of 1900, several of whom still remain in the service of the hospital : —

Miss Ida C. Elderkin.	Miss Bertha Glykart.	Miss Bessie Noble.
Miss Eliza J. Bolt.	Miss Ethel M. Kennedy.	Miss Margaret Killam.
Miss Mary H. Thompson.	Miss Gracia E. Nudd.	Miss Celia M. Lurvey.
Miss Isabella A. Smith.	Miss Bessie L. Dunn.	Miss Bertha Pierce.
Miss Isabelle Bugbee.	Miss Maude Cain.	Miss Luella Fraser.

The following clergymen have conducted Sunday services in the chapel : —

Rev. W. P. Landers, Somerville.	Rev. J. W. Hudson, Peabody.
Rev. James L. Hill, Salem.	Rev. Edson Reifsnider, Danvers.
Rev. A. D. F. Palmer, Hathorne.	Rev. H. C. Adams, Danvers Centre.
Rev. E. C. Ewing, Danvers.	Rev. Geo. J. Sanger, Danvers.
Rev. C. B. Rice, Danvers.	Rev. H. B. King, Tapleyville.
Rev. Eugene DeNormandie, Danvers.	Rev. L. C. Greeley, Middleton.
Rev. E. V. Huiginn, Beverly.	Rev. Dr. Robert W. Hudgell, Danvers.
Rev. Mr. Little, Dorchester.	Rev. C. S. Nightingale, Danvers.
Rev. K. E. Evans, Danvers.	Rev. J. F. Kilbon, Danvers Centre.
Rev. Chauncey Hawkins, Danvers.	Rev. Geo. J. Ross, Middleton.
Rev. A. P. Putnam, Salem.	

The Rev. Father Powers, or his assistant, Rev. Father O'Connor, have visited the hospital weekly and at such other times as especially summoned, to minister to the members of the Roman Catholic faith.

We are deeply indebted to the following persons for various donations of money, comforts and reading matter for the patients :—

Illustrated papers, from Mrs. Saltonstall, Lynn ; magazines, from Beebe Town Library, Wakefield ; 100 pounds candy, from Hyde & Southworth, Boston ; \$10 from Miss Harriet Lee, Salem ; fruit, confectionery and holly, from Mr. L. B. Blood, Lynn ; one complete year of " *Illustrierte Zeitung*," from Dr. Hasket Derby, Boston ; " *Christian Science Journal*" and " *Christian Science Sentinel*" for one year, sent by Mrs. M. W. Dieterich, Boston ; portrait of the late Dr. Julia Knox Cary, presented to the hospital by the members of Dr. Cary's family ; papers and pamphlets, from Mr. Benj. Newhall, Danvers ; literature, from Mr. Stephen Robard, Rockport ; feather pillows, from Miss Florence Lyman, Boston ; books, magazines and papers, from Rev. L. C. Manchester, Lowell ; book, entitled " *War with Spain*," presented to the hospital by Mr. John Middleton ; artificial flowers, from Mrs. Saltonstall, Lynn ; several years of " *Youth's Companion*" and other papers, from Mrs. Annie L. Knox, Bradford.

The weekly per capita cost to the hospital for the support of patients has been \$3.51.

On March 27, during the absence of the superintendent, fire broke out in the drying room of our laundry ; spreading rapidly, it damaged or destroyed all of our machinery. That the fire was confined to the space occupied by the laundry is due to its energetic and judicious handling by the officers who were on the ground. The fire happened at a most opportune time, for the six hundred patients had just left the dining room over the laundry, and the patients employed in the laundry had not yet returned to it, otherwise there might have been a serious panic among the patients. On account of the proverbial danger from fires starting in laundries, after consultation with the State Board of Insanity, it was decided to erect a detached building for laundry purposes. On account of our peculiar

conditions, having to build over underground ducts and piping, the location of this structure was a difficult matter, and also increased the expense of building. The Legislature appropriated \$25,000 for a laundry building and equipping the same. The building is in process of erection, and I expect it will be occupied the coming winter.

The work of putting in new boilers and installing an electric lighting plant, which was described in detail in the twenty-second annual report, has been practically completed. The work has occupied nearly two years. We began lighting our buildings and grounds with electricity on the twenty-eighth day of last August. This work has all been done under the direction of our consulting engineers, Messrs. Hollis French and Allen Hubbard, who have arranged the plans in a comprehensive manner, which has had in view always the future of the institution. It is our intention now to substitute electric motors for our local engines which are used for power.

We have been delayed in the work of renewing some of our old plumbing, for which we have an appropriation, and also in extending our night watch-clock system, and in putting in the sideboards for serving food in our congregate dining room ; but these contracts will be placed very soon, and the work pushed along.

We need new scales in our boiler house, tracks and cars for bringing coal from our bunkers and for delivering the ashes from our boilers through a proposed subway, by which the ashes can be deposited at a convenient point for hauling away. A complete plan for this work has been prepared and an estimate made. It will cost \$5,000.

The entire outside of our building needs pointing and painting, and a great many window casings, window stools and sashes need renewing. This ought to be done without delay, and before further disintegration takes place. The entire work cannot be done for less than \$10,000.

We need a building for patients who work upon the farm, located near the barn. This is not a new need, but has existed for years. It is a hardship for our patients who do the milking, especially during the winter months, to rise as early as required in order to go to our barn at the foot of the hill, and

then return to the hospital for breakfast. Throughout the year also, much valuable time is consumed because the workers, and also the hired help who oversee them, have to shorten their hours materially in order to climb the hospital hill to be on time for meals. This building ought to accommodate 40 persons, and could, I believe, be built for \$25,000.

Our greenhouses are in a dilapidated state, and may break down entirely under the stress of a severe storm. We need \$3,000 to replace them with new houses.

I will recapitulate the appropriations for which I think it necessary to ask this year:—

For a detached surgical operating building,	\$5,000 00
For scales, tracks and cars, for weighing and moving coal from coal bunkers to boilers and disposal of ashes,	5,000 00
For pointing and painting the outside of our buildings, and renewing woodwork, sashes and sun rooms,	10,000 00
For a building for patients who are engaged in farm work, located near the barn,	25,000 00
For rebuilding our greenhouses,	3,000 00
For the Kirker bender fire-escapes, which your Board has approved,	6,000 00
<hr/>	
Total amount of appropriation to be asked for,	\$54,000 00

The farm has yielded very satisfactory crops. We have doubled our potato crop as compared with last year. The usual amount of silage has been stored.

Tuberculosis has been found in some of our horned stock when brought to slaughter, and a definite policy has been adopted by the trustees; and I think this policy ought to be permanently recorded here, as a possible guide for others who may in the future succeed to the management of this hospital. By this policy the whole herd will be tested with tuberculin at regular intervals, and all reacting animals will, after each testing, be eliminated from the herd as soon as practicable.

I desire to thank the medical officers and the heads of the various departments for the judicious performance of the duties which have been delegated to them. The nurses and attendants deserve commendation for their attention to the arduous requirements of their positions. I desire to note that, with

few exceptions, the employees have carefully observed the necessary rules which promote the good order and discipline of the hospital.

I shall be content if the work which I have performed the past year meets with your just approval.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON,

Superintendent.

DANVERS, MASS., Oct. 1, 1900.

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

During the past year, as heretofore, it has been my object to bring the work of my department into close relation with the clinical work of the institution. The time is past when a laboratory could be considered a merely ornamental appendage to a hospital. No physician who proposes to keep abreast of the times can dispense with the aid furnished by microscopical and chemical examinations in the diagnosis of disease. The laboratory has been in daily use for such purposes, and has, I believe, rendered important service in this direction.

Seventy-one post-mortem examinations have been made during the year,—a larger number than in any previous year. It is perhaps superfluous to enlarge upon the importance of this branch of the work. It is the ultimate test of accuracy in diagnosis. During the year numerous mistakes have been corrected; causes of death, otherwise utterly obscure, have been ascertained, and entirely unsuspected conditions of great interest discovered in this way.

As you are doubtless aware, under the existing law the explicit consent of the relatives is necessary before examinations can be made. While fully appreciating the liberality and good sense shown by the relatives and friends of a large proportion of those dying in the hospital, the fact remains that it has been impossible to secure the required consent in many very interesting and important cases, and in others there has been very undesirable delay before it could be obtained. Would it not be well to make an effort to secure a modification of the law in this regard? When patients have been supported at the public expense, it seems no more than justice that they should contribute to the public welfare, so far as it can be done without injury to any one. The examination of the bodies of

the dead is an essential condition of the progress of medical knowledge. It can be done without the slightest disfigurement noticeable when the body is prepared for burial, and in most cases would probably be entirely unknown to the friends if their attention were not called to it by the request. I am satisfied that if it were permissible to make such examinations on patients dying in public institutions whenever it seemed desirable, there would be less distress on this account than at present.

Microscopical examinations of the brain, and of any other organs that seemed likely to present interesting conditions, have been made, as heretofore, as a matter of routine. The increased number of cases coming to examination has, of course, increased the amount of work in this line.

Post-mortem examinations have also been made on about sixty head of cattle slaughtered or dying on the premises, supplemented, in many cases, by microscopical examination of diseased tissues.

Aside from routine work, as indicated above, I have been occupied, as I have had opportunity, with the investigation of the condition of the blood vessels in the brains of patients dying of certain forms of disease.

I have indexed all the records of post-mortem examinations made in the hospital since it was opened.

Publications for the year have been reports of three cases of general paralysis in young women, published in the "American Journal of Insanity," and of a case of patent foramen ovale in advanced life, published in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

W. L. WORCESTER,
Assistant Physician and Pathologist.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

GENTLEMEN :— The reports of the members of the Board to the chairman are agreed in bearing witness to an even increased efficiency in all departments of the hospital and in noting many improvements made or in process of making. Additional facilities in the laundry, a change in the location and consequent improvement in the size and convenience of the pharmacy, the gradual installation of the much-needed electric system for purposes of light and power, a new and improved method of keeping the records, a partial renovation in the plumbing, have afforded gratifying proof of the spirit that prevails in the management of the hospital.

The hospital has not, however, reached a point where it is incapable of improvement. Some of the suggestions that follow have been annually made by this Board for some time; others are less time-worn.

There is no doubt that an increased burden is thrown upon the hospital, its officers and employees, and its mortality records unjustly increased, by the efforts of interested parties and the assistance of a complaisant or unthinking judiciary to foist upon the hospital patients who are wholly without fitness for treatment in a lunatic hospital. These include (1) persons who become delirious in the course of progressive and incurable disease, and who, therefore, are certain to merely swell the list of deaths; (2) those affected with senile dementia, who should be kept at home or in an almshouse; (3) male inebriates, who should be sent to jail or Foxborough; (4) the victims of chronic epilepsy. How best to attain the desirable end of keeping these persons out of the hospital may be difficult to determine. It has been suggested to appoint boards of examiners in lunacy in different parts of the State.

There were in the hospital the first of the year three women against whom criminal charges were pending, — “court cases,” so called. At least one of them had committed a homicide. In the event of their escaping conviction by reason of insanity, there would be no place for their confinement outside of this or a similar institution. It seems as if the present wise policy of the State in maintaining at Bridgewater an asylum for male criminal lunatics ought to lead to the establishment of one for females, possibly at the same place, thus relieving our own and other asylums of the care of this class of people. This has already been done in the State of New York. As the proportion of female to male criminal lunatics is about one to twelve, the proposed institution might be of relatively small size.

There is still need of a definite separation of the acute and presumably curable insane from the chronic and incurable. The line can usually be drawn with reasonable sharpness, and we have long believed that a marked distinction should be made between them.

There should be separate quarters for noisy and offensive patients, as well as for the victims of tuberculosis. Dr. Harrington has called attention to the danger of allowing tuberculous patients to be mingled with others, and the general drift of medical sentiment is with him in his belief.

There should be, also, a small separate building, containing an operating room and two or three patients' rooms. It is occasionally required to perform major operations at the hospital, to say nothing of minor ones that ought to be done with the greatest care. It is well understood that the wards, where at present operations must be done, if at all, are no place for them, on account of the risk of infection, to say nothing of less urgent objections. It goes without saying that the hospital should have proper facilities for all necessary operations.

The condition of the greenhouses is deplorable, and their abandonment appears to be but a question of time. Considering the useful purpose they fulfil, it seems a pity not to devote to their reconstruction, or at least to their repair, the relatively small sum needed.

We have noted renovation in the plumbing, but there is still room for improvement.

More or less of these matters, as well as others of which we

have at this time made no mention, have attracted the attention and commanded the earnest thought of the superintendent. Time is required for the formation, consideration and realization of all such plans, and this brings up what is certainly a crying evil in the history of the asylum, — the lack of permanency in the office of superintendent. Our Consulting Board has seen, since its formation in 1882, the successive assumption of office of five superintendents, if in this category we include Dr. Stedman, who took Dr. Goldsmith's place during the latter's absence of a year, and who, if he had remained longer at the institution, would have been himself in the line of promotion. Each of these gentlemen resigned his connection with our asylum on account of the inducements offered him to better his material position elsewhere, — inducements that probably no one of them would have felt justified in refusing. The Butler Asylum offers its head a house to himself, as well as a considerably increased salary. To this institution we were obliged to relinquish Dr. Goldsmith after four years of successful administration, and Dr. Gorton after two. Dr. Stedman placed himself at the head of an important private institution. Dr. Paige, to whom we owe so much, and whose experience, after ten years' service, was of almost priceless value to our hospital, was captured in the same manner. Our present superintendent was approached, after he had been with us but eight months, with offers of a house to himself and an increase of salary if he would go elsewhere. The State of Massachusetts is amply able, and should be willing, to give the chief officer of the asylum a separate residence and a salary of at least four thousand dollars. And until it does this it will be liable to lose, one after another, from its service men whose abilities are unquestionable and whose experience is invaluable, thus depriving the institution that parts with them of the advantage of a settled policy, and greatly embarrassing the carrying out of plans that take much time for their full development.

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

BOSTON, Oct. 3, 1900.

LIST OF WAGES.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Senior assistant physician (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	900 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	600 00
Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	1,500 00
Two internes (each),	300 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00
Treasurer (per annum),	500 00
Clerk (per annum),	700 00
Farmer (including house, per annum),	1,020 00
Engineer (per annum),	1,060 00
Stenographer (per annum),	360 00
Stenographer, assistant (per annum),	180 00
Pharmacist (per annum),	300 00
Housekeepers (per month),	\$35 00 and 25 00
Male supervisor (per annum),	800 00
Assistant male supervisor (per month),	35 00
Female supervisor (per month),	45 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	35 00
Attendants (average number, male, 47, per month),	20 00 to 37 00
Attendants (average number, female, 56, per month),	15 00 to 30 00
Seamstresses (per month),	16 00 and 25 00
Laundryman (per month),	35 00
Laundry girls (per month),	16 00 and 17 00
Cooks (male, per month),	25 00 and 55 00
Cooks (female, per month),	17 00 and 23 00
Kitchen men (per month),	14 00 to 18 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	14 00
Waitresses (per month),	15 00
Chambermaids (per month),	14 00 to 15 00
Bakers (per month),	22 00 to 55 00
Basement men (per month),	14 00 to 22 00
Porter (per month),	32 00
Farm hands (per month, with board),	20 00 to 25 00
Farm hands (per month),	40 00 to 50 00
Stablemen (per month),	20 00 to 45 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistants (per month),	20 00
Gas engineer (per month),	40 00
Musicians (per month),	25 00

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1900.

Farm.

231	tons English hay, at \$15,	. . . . .	\$3,465 00
25	tons meadow hay, at \$8,	. . . . .	200 00
10	tons oat hay, at \$10,	. . . . .	100 00
578	tons ensilage, at \$4,	. . . . .	2,312 00
250	barrels apples, at \$1,	. . . . .	250 00
525	cords manure, at \$5,	. . . . .	2,625 00
1,400	tons ice, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	700 00
130	tons green fodder, at \$4,	. . . . .	520 00
400	barrels hen manure, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	200 00
343,616	quarts milk, at \$0.04,	. . . . .	13,744 64
2,777	dozen eggs, at \$0.22,	. . . . .	610 94
19,349	pounds beef, at \$0.07 $\frac{1}{4}$,	. . . . .	1,402 80
10,450	pounds pork, at \$0.06 $\frac{3}{4}$,	. . . . .	705 38
1,526	pounds poultry, at \$0.16,	. . . . .	244 16
180	pounds duck, at \$0.16,	. . . . .	28 80
750	bushels cider apples, at \$0.10,	. . . . .	75 00

Cows and calves sold:—

Pigs,	. . . . .	776 50
Hides,	. . . . .	202 05
Calves and cows,	. . . . .	321 00

\$28,483 27

Garden.

130	bushels beans, at \$1,	. . . . .	\$130 00
31,600	heads cabbage, at \$0.02 $\frac{1}{2}$,	. . . . .	740 00
1,500	heads cauliflower, at \$0.02,	. . . . .	30 00
55	bushels cucumbers, at \$1,	. . . . .	55 00
2,500	bunches celery, at \$0.02 $\frac{1}{2}$,	. . . . .	62 50
600	bushels beets, at \$0.40,	. . . . .	240 00

Amount carried forward, \$1,257 50

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a report of the finances of the Danvers Insane Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900 : —

ASSETS.

Cultivated land, woodland, hospital buildings, dining hall, laundry, mechanics' buildings, morgue, boiler house, dynamo room, greenhouse, barn, piggery, cow barn, hennery, storage barn, gas house, oil tank, coal shed, four dwelling houses, nurses' home, and out-buildings, \$1,539,705 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies, as per inventory, \$174,045 01

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1899,		\$17,883 97
Received from State Treasurer,	\$35,892 14	
from cities and towns,	111,834 00	
from individuals,	27,761 09	
from soldiers' relief,	1,332 07	
from donations,	10 00	
from interest on deposit,	416 92	
from farm and farm products,	1,630 96	
from miscellaneous sources,	4,416 80	
belonging to patients,	767 79	
Total receipts,	184,061 77	
		\$201,945 74

PAYMENTS.

Salary, wages and labor,		\$72,027 49
Provisions and supplies : —		
Meats of all kinds,	\$16,505 40	
Fish of all kinds,	2,731 99	
Fruit,	730 02	
Vegetables,	1,822 49	
Flour, 1,655 barrels at \$3.87 per barrel,	6,417 50	
Grain and meal for table,	463 40	
Grain and meal for stock,	5,354 72	
Tea,	1,037 04	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<i>\$35,062 56</i>	<i>\$72,027 49</i>

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$35,062 56	\$72,027 49
Provisions and supplies — <i>Concluded.</i>		
Coffee,	1,009 85	
Chocolate,	165 00	
Sugar,	2,459 51	
Molasses and syrup,	907 55	
Butter,	7,633 16	
Cheese,	997 63	
Eggs,	1,462 79	
Salt and other groceries,	3,741 55	
All other provisions,	3,105 24	
	<hr/>	56,544 84
Clothing,		2,412 73
Dry goods,		3,591 52
Boots and shoes,		1,103 34
Fuel,		12,069 21
Gas and oil,		2,135 94
Medicine and medical supplies,		1,809 90
Furniture,		1,925 28
Bed and bedding,		2,466 32
Crockery,		1,281 21
Tin ware,		482 68
Soap,		653 23
Transportation,		4,306 72
Superintendent and trustees expenses,		850 00
Books and stationery,		1,629 34
Ordinary repairs,		3,579 83
Pipes and fittings,		327 57
Gas house,		5 40
Machine shop,		234 36
Carpenter shop,		595 19
Paint shop,		889 61
Farm : —		
Hay,	\$1,801 18	
Stock,	4,136 25	
Tools,	1,518 98	
Fertilizer,	767 05	
Blacksmithing,	186 18	
	<hr/>	8,409 64
Stable,		505 50
Miscellaneous,		2,031 11
Construction,		680 23
Extraordinary repairs,		4,697 60
		<hr/>
Total payments on account current expense,		\$187,245 79
Paid to patients from their deposits,		1,124 19
		<hr/>
		\$188,369 98
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1900,		13,575 76
		<hr/>
		\$201,945 74

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand,	\$13,575 76	
Due from the Commonwealth,	9,391 01	
from cities and towns,	29,386 77	
from individuals,	6,391 36	
from soldiers' relief,	299 00	
	<hr/>	\$59,043 90

LIABILITIES.

Due belonging to patients,	\$1,682 65	
for maintenance paid in advance,	27 24	
for salaries, wages and labor,	6,172 37	
for all other current expenses,	8,243 49	
for extraordinary expenditures,	524 89	
	<hr/>	\$16,650 64

SUMMARY.

Total receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1900, .	\$184,061 77	
Total payments for year ending Sept. 30, 1900, .	188,369 98	
Balance against the hospital,	<hr/>	\$4,308 21
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1900,	\$13,575 76	
Bills receivable,	45,468 14	
Total available assets,	<hr/>	\$59,043 90
Total indebtedness unpaid,		16,650 64
		<hr/>
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1900,		\$42,393 26
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1899,		36,891 63
		<hr/>

Gain in the available assets for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900,		\$5,501 63
Total earnings of the hospital from Oct. 1, 1899 to Sept. 30, 1900,	\$188,113 54	
Total indebtedness incurred,	182,611 91	
Balance in favor of the hospital,	<hr/>	\$5,501 63
Total current expenditures (less the extraordinary expense, \$8,568.43, and add \$1,000 estimated outstanding bills),		\$180,801 55
Divide this sum by 989, the daily average number of patients, we have the annual cost of		182 81
An average weekly cost of		3 51

N. B. — The increase of our cash balance of Sept. 30, 1899, from \$15,844.92 to \$17,883.97, is caused by adding our patients' cash on hand on that date of \$2,039.05, which had not been reported before.

Special Appropriations for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1900.

OBJECT.	Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended in 1899.	Expended in 1900.	Balance Oct. 1, 1900.
New sewage plant,	1897, chap. 70,	\$10,000 00 {	\$14,633 94	\$30 25	\$335 81
New sewage plant,	1898, chap. 86,	5,000 00 }			
Land and survey for new sewage plant,	1898, chap. 26,	2,550 00	2,541 52	-	8 48
Telephone and call bell system,	1899, chap. 20,	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	-
New machinery for laundry,	1899, chap. 20,	1,750 00	-	1,750 00	-
Purchase of forty acres of land,	1899, chap. 20,	7,000 00	7,000 00	-	-
New boilers,	1899, chap. 20,	12,000 00	2,300 00	8,580 00	1,120 00
Electric light plant,	1899, chap. 20,	21,000 00	2,000 00	16,650 00	2,350 00
Boilers and electric plant,	1900, chap. 8,	13,500 00	-	4,890 62	8,609 38
Extending watch clock to new buildings,	1900, chap. 16,	500 00	-	-	500 00
Slate shelves in dining room and tiles in bath room,	1900, chap. 16,	1,200 00	-	-	1,200 00
Renew plumbing,	1900, chap. 16,	5,000 00	-	-	5,000 00
New laundry building and fixtures,	1900, chap. 79,	25,000 00	-	-	25,000 00
	- - -	\$106,500 00	\$29,475 46	\$32,900 87	\$44,123 67

H. G. HERRICK,

Treasurer.

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL STATISTICS,

1899-1900.

2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1899.												
October,	20	14	34	16	18	34	5	8	13	473.483	495.161	968.645
November,	22	20	42	21	16	37	13	2	15	474.833	497.866	972.700
December,	10	13	23	15	21	36	5	9	14	472.096	497.354	969.451
1900.												
January,	20	8	28	14	9	23	7	2	9	471.548	489.806	961.354
February,	20	17	37	11	7	18	5	5	10	481.531	496.464	978.000
March,	23	17	40	17	18	35	11	7	18	491.290	503.806	995.096
April,	22	16	38	27	12	39	8	1	9	484.200	503.433	987.633
May,	15	20	35	20	17	37	11	8	19	484.161	507.903	992.064
June,	27	23	50	17	19	36	6	3	9	483.833	511.566	995.400
July,	21	17	38	22	10	32	9	—	9	489.838	512.741	1002.580
August,	13	22	35	14	10	24	6	5	11	489.451	527.290	1016.741
September,	31	24	55	14	15	29	6	5	11	496.866	535.066	1031.933
Total of cases,	244	211	455	208	172	380	92	55	147	—	—	—
Total of persons,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily average,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	482.761	506.538	989.299

3. — *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	213	172	385	—	—	—
Second,	19	25	44	6	2	8
Third,	6	10	16	3	8	11
Fourth,	3	—	3	4	—	4
Fifth,	1	—	1	3	—	3
Sixth,	—	1	1	—	4	4
Seventh,	—	3	3	—	6	6
Eighth,	2	—	2	7	—	7
Ninth,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases,	244	211	455	23	20	43
Total of persons,	240	207	447	13	10	23

4. — *Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.*

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for the insane,	201	154	355
Former inmates of this hospital only,	23	27	50
of other hospitals only,	12	18	30
of this and other hospitals,	4	8	12
Total of persons,	240	207	447

5. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Maine,	15	17	17	15	16	15	30	33	32
New Hampshire,	11	12	11	12	3	7	23	15	18
Vermont,	4	1	—	2	1	1	6	2	1
Massachusetts,	111	57	55	82	30	27	193	87	82
Rhode Island,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Connecticut,	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
New York,	6	3	1	6	3	1	12	6	2
Pennsylvania,	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	2	1
Maryland,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
New Jersey,	3	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	2
Virginia,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Indiana,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Illinois,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
California,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ireland,	36	68	68	36	50	50	72	118	118
England,	11	14	18	14	17	17	25	31	35
Scotland,	4	5	4	2	5	5	6	10	9
British Provinces,	21	22	24	23	18	19	44	40	43
Denmark,	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1
Russia,	2	2	2	4	2	2	6	4	4
France,	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Finland,	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
Italy,	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	4
Germany,	—	1	3	3	3	3	3	4	6
Wales,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Norway,	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	1
Sweden,	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
Azores,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Unknown,	—	21	23	—	55	53	—	76	76
Totals,	240	240	240	240	207	207	447	447	447

6. — *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex,	173	156	329
Middlesex,	58	42	100
Suffolk,	6	8	14
Norfolk,	2	1	3
Berkshire,	1	-	1
Totals,	240	207	447
Cities or large towns,	226	200	426
Country districts,	14	7	21

7. — *Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	85	51	136	107	81	188	21	40	61	213	172	385
Second,	8	11	19	6	6	12	2	4	6	16	21	37
Third,	3	3	6	1	5	6	1	2	3	5	10	15
Fourth,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Fifth,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sixth,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Seventh,	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Eighth,	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Totals,	100	65	165	116	96	212	24	46	70	240	207	447

8. — *Occupations of Persons admitted.*

MALES.

Actor,	1	Letter carriers,	2
Agent,	1	Machinists,	8
Barber,	1	Masons,	6
Book binder,	1	Milkman,	1
Book-keepers,	2	Morocco dressers,	5
Blacksmith,	1	Musicians,	2
Butchers,	2	Operatives,	17
Carpenters,	11	Painters,	4
Carriage trimmers,	2	Peddlers,	2
Civil engineer,	1	Plumbers,	4
Clerks,	7	Physician,	1
Clergyman,	1	Policeman,	1
Confectioner,	1	Printer,	1
Contractor,	1	Reporters,	2
Curriers,	5	Salesmen,	7
Dentist,	1	Sailors,	7
Drivers,	5	Ship captains,	3
Druggists,	2	Shoemakers,	27
Engineer,	1	Silversmith,	1
Farmers,	13	Stable keeper,	1
Florists,	2	Store keepers,	4
Grocers,	2	Tailor,	1
Hatter,	1	Upholsterers,	3
Ice-man,	1	Watchman,	1
Iron moulders,	2	None,	20
Jeweller,	1	Total,	240
Laborers,	40		

8. — *Occupations of Persons admitted* — Concluded.

FEMALES.

Book-keeper,	1	Operatives,	16
Domestics,	19	Shoe stitchers,	5
Dressmakers,	6	Students,	2
Housekeepers,	23	Stenographer,	1
Housewives,	78	Teachers,	3
Laundress,	3	None,	8
Needle workers,	3	Total,	169
Nurse,	1		

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF—

Blacksmith,	1	Liquor dealer,	1
Brass founder,	1	Milkman,	1
Cabinet maker,	1	Janitor,	1
Carpenter,	3	Operative,	1
Clerk,	1	Painter,	3
Coachman,	1	Plumber,	1
Conductor,	1	Salesman,	2
Farmer,	3	Sea captain,	1
Fisherman,	1	Physician,	1
Gate tender,	1	Steam fitter,	1
Fruit dealer,	2	Shoe dealer,	1
Grocer,	1	Shoemaker,	4
Laborer,	3	Total,	207

9. — Probable Causes of Disease in Persons admitted.

CAUSES.	PERSONS ADMITTED.						INSANE.						HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.						VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.								
	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,			34																								
Heredity,	22	12																									
Senility,	31	18	49																								
Unknown,	51	109	160																								
Alcohol,	56	10	66																								
Syphilis,	18	-	18																								
Pneumonia,	2	-	2																								
Trauma,	3	-	3																								
Use of drugs,	2	4	6																								
Cerebral apoplexy,	8	5	13																								
La grippe,	2	2	4																								
Erysipelas,	1	-	1																								
Nephritis,	1	-	1																								
Worry,	1	3	4																								
Chinacetic,	-	13	13																								
Overwork,	-	1	1																								
Typhoid fever,	-	1	1																								
Puerperium,	-	1	1																								
Totals,	238	206	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	36	25	61	42	30	72	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-

11. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.				PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.	AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	22	9	31	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
15 years and less,	1	3	4	5	2	4	-	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years,	4	8	12	13	1	1	-	1	1	1
20 to 25 years,	13	13	26	17	3	6	-	3	4	4
25 to 30 years,	16	15	31	14	2	6	1	1	1	1
30 to 35 years,	24	15	39	16	4	7	-	-	7	10
35 to 40 years,	15	18	33	33	7	13	-	11	2	13
40 to 50 years,	35	31	66	40	29	69	20	19	9	28
50 to 60 years,	19	18	37	21	11	32	18	17	5	22
60 to 70 years,	21	10	31	24	6	30	9	13	9	22
70 to 80 years,	20	4	24	20	10	30	18	8	20	28
Over 80 years,	2	8	10	7	-	7	4	7	10	17
Unknown,	9	2	11	1	-	3	2	1	-	1
Not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of persons,	201	154	355	201	154	355	92	55	147	147
Mean ages,	39	32.5	35.7	46	42.4	44	53	51.4	55.9	58

12. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital, . . .	22	9	31	7	3	10	29	12	41
Under 1 month, . .	37	22	59	8	7	15	45	29	74
From 1 to 3 months, .	28	17	45	3	7	10	31	24	55
3 to 6 months, .	18	10	28	1	3	4	19	13	32
6 to 12 months, .	26	13	39	3	—	3	29	13	42
1 to 2 years, .	21	19	40	5	6	11	26	25	51
2 to 5 years, .	32	38	70	6	10	16	38	48	86
5 to 10 years, .	6	10	16	4	9	13	10	19	29
10 to 20 years, .	4	11	15	4	6	10	8	17	25
Over 20 years, . .	3	5	8	2	6	8	5	11	16
Unknown, . . .	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Not insane, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases, .	201	154	355	43	57	100	244	211	455
Total of persons, .	201	154	355	39	53	92	240	207	447
Average in years, .	1.83	2.61	2.23	4.41	5.68	5	2.33	3.91	3.12

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	30	11	41	17	17	34	7	34	41	36	27	63	1	—	1	79	48	127	170	137	307
Second,	6	1	7	4	6	10	1	7	8	6	4	10	—	—	—	12	7	19	29	25	54
Third,	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	3	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	9
Fourth,	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	6
Fifth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixth,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Seventh,	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases,	39	12	51	23	29	52	8	45	53	45	31	76	1	—	1	92	55	147	208	172	380
Total of persons,	38	12	50	23	29	52	8	45	53	43	31	74	1	—	1	92	55	147	204	171	375

18. — Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1900.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.			NEW CASES.																			
			ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1899-1900.																
						RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.	
									Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
Previous years,	2,854	2,835	5,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	2	5	-	-	-	
1892,	176	133	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
1893,	182	146	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	
1894,	149	113	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
1895,	185	127	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	
1896,	179	190	369	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	
1897,	128	132	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	
1898,	208	173	381	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	4	2	2	4	-	-	11	7	18	
1899,	190	167	357	8	3	11	5	1	6	4	9	13	12	11	23	1	-	1	20	14	34	
1900,	213	172	385	22	7	29	10	14	24	3	20	23	17	10	27	-	-	-	43	16	59	
Totals,	4,464	4,188	8,652	30	11	41	16	17	33	7	34	41	36	26	62	1	-	1	79	48	127	

18. — *Annual Admissions, etc.* — Concluded.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	READMITTED CASES.															REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S AD- MISSIONS SEPT. 30, 1900.		
	ADMITTED.						DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1899-1900.											
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Previous years,	446	391	837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	103	188
1892, .	39	39	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	26
1893, .	34	32	66	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	21	33
1894, .	38	35	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	33
1895, .	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	29	48
1896, .	30	30	60	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	41	50	91
1897, .	32	44	76	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	42	51	93
1898, .	39	31	70	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	55	52	107
1899, .	43	44	87	3	1	4	3	9	12	4	4	4	2	6	3	86	75	161
1900, .	31	39	70	4	-	4	1	1	2	1	4	5	3	6	-	140	133	273
Totals, .	762	715	1,477	9	1	10	7	12	19	1	11	12	9	5	14	510	543	1,053

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 20.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

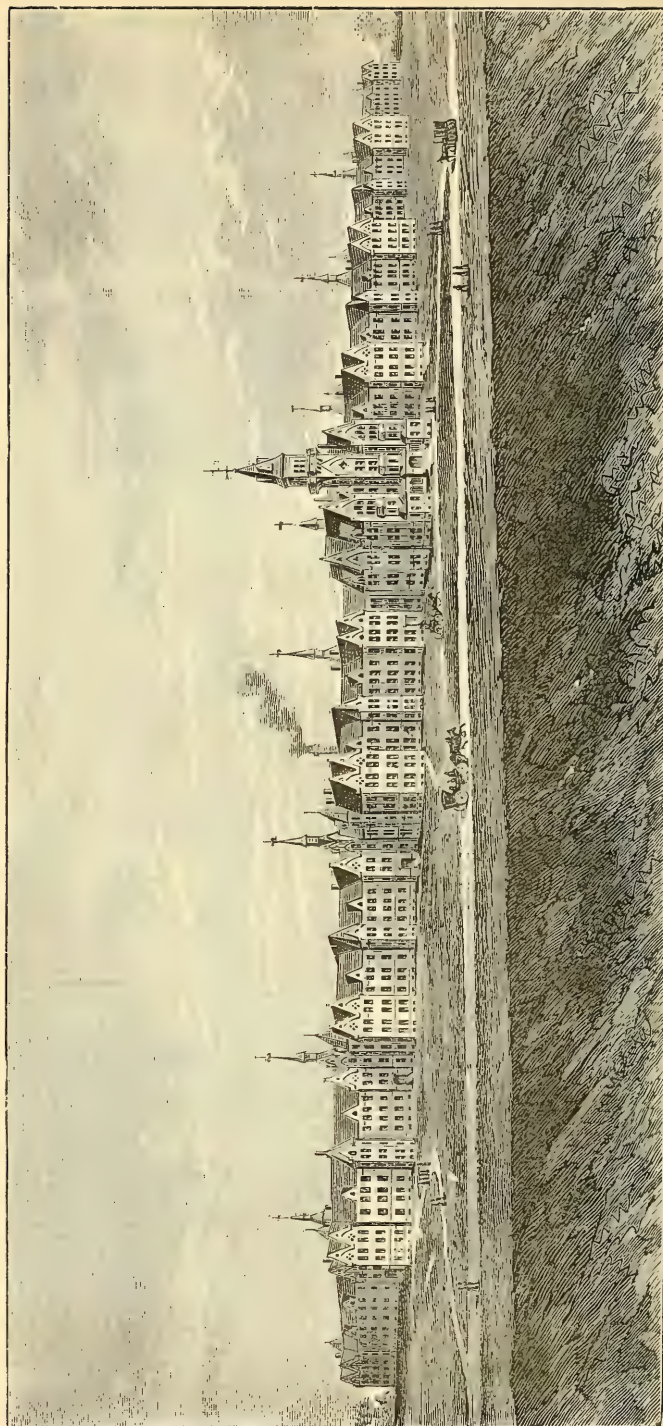
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.



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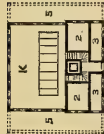
1902.



STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT DANVERS.

FRONT CENTRE.

1. Dining-Hall.
2. Reception Room.
3. Superintendent's Office.
4. Asst. Superintendent's Office.
5. Business Office.
6. Dispensary.
7. Officers' Dining-Rooms.
8. Lavatory.
9. Dumb Waiter.
10. Closets.
11. Corridors.



REAR CENTRE.

1. Kitchen.
2. Laundry.
3. Pantry.
4. Dining-Room.
5. Linen Room.
6. Store Room.
7. Reception Rooms.
8. Bakery.
9. Lavatory.
10. Closets.
11. Dumb Waiters.
12. Oven.
13. Corridors.

WINGS.

1. Parlors.
2. Dining-Room.
3. Dormitories.
4. Attendants' Rooms.
5. Private Rooms.
6. Patients' Rooms.
7. Bath Rooms.

WINGS.

8. Linen Rooms.
9. Lavatories.
10. Dumb Waiters.
11. Closets.
12. Halls.
13. Ventilating Shafts.
14. Shuttered Rooms.

PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL.

BUILDINGS.

- F. Front Centre.
- E. Rear Centre.
- A, J. Buildings for Excited Patients.
- B, C, H, L. Buildings for Less Excited Patients.
- D, G. Buildings for Convalescent Patients.
- K. Boiler House

BOILER HOUSE.

1. Firing Room.
2. Engine and Pump Room.
3. Fan Rooms.
4. Chimney.
5. Coal Bunkers.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

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MISS ALICE S. FLETCHER,	{ <i>Supervisor Female Dept. and</i> <i>Principal of Training School.</i>

TREASURER.

HORATIO G. HERRICK,	Lawrence.
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital respectfully present this, the twenty-fourth annual report of their management of the institution, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901. With it we submit the superintendent's, treasurer's and Board of Consulting Physicians' reports, with tables of statistics.

We are called upon to report the sad death of W. L. Worcester, M.D., assistant physician and pathologist of the hospital, who sacrificed his life in line of duty. His death is a great loss to the institution, the profession, and to his family, consisting of mother, brothers and sisters. His life was one of sacrifice for the good and welfare of others. A man of large attainments, of unblemished character, and true in every act.

Miss Florence Lyman, who had given such earnest and valuable work for the years she had been a trustee, resigned, by the advice of her physician, much to the regret of the trustees and all connected with the hospital. Her place has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Ada T. Brewster of Andover, who has taken up Miss Lyman's work with much interest.

Philip C. Bartlett, M.D., an interne last year, has been appointed assistant physician on the staff.

The farmer resigned in May, after several years of successful and satisfactory service, to look after his personal interests in California. Mr. Junius C. Wing was appointed in his place, and we feel will manage the farm successfully.

The crop of the farm has been an average one, except the fruit, which has been nearly a total failure. The amount of

milk produced on the farm, which never reaches a satisfactory point, still is sufficient so that no extra milk is purchased. Amount produced is from eight hundred to one thousand quarts daily.

The new greenhouse will be ready for use before cold weather.

The work for appliances at the boiler house has unavoidably been delayed, but will soon be taken up and completed.

The new laundry is occupied and substantially completed, and, although large and furnished with all modern machinery and appliances, more room rather than less would be desirable.

We present the treasurer's report, which will show the condition of that department, which certainly is satisfactory.

A contract has been made for two Kirker Bender fire-escapes, which is a new departure in manner of putting up fire-escapes by the State. We believe it will prove satisfactory, and is only a beginning towards placing these, or something similar, on all State institutions.

The second fire in the old laundry building came near being more disastrous than the first; but the local fire department, promptly assisted by the fire department of the town, saved the building with little loss to the State. Great credit is due to all those taking part in extinguishing the fire.

REPAIRS.

The repairs upon the hospital are going on, and the amount appropriated will be exhausted before the whole work will be completed. The Legislature of last year did not give us the amount asked, and as estimated to cost; still, it was sufficient to continue the work through the season, but will require more money.

The building for patients working on the farm will be completed soon and occupied.

The surgical building is well along, and will be completed in early winter.

The present number of patients must be cared for in the present available room, as no buildings can be completed at least before late in the coming year; but in the summer time quite a large number of patients can be placed in tents upon the grounds of the hospital, much to their comfort and benefit;

and we think in the near future patients will occupy tents in warm weather for treatment and recreation.

We would call your attention to the superintendent's report, particularly to that part in reference to the large number of patients and the need of more room.

The average number the past year was 1,057, showing an increase of 68 over the average number the previous year. While we have been able to take care of them and make them comfortable, still, without considering the matter from a medical stand-point, it is a difficult task, requiring a large amount of extra care and work which could be avoided with additional room. It is quite evident that the plan of building the new hospital in the western part of the State will not give any relief to the present hospitals; so that additional room, attached to the present institution, is the only feasible way to accomplish an early relief.

We feel it is not wise to add more wings to the present buildings, but detached buildings should be constructed somewhat on what is known as the "colony plan," with large dormitories and central dining rooms, heated and lighted, if possible, from one plant. The number that each building shall contain, and the character of such buildings, should be decided by the State Board, who should establish a policy for the State, after a hearing of the several boards of trustees.

We feel disposed to undertake, the coming year, to erect buildings sufficiently large to care for 300 female patients, if it has the approval of the State Board, and the Legislature will appropriate the money for this purpose. And we will, and do hereby, ask for an appropriation of the sum of \$160,000, being a per capita cost of about \$500. If the State should decide that such buildings should be strictly fireproof, which is desirable, it would be necessary to ask for \$40,000 to \$50,000 more; but plans and estimates will be necessary before action of the Legislature could be expected, and we hope to be prepared to present them at the proper time.

The ice house, built fifteen years ago, is in such condition that a new one must be built the coming season, which is estimated to cost \$1,600.

The plumbing has been substantially renewed in all of the wards, and it will be necessary to renew the plumbing in the

administration buildings; much of the wainscoting of wood is decayed, and should be replaced with cement. The basement floor of the front centre, where the offices, kitchen and store-rooms are, must come out, and a flooring of cement and rock asphalt be put in.

The estimated cost of replumbing and repairing is \$3,000; for repairing in basement, \$2,500.

The old laundry rooms must be reconstructed, and made into a serving room for the kitchen and room for storing flour. The kitchen must be enlarged, at estimated cost of \$3,000.

On the land last purchased by the State is a seed house and a farm house, which can be put in order and enlarged to accommodate quite a number of men patients, including those men who take care of the sewage plant near there; estimated cost, \$3,500.

There is much need of two electric motors for power, one at the cow barn, where now we have to use an engine, and one at the hospital; estimated cost, \$1,200.

The hospital was built twenty-five years ago, and has come to repairs and renewals to a considerable extent. The original contract for plumbing was \$75,000, and a large part of it has been renewed.

The hospital, originally designed, built and furnished for 450 patients, now contains 1,137 patients.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS.

A summary of appropriations we ask for this year is as follows:—

New building for 300 female patients,	\$160,000 to \$200,000 00
New ice house,	1,600 00
To renew plumbing, repairs front and rear centre building,	3,000 00
New asphalt floor and repairs in basement,	2,500 00
Reconstructing old laundry rooms and enlarging kitchen,	3,000 00
Reconstructing and repairing seed house and farm house,	3,500 00
For two electric motors,	1,200 00
To complete outside repairs on buildings,	2,500 00
Total,	<hr/> \$218,300 00

We call your attention to the report of the Board of Consulting Physicians, hereto annexed, whose suggestions should be considered.

The large amount of work and care of the superintendent, and, in fact, of the officers and employees, has been accomplished only by constant and faithful devotion to their duties, which has, as a whole, been satisfactory to the trustees and we trust to the State.

Respectfully submitted,

SOLON BANCROFT.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS.
ADA T. BREWSTER.
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN.
MARY W. NICHOLS.
HORACE H. ATHERTON.

SEPT. 30, 1901.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

Herewith is presented the annual report of the general operations of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901, together with such recommendations as at this time seem to the superintendent to be necessary.

On Oct. 1, 1900, there were in the hospital 1,053 patients; on Sept. 30, 1901, there were present 1,137 patients. The largest number of patients in the hospital at any one time during the year was 1,137.

There have been 435 patients admitted during the year and 351 discharged. The whole number of cases treated within the year was 1,488. The daily average number of patients has been 1,057,—an average of 68 greater than for the preceding year, and an average of 132 greater than for the year 1898-99.

Of the 435 cases admitted, 42 were committed to this hospital for the second time, 12 for the third time, 6 for the fourth time and 3 for the fifth time.

The birthplaces of 430 of the persons admitted within the year were ascertained. Of this number, 56 per cent. were born in the United States and 44 per cent. in foreign countries. Of 187 persons admitted who were born in foreign countries, 39 per cent. were natives of Ireland; 43 per cent. of England, Scotland and the British provinces; and 18 per cent. were natives of other foreign countries.

The nativity of the parents of 409 patients who were admitted was ascertained, and it was found that, of 63 per cent. of this number, one or both parents were of foreign birth.

The probable cause of insanity was obtained in 238 of the cases admitted. In 28 per cent. of this number hereditary influence was believed to be the predisposing cause; in 24 per

cent. of the cases admitted the mental disease was believed to have been caused by alcoholics and the use of other narcotics.

Thirty-nine persons, or 9.2 per cent. of the whole number admitted, were over seventy years of age; 15 of these 39 were over eighty years of age. We observe, again, that a number of these aged persons are brought to this hospital apparently because there is no other place in the community open to them in which to pass their last days.

The number of deaths within the year has been 102. At the time of death, 43 of this number were under fifty years of age, 16 were between fifty and sixty, 14 were between sixty and seventy, and 29 were over seventy years of age. The cause of death in 29.4 per cent. of those who died was senility, together with the inter-current maladies to which old age is subject. General paralysis was the diagnosis in 32.3 per cent. of those who died. One patient committed suicide.

The number of persons regarded as recovered at the time of discharge was 47, making the percentage of recoveries, based upon the whole number of discharges, 13.3; based upon the number of discharges, after excluding the deaths, the percentage of recoveries would be 18.8.

Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the hospital, the general health of the community has been remarkably good. There have been two cases of diphtheria and one of typhoid fever among the nurses.

The presence upon our wards of cases of active tuberculosis still continues to jeopardize the hygienic conditions of the hospital, and I again call attention to it as a matter for consideration. It is a problem not easy to solve, yet one which daily appeals to the conscientiousness of any one who studies the conditions, and the more crowded our hospital becomes the more forcibly does the evil present itself. I have not any specific recommendation to make, in this report, upon this subject; but I believe it is one which calls for general discussion and exchange of views as to how the tuberculous insane can be provided for so as to give them proper care, and at the same time protect the non-tubercular patients from danger of contagion. We have made a small beginning this season on the out-door plan of treatment, by placing three tubercular patients out of

doors in a tent, and we anticipate carrying this method further another year.

This hospital can quite comfortably accommodate 800 patients, though it was originally intended for considerably less than this number; but by means of some additions and changes the normal capacity is now, according to my own judgment, the number given above. It will be observed, however, that we have at present 1,137 patients in the hospital, or 337 patients in excess of the number which I regard as our normal capacity. Nearly all of our wards have between 50 and 60 patients each, and this is the case with our disturbed and violent wards, which ought not to have, at the most, but 35 patients.

Reference to the report of the State Board of Insanity for the year 1900 shows that on Oct. 1, 1900, 1,016 patients in the public hospitals and asylums in this State were sleeping on cot beds, made up each night in corridors and day rooms. On that same date 40.3 per cent. of this number of cots were in use at this hospital; at the present writing we have 397 cot beds in use. I have recently placed in position in the day spaces 77 iron bedsteads, which remain in position day and night, so that I may say at the present time we have 474 patients sleeping in the corridors and day spaces. Two hundred and twenty-six of the cot beds in use at the present time are upon the women's wards and 171 upon the men's wards. These cot beds are set up each night and removed each morning.

The same report of the State Board of Insanity enumerates some of the disadvantages and hardships of this condition; namely, increased excitement of patients, bad hygiene, marring of the building; but beyond this is additional work thrown upon the nurses, whose strength and time should be subserved for other needful purposes. The use of temporary cot beds to the extent to which we are compelled to employ them is thoroughly demoralizing to the good order of the hospital and the proper care of the patients.

I have favored in the past years the use of cot beds to a limited extent in our large day spaces, on account of economy; but experience has led me to believe that the practice is vicious and the economy doubtful. I heartily concur with the judgment of the State Board, that "adequate and permanent sleep-

ing space should be furnished to each patient;" and I should recommend that the use of cot beds in this hospital be permanently abolished as soon as expedient.

It is well known that all the State hospitals are filled to at least their capacity, and there is no material aid for this hospital to be derived from transfer to other institutions. The policy which I understand is laid out for the development of the "colony system," which has been adopted by this State, is to make provision for about 100 patients each year. The "colony," therefore, will not furnish us any material relief; but the crowded condition of this hospital must be relieved as speedily as possible, and it must be done, without doubt, by our own efforts.

In this connection I will take occasion to bring forward data which may have a bearing also upon the future necessities, in the way of providing for the insane of this district.

This hospital district includes the whole of Essex County, and certain cities and towns in Middlesex County. The total population of this district in 1890 was 448,440; in that year we received from the district 272 patients. In 1900 the total population of this same district was 576,567, and we received from the district, for the hospital year of 1900-1901, 381 patients, — that is, the population in this district has increased in ten years 28.57 per cent., and the admissions from the district the past year are 40.07 per cent. greater than in 1890.

It is not improbable if this hospital in future years provides for all of the insane of this district, that provision will have to be made for several hundred additional patients. It will be well to keep this in mind; but the recommendation which I would respectfully present to your Board is, that, to begin with, means be provided and a building started for the accommodation and care of 300 women; and I urge the importance of taking this matter in hand, so that the work can be begun at the earliest possible moment.

On the morning of July 18, at a quarter before six, fire broke out in the drying room of our laundry in the old laundry building. The employees responded promptly and soon had water on the fire. On account of the threatening danger, a call was rung in on the Danvers fire alarm system, and the department of the town responded promptly and rendered valuable

assistance. The fire was extinguished within an hour. For a short time our rear centre, containing the congregate dining room, was threatened. This was the second fire within two years that has started within the drying room of our laundry. The loss from this fire did not exceed \$500. I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to express publicly my thanks to all employees and the fire department of Danvers for their valuable service in extinguishing the fire so promptly.

After the fire we moved into our new laundry building, which had been nearly ready for occupancy, and we thus managed to do our laundry work without very serious interruption. We trust we shall not be visited by another fire, but should such a contingency arise in our new laundry, the main building probably would not be endangered, as the new laundry is a detached structure.

We are deeply indebted to the following persons for various donations of money, comforts and reading matter for the patients: literature from Mr. Stephen Robard; reading matter from Miss Harriet Lee, Salem; \$25 from Miss Florence Lyman; \$10 from Miss Harriet Lee; 100 pounds candy from Hyde & Southworth, Boston; magazines from Mr. Chas. F. Bushby, Peabody; books and periodicals from the Beebe Town Library, Wakefield; Youth's Companions and books from Mrs. Wm. H. Burns, Danvers; 100 periodicals from Miss Mary Keegan, Boston; several hundred periodicals and magazines from Mr. Chas. O. Warner, Peabody; 50 books from Mr. B. E. Newhall, Danvers; magazines from Rev. L. C. Manchester, Lowell; books and pamphlets from Miss Margaret Ahearn; books and pamphlets from Miss Josephine Putnam; magazines from Miss Carrie Hale; books and pamphlets from Mrs. Chas. H. Masury, Danvers; reading matter from Mrs. Chas. F. Kenney, Danvers; books and magazines from Mrs. Annie Knox, Haverhill.

The following clergymen have conducted service in the chapel:—

Rev. Chas. B. Rice, Danvers.
 Rev. A. D. F. Palmer, Hathorne.
 Rev. H. B. King, Tapleville.
 Rev. Eugene DeNormandie, Danvers.
 Rev. Chauncey Hawkins, Danvers.
 Rev. Geo. J. Sanger, Danvers.

Rev. C. S. Nightingale, Danvers.
 Rev. Robert W. Hudgell, Danvers.
 Rev. H. C. Adams, Danvers Centre.
 Rev. E. V. Huigian, Beverly.
 Rev. Edson Reifsnider, Danvers.
 Rev. Chas. H. Daniels, Boston.

The clergymen of the Catholic faith of this parish have also visited the hospital weekly.

The training school for nurses has been carried on as usual. Following is a list of the graduates of the class of 1901:—

Mrs. Susan G. Barry.
Miss Elsie McLean.

Miss Helen M. Swisher.
Miss Mary E. Holesworth.

Miss Katharine Hartigan.

AMUSEMENTS:

The usual weekly dances have been held during the year, and several entertainments have been given by outside talent. We are especially indebted to a number of ladies of Danvers who gave our patients a very enjoyable entertainment, entitled “Old Maids’ Convention.”

During the past year we introduced a series of entertainments which we entitled “Home Evenings,” which consisted of readings and music, all given by employees of the hospital, and in which also patients were encouraged to take part. This class of entertainment aroused the interest of the patients more than any other form of amusement which we have had.

The cost for the care and support of each patient for the year has been \$171.35, which gives a weekly per capita cost of \$3.29.

Everything connected with the construction of the new boilers and electric lighting plant has been completed. We were obliged to overrun our appropriations in this work by the sum of \$800, which has been paid from the resources of the hospital.

The new laundry building has been completed.

The slate shelving which is to serve the purpose of sideboards in our congregate dining room has not been placed in position as yet. The contract for this work was made months ago, but the contractor has not been able to obtain his slate until recently. I expect that this work will be completed within a short time.

The work of finishing the renewal of the old plumbing upon the ward buildings has been completed within the appropriation.

I have to report the following progress upon work which was begun this summer, for which we received appropriations from the last Legislature:—

The detached surgical operating building is being roofed in.

The detached building for patients engaged in farm work is being finished in the interior.

The greenhouses are practically finished.

Two Kirker Bender fire-escapes are at this writing being placed upon the building.

The work of pointing and painting the outside of the buildings and renewing woodwork, sashes and sun rooms was begun as soon as possible after the appropriations for this purpose were granted. The work has been pushed forward with a large force of men as rapidly as possible; we shall, however, be unable to complete the work this season.

The work of building a subway from our boiler house to the side hill, for the disposal of ashes and renewal of scales for weighing coal, has not been begun on account of the pressure of other work, but we expect to accomplish it this winter.

Besides the work which has been carried on under special appropriations, a large number of alterations and improvements have been made which have been paid for from the hospital resources. There remains, however, much more to be done in order to maintain the buildings in proper condition; and there are some necessities for which I feel that we ought to have special appropriations. Schedule of appropriations which I recommend that we ask the Legislature to grant:—

We asked for an appropriation last year of \$10,000 for painting and pointing our buildings and renewing wood work, sashes and sun rooms; we were granted \$7,500. To complete this work, we shall need the balance, \$2,500.

We need a new ice house, which will cost \$1,600.

As stated in another part of this report, the renewal of the plumbing upon the ward buildings has been completed; that in the front and rear centre administration building needs renewal. This will require \$3,000.

For renovating basement of administration building replacing old wooden flooring with concrete and rock asphalt, replacing wooden wainscoting with cement walls, \$2,500.

For reconstructing old laundry space, to provide additional kitchen, bakery and store room, and for culinary machinery and utensils, \$3,000.

For the purchase of two 25 horse-power motors, \$1,200.

For renovating and altering two houses, which are situated

on land recently acquired by us, so as to be suitable for the accommodation of patients, \$3,500.

For a building for 300 women, as recommended above, and as recommended also in the report of your Board, \$160,000; or, if the building should be made fire-proof, \$200,000.

DEATH OF DR. WORCESTER.

I have the sad duty of recording the decease of Dr. William Leonard Worcester, who has occupied the position of assistant physician and pathologist to this hospital since 1895. His death occurred on June 9, 1901, under peculiarly painful circumstances, for, while engaged in his researches in the laboratory, he accidentally infected a finger. On the following day serious symptoms manifested themselves, and the fatal issue came after an illness of ten days.

As a psychiatrist Dr. Worcester held a high rank in this country, and as a pathologist he was an expert in that branch relating to mental diseases. He contributed largely to the literature of these subjects, and as a writer upon them he did not fall short of being an authority.

Dr. Worcester was intellectually gifted, and his attainments were scholarly. His sympathies were large, and were always enlisted in his dealings with his patients, so that they always felt that in him they had a friend. The interests of the patients and the recognition of the rights of the insane were always uppermost in his mind.

Dr. Worcester led a life of unselfish devotion to his special field. He is greatly missed by officers and patients, and, in the estimation of all who knew him and his life work, his death will leave a void in the ranks of our profession.

On account of the decease of Dr. Worcester, the special pathological report which is usually incorporated with the annual report will have to be omitted this year. I will state, however, that the number of post-mortem examinations made the past year has been 43; and microscopical examinations of the brain and other organs have been systematically followed out, and in some instances with instructive results.

The amount of clinical material of this hospital, in the field of both mental and bodily diseases, is great; and it goes without saying that there are no means by which clinical facts can be illuminated as by post-mortem examinations. Yet this hospital,

as well as other insane hospitals of the State, supported at the public expense, maintaining thoroughly equipped laboratories and employing salaried pathologists for the very purpose of lending progress to medical knowledge, have only a limited opportunity of examining the bodies of the dead. I believe there should be a law sufficiently broad in its application to allow the physicians of our public institutions to examine, where it seems desirable to do so, the bodies of all persons dying in such institutions who have been supported at the public expense.

Publications for this year by the medical staff have been: "The New Formation of Nerve Cells in a Cerebral Tumor, — Neuroglioma," by Dr. W. L. Worcester; and "Cerebral Hemiatrophy in an Adult, with Hemiplegia and Aphasia," by Drs. A. H. Harrington and W. L. Worcester.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS.

Dr. Philip C. Bartlett, who has served the hospital one year as interne, has been appointed an assistant physician upon the regular medical staff.

Dr. Albert M. Barrett of the State hospital at Independence, Ia., has been chosen to the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. W. L. Worcester, and after a few months of study abroad will take up his active duties at the hospital as assistant physician and pathologist.

Mrs. Jennie G. Maddox, supervisor of the women's department and principal of the training school, resigned September 1, and has been succeeded by Miss Alice S. Fletcher, a former graduate of the training school of this hospital.

Mr. F. E. Hutchins, who for six years has had charge of the hospital farm, resigned his position in June, and has been succeeded by Mr. Junius C. Wing.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the medical staff and the heads of the various departments for their valuable assistance; I desire to thank all the employees for their faithfulness to duty; and I desire to express to your Board my appreciation of the support which I have received from you in carrying on the work of the hospital.

ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

The members of this Board are as usual at one with each other in their cordial appreciation of the thrift and wisdom, the energy and progressiveness with which the work of the hospital is carried on, more or less of it under adverse conditions.

They recognize the response of the trustees to many of the suggestions they have made from time to time, and regret that there are not larger appropriations to enable still further and more rapid improvement. It has happened to several of them the past year to be present at some of the thorough and critical examinations to which the patients are subjected by the staff upon arrival, and they agree in their commendation of the way in which they are conducted. These serve not alone to throw light upon the diagnosis and possibly treatment of the case, but they afford an additional safeguard for the individual chiefly concerned, and decrease the possibility, already very slight, of a sane person being confined in an insane hospital. Could a knowledge and a just appreciation of such methods be spread abroad, it would add to the public's already increasing confidence in the wise and honest management of the State institutions for the insane.

Some parts of these reports could be reprinted year after year, and it goes without saying that the Board believes in the need of its suggestions, or it would not reiterate them. For example, it has urged for some years what it deems the wisdom of a separate residence for the superintendent; partly because the superintendent needs and deserves it, partly because the increasing tendency in similar institutions to build such homes seems to assert their value, partly because a competent official is likely any day to find more reasonable compensation and domicile elsewhere, but also because the removal of the super-

intendent's quarters from the hospital would create more room in it for other purposes. As it is now, there is a general cramping of administrative freedom and energy. The operator on the typewriter has to do all her work in an entrance hall, and the assistant superintendent has but a single bedroom and no reception room at his disposal.

We have so often referred to the overcrowded condition of the hospital, and its inevitable results, that it seems a waste of breath. It is impossible to set up hundreds of cots on the floor, night after night, and maintain desirable conditions of order and cleanliness, to say nothing of the tax upon the resources of the hospital. It is estimated that the hospital contains at this time 350 inmates beyond its normal capacity.

We understand that fully 20 per cent. of the 500 male inmates, more or less, are capable of working, and are yet condemned to enforced idleness because there is nothing for them to do. This state of things ought to be obviated, and could be by the starting of one or more industries. Each one of the State hospitals might take up a special branch of work, the making of shoes, brushes, mats, etc., and exchange its surplus product, if any, with the rest, thus economizing its own resources and blocking the stock criticism of interference with outside industry.

Then, too, there have been for some time 50 inmates, more or less, competent to do farm work, and who are thus employed, and for whom there ought to have been a building near the cow barn. It has been difficult, and sometimes an actual hardship, on account of the distance of the barn from the hospital building, to get them to their work as early as they ought to be. The erection of a properly located building would have saved time for all concerned, have added to the patients' comfort and greatly facilitated the farm work, so that it is a source of satisfaction to see such a building in process of erection.

Every surgeon will understand how his own convenience in a degree, but to a larger extent and of course in far greater importance the success of an operation, and therefore the chances for the patient, are subserved by a suitable place for its performance. In these days of asepsis in surgery, the mere place and its arrangements have grown greatly in importance. Operations may not at first glance seem germane to an insane hospital,

but occasions for them not infrequently arise, and increase in frequency. We congratulate, therefore, the hospital and all concerned that a separate building for operations is up and being roofed in.

The old greenhouses, whose products have added so much beauty and material benefit as well, but had fallen into decay, have been replaced by new ones. There are still weak spots to be seen to.

The kitchen is too small, and is so situated that the odors get into the chapel; the ice house is poorly located and falling to pieces, and an artificial refrigerating plant would be in the interest of convenience and presumably of economy.

This Board should not close its report without a tribute to Dr. Worcester, who brought to the hospital, and constantly displayed during his connection with it, not alone technical skill, professional enthusiasm and unwearied industry, but a genial manner and a kindliness of disposition that endeared him both to inmates and associates.

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Boston, Oct. 2, 1901.

LIST OF WAGES.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Senior assistant physician (per annum),	1,500 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	900 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	600 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	600 00
One interne,	300 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00
Treasurer (per annum),	500 00
Clerk (per annum),	800 00
Farmer (including house, per annum),	720 00
Engineer (per annum),	1,060 00
Stenographer (per annum),	360 00
Stenographer, assistant (per annum),	240 00
Pharmacist (per annum),	360 00
Housekeepers (per month),	\$35 00 and 25 00
Male supervisor (per annum),	800 00
Assistant male supervisor (per month),	38 00
Female supervisor (per month),	50 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	35 00
Attendants (average number, male, 47, per month),	\$20 00 to 37 00
Attendants (average number, female, 59, per month),	15 00 to 30 00
Seamstresses (per month),	18 00 and 25 00
Laundryman (per month),	35 00
Laundry girls (per month),	\$16 00 and 17 00
Cooks (male, per month),	25 00 and 58 00
Cooks (female, per month),	18 00 and 25 00
Kitchen men (per month),	14 00 to 18 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	14 00
Waitresses (per month),	15 00
Chambermaids (per month),	\$14 00 to 15 00
Bakers (per month),	22 00 to 58 00
Basement men (per month),	14 00 to 22 00
Porter (per month),	35 00
Farm hands (per month, with board),	\$20 00 to 25 00
Farm hands (per month),	40 00 to 50 00
Stablemen (per month),	20 00 to 45 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistants (per month),	20 00
Gas engineer (per month),	40 00
Musicians (per month),	25 00

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1901.

Farm.

225 tons English hay, at \$15,	. . . . .	\$3,375 00
30 tons meadow hay, at \$8, .	. . . . .	240 00
490 tons ensilage, at \$4, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,960 00
25 barrels apples, at \$2, . . . . .	. . . . .	50 00
525 cords manure, at \$5, . . . . .	. . . . .	2,625 00
1,400 tons ice, at \$0.50, . . . . .	. . . . .	700 00
115 tons green fodder, at \$4, . . . . .	. . . . .	460 00
500 barrels hen manure, at \$0.50, . . . . .	. . . . .	250 00
343,685 quarts milk, at \$0.04, . . . . .	. . . . .	13,747 40
3,064 dozen eggs, at \$0.20, . . . . .	. . . . .	612 80
28,667 pounds beef, at \$0.06, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,720 02
12,240 pounds pork, at \$0.07, . . . . .	. . . . .	856 80
2,720 pounds poultry, at \$0.13, . . . . .	. . . . .	353 60
845 pounds duck, at \$0.15, . . . . .	. . . . .	146 75
Calves, cows, pigs and hides sold:—		
Calves and cows, . . . . .	. . . . .	68 50
Pigs, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,371 00
Hides, . . . . .	. . . . .	268 96
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$28,805 83

Garden.

187 bushels beans, at \$1, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$187 00
29,000 heads cabbage, at \$0.02½, . . . . .	. . . . .	725 00
1,100 heads cauliflower, at \$0.02, . . . . .	. . . . .	22 00
10 bushels cucumbers, at \$1, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 00
3,000 bunches celery, at \$0.02½, . . . . .	. . . . .	70 00
700 bushels beets, at \$0.50, . . . . .	. . . . .	350 00
330 bushels lettuce, at \$0.50, . . . . .	. . . . .	165 00
600 bushels parsnips, at \$0.75, . . . . .	. . . . .	450 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,979 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,979 00
85 bushels peas, at \$1, .	85 00
700 bushels potatoes, at \$.65,	455 00
105 bushels spinach, at \$.20,	21 00
200 bushels tomatoes, at \$.50,	100 00
200 bushels green tomatoes, at \$.50,	100 00
500 bushels onions, at \$.50, .	250 00
400 bushels turnips, at \$.25,	100 00
100 bushels carrots, at \$.40,	40 00
4,000 pounds rhubarb, at \$.02,	80 00
2,750 dozen ears corn, at \$.05,	137 50
50 bushels radishes, at \$1, .	50 00
25 dozen bunches asparagus, at \$1.25,	31 25
10 bushels peppers, at \$1, .	10 00
1,640 boxes strawberries, at \$.07, .	114 80
156 dozen lettuce from hot house, at \$.08, .	12 48
Total,	\$3,566 03

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a report of the finances of the Danvers Insane Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901 : —

ASSETS.

Cultivated land, woodland, hospital buildings, dining hall, laundry, mechanics' building, morgue, boiler house, dynamo room, farm patients' home, surgical operating building, greenhouse, barn, piggery, cow barn, hennery, storage barn, gas house, oil tank, coal sheds, five dwelling-houses, nurses' home and out-buildings,	\$1,537,111 80
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PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies, as per inventory,	\$177,237 00
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RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1900,	\$13,575 76
Received from State Treasurer,	\$37,597 64
from cities and towns,	119,795 02
from individuals,	28,304 08
from soldiers' relief,	1,270 28
from donations,	35 00
from interest on deposits,	505 55
from farm and farm products,	1,992 12
from miscellaneous sources,	6,235 42
belonging to patients,	1,048 58
Total receipts,	196,783 69
	\$210,359 45

PAYMENTS.

Salaries, wages and labor,	\$74,084 83
Provisions and supplies : —	
Meats of all kinds,	\$16,233 52
Fish of all kinds,	2,795 26
Fruit,	691 59
Vegetables,	1,941 88
Flour, 1,650 barrels, at \$3.94 $\frac{3}{8}$ per barrel,	6,507 00
Grain and meal for table,	602 40
Grain and meal for stock,	6,594 52
Tea,	1,018 23
Coffee,	1,108 65
Amounts carried forward,	\$37,493 05
	\$74,084 83

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$37,493 05	\$74,084 83
<i>Provisions and supplies — Concluded.</i>		
Chocolate,	154 60	
Sugar,	2,641 51	
Molasses and syrup,	1,012 57	
Butter,	6,874 71	
Cheese,	993 46	
Eggs,	1,920 70	
Salt and other groceries,	3,031 50	
All other provisions,	2,083 01	
	<hr/>	56,205 11
Clothing,		3,264 19
Dry goods,		3,637 29
Boots and shoes,		1,304 86
Fuel,		10,629 38
Lights,		866 42
Pathological department,		131 18
Medicine and medical supplies,		2,312 74
Furniture,		2,948 59
Bed and bedding,		3,882 90
Crockery,		1,075 56
Tin ware,		475 21
Soap,		787 55
Transportation,		3,903 43
Superintendent's and trustees' expenses,		428 85
Books and stationery,		1,524 08
Ordinary repairs,		1,980 84
Pipes and fittings,		396 98
Gas house,		36 79
Machine shop,		355 21
Carpenter shop,		548 74
Paint shop,		1,020 31
<i>Farm: —</i>		
Hay,	\$2,244 11	
Stock,	3,542 57	
Tools,	1,141 68	
Fertilizer,	1,107 84	
Blacksmithing,	473 18	
	<hr/>	8,509 38
Stable,		121 90
Miscellaneous,		1,846 33
Construction,		5,148 92
Extraordinary repairs,		4,857 69
		<hr/>
Total payments on account current expense,		\$192,285 26
Paid to patients from their deposits,		732 59
		<hr/>
		\$193,017 85
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1901,		17,341 60
		<hr/>
		\$210,359 45

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand,	\$17,341 60	
Due from the Commonwealth,	10,650 73	
from cities and towns,	31,900 45	
from individuals,	6,571 38	
from soldiers' relief,	361 21	
	<hr/>	\$66,825 37

LIABILITIES.

Due belonging to patients,	\$1,998 64	
for maintenance paid in advance,	118 22	
for salaries, wages and labor,	6,850 43	
for all other current expenses,	11,466 22	
for extraordinary expenditures,	2,602 39	
	<hr/>	\$23,035 90

SUMMARY.

Total receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1901,	\$196,783 69	
Total receipts for year ending Sept. 30, 1900,	184,061 77	
Balance in favor of the hospital,	<hr/>	\$12,721 92
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1901,	\$17,341 60	
Bills receivable,	49,483 77	
Total available assets,	<hr/>	\$66,825 37
Total indebtedness unpaid,		23,035 90
		<hr/>
Balance in favor of hospital Sept. 30, 1901,		\$43,789 47
Balance in favor of hospital Sept. 30, 1900,		42,393 26
		<hr/>
Gain in the available assets for the year ending Sept. 30, 1901,		\$1,396 21
Total earnings of the hospital from Oct. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901,	\$199,659 76	
Total indebtedness incurred,	198,263 55	
Balance in favor of the hospital,	<hr/>	\$1,396 21
Total current expenditures (less the extraordinary expense, \$12,894.27, and add \$1,000 estimated outstanding bills for the year),		\$181,123 58
Dividing this sum by 1,057, the daily average number of patients, we have the annual cost of		\$171 356+
An average weekly cost of		3 293+

Special Appropriations for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1901.

OBJECT.	Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended in 1900.	Expended in 1901.	Balance Oct. 1, 1901.
New sewage plant,	1897, chap. 70,	\$15,000 00	\$14,664 19	\$335 81	-
New sewage plant,	1898, chap. 86,	-	-	-	-
New boilers,	1899, chap. 20,	12,000 00	-	-	-
Electric light plant,	1899, chap. 20,	21,000 00	34,420 62	12,079 38	-
Boilers and electric plant,	1900, chap. 8,	13,500 00	-	-	-
Extending watch clock to new buildings,	1900, chap. 16,	500 00	-	500 00	-
Slate shelves in dining room and tiles in bath rooms,	1900, chap. 16,	1,200 00	-	-	\$1,200 00
Renew plumbing,	1900, chap. 16,	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-
New laundry building and fixtures,	1900, chap. 16,	25,000 00	-	25,000 00	-
A building for patients engaged in farm work,	1901, chap. 471,	25,000 00	-	6,151 91	18,848 09
Rebuilding surgical operating building,	1901, chap. 471,	5,000 00	-	2,399 48	2,600 52
Rebuilding greenhouses,	1901, chap. 471,	3,000 00	-	2,408 13	591 87
Fire-escape on dining hall,	1901, chap. 471,	1,000 00	-	-	1,000 00
Disposal of ashes,	1901, chap. 82,	2,500 00	-	-	2,500 00
Painting and pointing,	-	-	-	-	-
Renewing woodwork and sashes,	1901, chap. 82,	7,500 00	-	3,988 96	3,511 04
	-	\$137,200 00	\$49,084 81	\$57,863 67	\$30,251 52

HORATIO G. HERRICK,

Treasurer.

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL STATISTICS,

1900-1901.

I. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1900,	510	542	1,052	—	—	—	—	—	1	510	542	1,053
Admitted within the year,	230	202	432	—	1	1	1	1	2	231	204	435
Whole number of cases within the year,	740	744	1,484	—	1	1	1	1	3	741	747	1,488
Discharged within the year,	201	147	348	—	—	—	1	2	3	202	149	351
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving hospital,	40	7	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	7	47
as much improved,	27	35	62	—	—	—	—	1	1	27	36	63
as improved,	17	42	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	42	59
as not improved,	50	28	78	—	—	—	1	1	2	51	29	80
as not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
as deaths,	67	35	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	35	102
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1901,	539	597	1,136	—	1	1	—	—	—	539	598	1,137
Viz.: supported as State patients,	139	143	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	143	282
as town patients,	356	388	744	—	—	—	—	—	—	356	388	744
as private patients,	44	67	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	67	111
Number of different persons within the year,	737	741	1,478	—	1	1	1	2	3	738	744	1,482
Persons admitted,	229	199	428	—	1	1	1	1	2	230	201	431
Persons recovered,	40	7	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	7	47
Daily average number of patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512	544	1,056
Viz.: State patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	106	235
town patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346	375	721
private patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	63	100

2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1900.												
October, .	18	11	29	23	22	45	3	7	10	497.161	536.000	1,033.161
November, .	24	11	35	17	16	33	6	1	7	502.300	523.133	1,025.433
December, .	18	12	30	14	8	22	4	1	5	507.064	522.806	1,029.870
1901.												
January, .	16	13	29	18	13	31	7	3	10	504.967	527.838	1,032.805
February, .	10	11	21	11	10	21	5	4	9	508.964	522.642	1,031.606
March, .	14	16	30	20	8	28	7	1	8	503.548	528.903	1,032.451
April, .	29	16	45	9	11	20	1	1	2	512.900	535.233	1,048.133
May, .	18	24	42	24	12	36	10	4	14	518.967	541.903	1,060.870
June, .	13	22	35	12	6	18	2	1	3	512.766	556.200	1,068.966
July, .	24	19	43	17	15	32	4	4	8	514.967	567.612	1,082.579
August, .	30	36	66	19	17	36	9	5	14	533.677	582.516	1,116.193
September, .	17	13	30	17	9	26	9	3	12	536.700	591.600	1,128.300
Total of cases, .	231	204	435	201	147	348	67	35	102	—	—	—
Total of persons, .	229	199	428	199	149	348	67	35	102	—	—	—
Daily average, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512.831	544.698	1,057.530

3. — Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	200	172	372	—	—	—
Second,	23	19	42	4	—	4
Third,	6	6	12	4	6	10
Fourth,	2	4	6	4	3	7
Fifth,	—	3	3	—	6	6
Total of cases, . . .	231	204	435	12	15	27
Total of persons, . . .	230	201	431	8	7	15

4. — Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, . . .	170	152	322
Former inmates of this hospital only, . . .	23	23	46
of other hospitals only, . . .	30	20	50
of this and other hospitals, . . .	7	6	13
Total of persons,	230	201	431

5. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Maine,	9	7	9	4	8	6	13	15	15
New Hampshire,	17	22	17	7	7	7	24	29	24
Vermont,	2	3	—	2	1	2	4	4	2
Massachusetts,	103	46	54	77	46	46	180	92	100
Rhode Island,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Connecticut,	1	1	1	2	1	—	3	2	1
New York,	6	3	4	4	1	1	10	4	5
Virginia,	1	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
Texas,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ohio,	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
Indiana,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Maryland,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Iowa,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
North Carolina,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Pennsylvania,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ireland,	27	67	65	47	69	65	74	136	130
England,	8	12	8	8	9	11	16	21	19
British Provinces,	34	35	36	27	22	25	61	57	61
Scotland,	1	4	2	3	6	6	4	10	8
Sweden,	3	3	3	5	6	6	8	9	9
Russia,	2	2	2	4	4	4	6	6	6
Germany,	6	7	7	3	4	3	9	11	10
Denmark,	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3
Syria,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Finland,	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	2
Azores,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Austria,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
France,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Holland,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Italy,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Turkey,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Unknown,	—	8	8	1	12	14	1	20	22
Totals,	230	230	230	201	201	201	431	431	431

6. — *Residence of Persons admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex,	154	130	284
Middlesex,	56	41	97
Suffolk,	19	28	47
Norfolk,	1	1	2
Berkshire,	—	1	1
Totals,	230	201	431
Cities or large towns,	207	196	403
Country districts,	23	5	28

7. — *Civil Condition of Persons admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First, . . .	84	65	149	93	79	172	23	28	51	200	172	372
Second, . . .	14	2	16	8	11	19	—	4	4	22	17	39
Third, . . .	3	2	5	3	4	7	—	—	—	6	6	12
Fourth, . . .	—	1	1	—	3	3	2	—	2	2	4	6
Fifth, . . .	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals, . . .	101	70	171	104	99	203	25	32	57	230	201	431

8. — *Occupations of Persons admitted.*

MALES.

Actor,	1	Jeweller,	1
Auctioneer,	1	Lawyer,	1
Barbers,	3	Laborers,	46
Book-keepers,	2	Letter carriers,	2
Blacksmiths,	2	Machinists,	10
Butcher,	1	Masons,	4
Carpenters,	12	Morocco dresser,	1
Carriage trimmer,	1	Operatives,	20
Cigar makers,	2	Painters,	4
Civil engineer,	1	Pedlers,	3
Clerks,	2	Plumber,	1
Cook,	1	Policeman,	1
Curriers,	6	Photographer,	1
Dentist,	1	Reporters,	2
Drivers,	5	Salesmen,	5
Druggists,	3	Sailors,	3
Elocutionist,	1	Shoemakers,	24
Engineers,	2	Store keepers,	5
Farmers,	18	Tailor,	1
Fishermen,	7	Sculptor,	1
Grocers,	3	None,	17
Hotel keeper,	1	Total,	230
Iceman,	1		

8. — *Occupations of Persons admitted* — Concluded.

FEMALES.

Domestics,	25	Employment office, . . .	1
Housekeepers,	22	Book-keeper,	1
Housewives,	73	Cooks,	6
Operatives,	15	Teacher,	1
Shoe stitchers,	6	Cigar factory,	1
Nurses,	4	Carpet maker,	1
Dressmakers,	4	None,	10
Saleswomen,	3	Total,	173

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF —

Lawyer,	1	Coal dealer,	1
Leather dealer,	1	Merchant,	2
Sea captain,	1	Teamster,	1
Shoemaker,	1	Laborer,	4
Minister,	1	Carpenter,	2
Gardener,	1	Tinsmith,	1
Clerk,	2	Reporter,	1
Hotel keeper,	1	Mechanic,	1
Stone mason,	1	Steel smelter,	1
Farmer,	4	Total,	201

9. — Probable Causes of Disease in Persons admitted.

CAUSES.	PERSONS ADMITTED.						INSANE.						HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.						VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.					
	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	1	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heredity,	44	23	67	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	44	23	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Senility,	21	27	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown,	90	100	190	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Alcohol,	43	8	51	-	1	1	-	-	-	12	1	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis,	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trauma,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of drugs,	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral apoplexy,	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gout,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
La grippe,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phagedenic chancreoid,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlameric,	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endo-metritis,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyæmia,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis,	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperium,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	229	199	428	-	1	1	1	1	2	26	17	43	46	23	69	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1

10. — *Record of Cases admitted within the Year.*

PATIENTS.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted,	230	202	433	—	1	1	1	1	2	231	204	435
Discharged recovered,	24	4	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	4	28
much improved,	10	14	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	24
improved,	3	17	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	20
not improved,	19	12	31	—	—	—	1	1	2	20	13	33
not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died,	33	10	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	10	43
Remaining Sept. 30, 1901,	141	145	286	—	1	1	—	—	—	141	146	287
Number likely to improve,	41	36	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	36	77

12. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital, . . .	15	9	24	6	—	6	21	9	30
Under 1 month, . .	33	35	68	5	10	15	38	45	83
From 1 to 3 months, .	19	25	44	3	7	10	22	32	54
3 to 6 months, .	16	14	30	1	5	6	17	19	36
6 to 12 months, .	19	24	43	4	4	8	23	28	51
1 to 2 years, .	23	12	35	7	4	11	30	16	46
2 to 5 years, .	27	11	38	12	6	18	39	17	56
5 to 10 years, .	8	5	13	9	5	14	17	10	27
10 to 20 years, .	3	7	10	6	6	12	9	13	22
Over 20 years, . .	—	2	2	6	3	9	6	5	11
Unknown, . . .	7	8	15	2	2	4	9	10	19
Not insane, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases, .	170	152	322	61	52	113	231	204	435
Total of persons, .	170	152	322	60	49	109	230	201	431
Average in years, .	1.54	1.89	1.71	6.42	4.48	5.45	2.72	3.30	3.01

13. — Forms of Mental Disease in Cases admitted and discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.										NOT INSANE.			DIED.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			Totals.			Males.			Totals.
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
A. — Insane : —																						
Mania, acute,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
chronic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Melancholia, acute,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
chronic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Terminal dementia,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Recurrent insanity, maniacal,	7	12	19	—	1	1	—	4	4	1	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
depressive,	3	11	14	—	—	—	2	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
confusional,	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
katatonic,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
circular,	4	2	6	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dementia, primary,	33	35	68	—	—	—	3	5	8	4	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
primary, with kata- tonic symptoms,	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
post-paralytic,	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
post-paralytic, with aphasia,	5	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Dementia, senile,	21	27	48	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Alcoholic insanity,	47	8	55	34	3	37	10	5	15	5	2	7	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Chronic delusional insanity,	7	27	34	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	8	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
General paralysis,	47	21	68	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Involution psychosis,	9	16	25	2	—	2	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Epilepsy,	7	4	11	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	3	4	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	18

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	29	7	36	22	25	47	13	35	48	42	24	66	—	—	—	59	33	92	165	124	289
Second,	4	—	4	5	3	8	4	5	9	6	3	9	—	—	—	5	2	7	24	13	37
Third,	3	—	3	—	6	6	—	1	1	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	9	8	17
Fourth,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Fifth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventh,	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases,	40	7	47	27	36	63	17	42	59	51	29	80	—	—	—	67	35	102	202	149	351
Total of persons,	40	7	47	27	36	63	16	42	58	50	29	79	—	—	—	67	35	102	199	149	348

15. — Causes of Death.

CAUSES.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Senile debility,	10	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	16
Senile debility and pneumonia,	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
Senile debility and entero-colitis,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Senile debility and cystitis,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Senile debility and pulmonary tuberculosis,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
General paralysis,	24	4	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	4	28
General paralysis and pulmonary gangrene,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
General paralysis and pneumonia,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
General paralysis and acute miliary tuberculosis,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis,	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Pleurisy with effusion,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis and entero-colitis,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia,	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Pneumonia and pericarditis,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Epilepsy,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Epilepsy and pneumonia,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Entero-colitis,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cirrhosis of lung,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Septicæmia,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Arterio-sclerosis, cardiac hypertrophy and dilatation,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Inanition,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Apoplexy,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2

15. — *Causes of Death* — Concluded.

CAUSES.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Apoplexy and meningitis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Apoplexy and pneumonia,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Sarcoma of jaw,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Valvular disease of the heart,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Myxedema and septicemia,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pott's disease and colitis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Strangulation (suicidal),	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diabetes mellitus,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Retained fetal membranes, endometritis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcinoma of stomach,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pyelo-nephritis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Peripheral neuritis and pneumonia,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	67	35	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	35	102

18. — *Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1901.*

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.		NEW CASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1900-1901.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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								Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Previous years,	•	3,030	2,968	5,998	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1903.

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OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

SEPT. 30, 1902.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital respectfully present this, the twenty-fifth annual report of its management, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902. We submit with it, and as part of it, the superintendent's and treasurer's reports; also the report of the Board of Consulting Physicians, with tables of statistics.

There have been several changes on the medical staff, much to the regret of the trustees. Philip C. Bartlett, M.D., has taken a higher position at the Worcester Asylum; and James D. Madison, M.D., resigned to take a position in a medical college at Milwaukee. Harry L. Barnes, M.D., is away on leave of absence of six months. There have been appointed on the staff Albert M. Barrett, M.D., assistant physician and pathologist, Earl E. Besse, M.D., Henry M. Swift, M.D., and Charles A. Worthen, M.D., as a substitute for six months.

H. G. Herrick, Esq., resigned as treasurer, and Warren A. Merrill has been appointed in his place.

It has been a prosperous year for the farm, which has been managed by the farmer with general satisfaction. It has been difficult to keep the crops clean of weeds, owing to the peculiar season; still, the crops have been very good. The farmer has managed to secure a very even quantity of milk.

Much of the work commenced last year has been completed.

We have had two serious accidents in the laundry late in the year, each resulting in the loss of a hand. One was an employee, who was in charge of the small mangle, and was working at it without the guard. Her fingers caught between the rollers, and her hand was drawn in and injured so badly that amputation was necessary. It appears that the machine is more safe without the guard than with the one which belonged to it, and the accident happened for want of care on the part

of the person injured. The other case was that of a patient who was standing at one end of a large mangle, near a window, and back of the machine, and about fifteen feet from the person who started the machine. The patient's hand was caught in the lower roller and drawn in between hot rollers. The machine was stopped immediately, and had the patient remained quiet she would not have been seriously hurt, but amputation of the hand was necessary. She was attempting to dry some wet tobacco which she had found, between paper, for the purpose of using it as snuff; and when the machine started, she tried to get the tobacco, and her fingers were caught.

This makes the third serious accident that has happened in the laundry in twenty-five years, which, when we consider that there have been from twenty to forty persons working there, and washing thirty thousand pieces or more a week, is not large. We feel there was no blame to attach to any one in charge, and we also believe it is a proper thing to employ patients in the laundry in the manner they have been employed; and the liability of a patient being injured is no greater than an employee.

The building completed the past year for the farm men is most satisfactory, as we anticipated. Two buildings have been reconstructed, and will be used for some fifteen patients or more, at a very moderate cost.

We have failed to get the support of the State Board of Insanity of plans to build for 100 patients, as the cost would exceed the appropriation, which was \$25,000 less than we asked for to construct the buildings according to our plans presented; and, unless we make a very radical change in the character of buildings for the insane, more money will be needed to complete buildings for 100 patients as contemplated; so we have decided to postpone building until early spring, and present the matter to the next Legislature for such action as may be necessary. We ask for the following appropriations, for reasons set forth in the superintendent's report:—

Repairs and Constructions.

To carry out the plan presented last year to the Legislature, and for which we received \$50,000, in addition,	\$25,000
For reconstruction of our storage refrigerators and for mechanical refrigeration,	8,000

Additional sum, to complete plumbing and repairs in front and rear centres,	\$1,500
For renewing tracks throughout basement,	1,000
For addition to our coal pocket,	1,200
For a metallic washing machine and drying room for the laundry,	1,600

The management of the finances of the hospital under the new law has not been attended with as much trouble as was anticipated. The auditor and treasury officials have done all they could to make things run smoothly.

We would call your attention to the superintendent's report, to show the needs for the coming year, and many other matters in detail, which will give you full statistics pertaining to the patients and the general business of the institution.

The report of the treasurer is very satisfactory, but has been attended with a great deal of extra work, owing to the working of the new law.

The report shows a large gain financially, somewhat better than it really is, as compared with former years, as this year no water bill has been paid, and the fact that coal has not been delivered within the year ending Sept. 30, as has been done in former years.

In the report of the Board of Consulting Physicians are some good suggestions, but the expenses of the State for public institutions are so large that it is not easy to obtain sufficient money to provide for pressing necessities. Still, we would ask that they be considered by the Legislature.

We would express to you our appreciation of the faithful service of the officers and employees, and commend them to you.

SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON,
ORVILLE F. ROGERS,
ADA T. BREWSTER,
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,
MARY W. NICHOLS,
HORACE H. ATHERTON,
SOLON BANCROFT.

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

Herewith is presented the annual report of the general operations of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, together with such recommendations as at this time seem to the superintendent to be necessary.

Your attention is invited to an examination of the statistical tables which accompany this report for detailed information in regard to all patients under treatment during the past year.

A general analysis of these tables shows that on Oct. 1, 1901, there were in the hospital 1,137 patients; on Sept. 30, 1902, there are present 1,153 patients.

There were admitted within the year 454 patients, and there were discharged 438. The whole number of cases treated within the year has been 1,591. The largest number present at any one time was 1,153. The daily average number has been 1,105.

Of the cases admitted, 218 were men and 236 women.

Of the 454 cases admitted, 338 were committed for the first time to any hospital; 365 were committed to this hospital for the first time, 69 for the second time, 10 for the third time, 6 for the fourth time, 2 for the fifth time and 1 each for the eighth and ninth times.

The birthplaces of 449 of the cases admitted were ascertained. One hundred and ninety-six of these, or 43 per cent., were natives of Massachusetts. Including those born in Massachusetts, 59 per cent. were natives of the United States, 14 per cent. were natives of Ireland, 14 per cent. were natives of the British Provinces and 13 per cent. were natives of other foreign countries.

In 415 of the cases admitted the nativity of their fathers was

ascertained. Thirty-seven per cent. of the fathers were born in the United States, 30 per cent. were born in Ireland and 33 per cent. in other foreign countries. In 405 of the cases admitted the nativity of their mothers was ascertained. Thirty-eight per cent. of the mothers were born in the United States, 30 per cent. in Ireland and 32 per cent. in other foreign countries.

The number of cases recorded as "recovered" at the time of their discharge was 50, making the percentage of recoveries, based upon the number of discharges, after excluding those discharged through death, 15.4.

As usual, conservatism has been practised in pronouncing persons recovered. Seventy-nine persons left the hospital with the words "much improved" recorded against their cases. It invariably holds true that among the "much improved" there are convalescent and hopeful cases, who, through the care afforded them in the hospital, are placed upon such a footing that it is safe and even advisable for them to leave the hospital before complete recovery, and who go on to recovery after leaving the hospital. The hospital loses the credit of the recovery of these cases, so that the percentage of cases who finally recover is somewhat greater than we are able to report.

The number of deaths this year has been 114. Of these, 35 were under fifty years of age, 21 were between fifty and sixty, 15 were between sixty and seventy, 21 were between seventy and eighty and 22 were over eighty years of age; so it will be seen that 33 per cent. of all deaths were over seventy years of age.

General paralysis was the primary cause of death in 31 cases, or 27 per cent. Twelve persons, or 10.5 per cent., died of pulmonary tuberculosis. In only 4 cases did death appear to be due to acute primary diseases, death in 100 cases being due to chronic diseases or to secondary diseases, depending for their cause upon underlying conditions which were in many instances responsible also for the mental disease.

Early in the year the women's side of the hospital became so congested with the number of patients that the State Board of Insanity was asked to relieve us, if possible, of 50 women. The State Board responded promptly to the request, and trans-

ferred 50 women to other institutions. Later we were relieved of 21 epileptics by the State Board of Insanity.

There have been no serious infectious diseases among the inmate population. There was one case of typhoid fever and one case of diphtheria among the nurses. Considering the increased number of patients which we have cared for in the past two years, the showing in regard to acute physical diseases is remarkably good.

We have extended somewhat, the past summer, the "open-air treatment" for cases of tuberculosis. We have three tents, two containing eight beds and one containing couches and chairs. We have had from 15 to 25 patients go to the tents daily in the early morning and remain there until evening, their meals being served in the tents. Many of these patients have sat about outside the tents nearly all day long throughout the summer, and when the sun has been too hot or the weather inclement they have sought the shelter of the tents, while some feeble ones have occupied the beds. We have not tabulated any result, but this year as well as last we have noted some material improvement in the condition of these tuberculous patients, and they have been far more comfortable than they could have been otherwise. What may successfully be gained by outdoor treatment is strikingly illustrated in one patient, who a year ago was kept out of doors in the summer and as late in the fall as practicable. Pulse and temperature became normal. She gained in weight and color, but on taking up indoor life again the tuberculous process resumed its activity, and she rapidly took a downward course and died.

Attention is called to the suggestion contained in the report of the Consulting Board of Physicians, which proposes that, as a substitute for tents, "buildings somewhat more permanent, wooden, inexpensive," be adopted for tuberculous patients. This suggestion is to my mind entirely practicable; and, furthermore, the construction of a portion at least of such a building should be such that it could be utilized for tuberculous cases the year round.

The hospital was closed to visitors by the action of your Board for three months of the year during the height of the prevalence of small-pox in the community, friends only being

admitted to see such patients as were in a critical or dying condition. While we realized and sympathized with the hardship that this interruption of the privilege of visiting entailed upon many, yet, under the circumstances, the regulation was without doubt a wise one. At present we feel that we are well protected against the disease, having had opportunity to vaccinate all employees and patients. There will doubtless be reason to exercise special watchfulness against this disease for some months to come.

The record of the past year has been marred by two accidents which have occurred in the laundry. One of the women employees, who has worked in the laundry for thirteen years, accidentally got her hand caught between the hot surfaces of the rollers of a mangle, and the hand was so deeply burned that amputation was necessary. In the second accident a patient was injured. Investigation brought out the evidence that this patient had obtained a little tobacco, which, without the knowledge of the employee in charge, she had placed upon the steam chest of the mangle, in order that, when dry, it might be powdered to take as snuff. As the employee started the mangle the patient started forward in order to save the tobacco, and in trying to do the latter the hand was caught between the hot surfaces of the steam chest and roller, and was burned to such an extent that amputation was necessary. This patient had worked in the laundry for over four years. Her occupation there was such that it was not necessary for her to come in contact with machinery, and such an occurrence was not anticipated, and the employee in charge could not be held responsible.

An accident of this kind may raise the question as to whether inmate labor should be employed in the laundry or about machinery. It is over twenty-four years since this hospital was opened, and the laundry has furnished employment for about 40 patients. We are of the opinion that such a useful occupation for so many patients should not be discontinued, provided that every practicable safeguard is taken in protecting machinery, that due care is exercised in selecting suitable patients for such work, and also that they are under competent supervision.

DIVERSION OF PATIENTS.

We have had weekly entertainments in the assembly hall during the fall, winter and spring months. The "Home Evenings," which were introduced two years ago, were made a special feature the past year, these being entertainments given wholly by people belonging to the hospital, including patients as well as officers and employees.

We have been assisted in our entertainments by the following persons from outside the hospital: Mr. Clarence Seymour, Miss Myra Churchill Holmes, Mr. Warren A. Richards, Mrs. Charles H. Masury of Danvers; Miss May B. Fowler of Worcester; Rev. F. A. Holden, William B. Sullivan, Esq., of Danvers; Mr. George Shorey, Miss R. C. Temple, Mrs. Dexter, Mr. T. Lindscott and Mr. Daniel Gorman.

For several weeks on Saturday afternoons a dancing school was held for such patients as were unfamiliar with dancing and were desirous of learning; officers and employees were also given the privilege of having a weekly dancing class; and it was found that these classes, both for patients and employees, stimulated interest in the regular weekly dances held for the patients, and these were much more largely attended than at any time for some years.

We have had, from May to October, weekly baseball games, which were witnessed by several hundred of our patients, and over which the patients were very enthusiastic.

The hospital orchestra has furnished music daily in the congregate dining hall and at all of our entertainments.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The training school for nurses is now in the thirteenth year of its existence. There have been graduated a total of 98 nurses. The class of 1902 of the training school numbered 12 graduates, whose names are as follows:—

Laura Almira Henry.
Anna Belle McCuspic.
Edna Eliza Kirkham.
Margaret Adair McMartin.
Mary Elizabeth Mahoney.
Bessie Ermina Durant.

Nina Belle Culberson.
Rose Morgan Wight.
Janet Hamilton.
Lila Bernice Comforth.
Anna Mae Simmons.
Alice Jane McClauffin.

All but one of these who graduated from the class of 1902 still remain in the employ of the hospital. The whole number of women nurses who have graduated from the training school of this hospital and who are now engaged here as assistant supervisors, head nurses or senior assistant nurses, is 19. The senior class includes nurses who have been in the service of the hospital at least one year, and numbers 13. The probationer and junior nurses number 20. The number of nurses on the women's side of the hospital at night is 9, including the night supervisor. With the large number of women, this number of night nurses is requisite to secure safety and proper attention to the restless and mentally distressed and to those who are physically sick.

It is gratifying to state that the nursing service with reference to the length of term of service has improved the past year.

Miss Alice Fletcher, a graduate of this school of the class of 1897, has filled the position of supervisor and superintendent of nurses for the past year with entire satisfaction.

The following clergymen have conducted divine worship at the hospital during the past year : —

Rev. H. S. Adams, Danvers.	Rev. S. Clarkson Russell, Wenham Depot.
Rev. Chas. B. Rice, Danvers.	Rev. Eugene DeNormandie, Danvers.
Rev. Warren P. Landers, Somerville.	Rev. Edson Reifsnider, Danvers.
Rev. A. D. F. Palmer, Hathorne.	Rev. George G. Sanger, Danvers.
Rev. C. S. Nightingale, Danvers.	Rev. Robert W. Hudgell, Danvers.
Rev. George E. Sanderson, Danvers.	Rev. J. Henry Ewing, Danvers.
Rev. Leslie C. Greely, Middleton.	

The Catholic clergymen of this parish, Rev. Father Powers and the Rev. Father O'Connor, have given their offices to many of the patients of the Roman Catholic faith, one of them visiting the hospital weekly.

The call which has taken the Rev. Father Powers to another parish has brought regret to many of the inmates of the hospital as well as to the town of Danvers. We are glad to extend a cordial welcome to his successor, the Rev. Father Sullivan, to visit the hospital and to offer the consolations of the church to those to whom it would be a comfort.

DONATIONS.

We are indebted to a number of persons for various articles thoughtfully furnished for the comfort and entertainment of patients. We beg thus to publicly acknowledge our appreciation of the following gifts: —

Books, magazines and periodicals from Mrs. Dr. Bachelder of Danvers; magazines from Rev. Eugene DeNormandie of Danvers; books and magazines from Mrs. Charles H. Masury of Danvers; \$20 from Miss Florence Lyman of Boston; \$10, also literature, from Miss Harriet Lee of Salem; literature from Mrs. George Johnson of Danversport; literature from Mr. O. F. Bushby of Peabody; pictures for wards from Miss Sarah T. Woodbury of Methuen; magazines from Beebe town library, Wakefield; books and magazines from Mr. Henry McGown of Woburn; books from Rev. L. C. Manchester of Lowell; books from Mr. Stephen Robards of Rockport; books from Mrs. W. Burns of Danvers; books from Miss E. M. Greenwood of Wakefield; "Youth's Companions" from Mr. W. H. Gray of Danvers; books from Mr. Wallace Hood of Danvers; books from Mr. C. Parker of Tapleyville; books from Miss Margaret V. Ahearn of Danvers; books from Mr. W. F. Oliver of Lynn; literature from Miss Vista Bean of Danvers. A friend of the hospital has given \$100 in cash for the purchase of books for the hospital library.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE PAST YEAR.

With the special appropriation of \$25,000 granted us by the Legislature of 1901 for a building for patients engaged in the work upon the farm, we completed and occupied, June 1, a building accommodating 50 patients. This building is entirely separated from the main hospital, and is located near the farm barns. It has proved a gratifying means of taking care of our outside workers, and it is noted that patients voluntarily express their appreciation of the change, — a feeling which is no doubt due to a greater independence and freedom than the conditions of the main hospital will permit.

We asked for an appropriation of \$5,000 of the Legislature of 1901 for a detached building for surgical purposes, which was granted. We have completed the building, and it is now

being furnished and fitted with apparatus for surgical work. The building contains an operating room, sterilizing and instrument room and three single rooms for patients. The building is conveniently connected with the hospital ward by a corridor 35 feet in length.

During the past two years we have received aggregate appropriations of \$10,000 for repairs upon the outside of the buildings. The outside walls of the main structure have been pointed and painted. On the roofs, slating and metal covered joints have been repaired. All of the outside wood work has been painted, and a large number of the old window frames and sash have been replaced by new. As far as possible with the money appropriated we feel that we have placed the outside of our buildings in good repair for the present; but these buildings need constant watchfulness and attention annually, rather than a general repairing at intervals of a few years.

All the macadam roads of the hospital grounds have been repaired during the past year, at an expense of nearly \$3,000, which has been paid from the current receipts of the hospital.

The ceiling and walls of the assembly hall, which is also used as the place of worship for our patients on Sundays, have been handsomely decorated. This redecoration has been needed for a long time, and has been also paid for from the current resources of the hospital. New floors have been laid upon several of the wards, and the walls of nearly all the wards have been painted.

Our total current expenditures have been \$197,688.33. From this deduct \$8,084.47 for extraordinary expenditures and \$4,983.04 for articles sold, which gives \$184,620.82. This, divided by our average number of patients for the year, namely, 1,105, makes our average annual cost \$167.08, which gives a weekly per capita cost of \$3.21; but attention must be called to the fact that we have not paid for our coal for this year, nor have we paid for the water which we have used the past year, as the question of the rate which we shall pay the town of Danvers for water has not reached a final settlement.

PLANS FOR INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PATIENTS.

The new building, known as Grove Hall, which was opened June 1 of this year, and which accommodates 50 patients who

are workers upon the farm, has been a relief to the men's side of the main hospital. The difficulty in caring for the increased number of patients is felt much more upon the women's side of the hospital than the men's.

In our annual report of last year we set forth the necessity of providing more room for women. When we appeared before the Legislature our plan underwent some modification, in accordance with the suggestion of the State Board of Insanity. We finally proposed to purchase additional land and begin the gradual erection of buildings, the plan being to build for 100 women this year. The Legislature appropriated \$13,000 for the purchase of the land which we wished to secure, and which was bought as soon as the appropriation became available. This purchase includes about 100 acres adjoining the hospital property, and is about a mile distant by drive from the main hospital. It contains excellent building sites for our purposes, and is conveniently situated as regards its approach from electric and steam railroads, and it offers comparatively easy facilities for water supply.

The Legislature allowed us \$50,000 for a building for women patients, the understanding being that we were to build accommodations for 100. It is our desire, in starting this new centre, to provide such heating, kitchen and dining room facilities as will allow administering to additional patients, as we add, from time to time, other buildings. When we went before the Legislature we presented architects' plans, with an estimate of the cost for erecting buildings as above proposed. These plans called for structures which were simple but durable, and which kept in view comparative safety from fire without going to the cost of actual fire-proof construction. The \$50,000 which was appropriated would not, however, cover the cost of buildings on these plans. Accordingly, another plan and specifications were prepared and submitted for bids, but even then the figures were in excess of \$50,000. As a result, we have not been able to make any satisfactory progress towards building this year.

We have excavated a cellar and put in a few feet of foundation wall, mainly with our own labor; and there we have stopped, in order that we might bring before the Legislature a further consideration of our proposition, which is to build at first for 100 women patients, as proposed, but at the same time

to provide a water supply, and also provide for lighting, sewerage and heating in such a way that we can extend these facilities to additional buildings which it is expected will be required in the near future. To accomplish this we shall need an additional appropriation of \$25,000. This item will be found below in our schedule of appropriations for which we are asking this year.

I respectfully suggest to your Board that we ask, for the coming year, for the following appropriations : —

The appropriation of \$50,000, made by the Legislature of 1902, for a building for 100 female patients, is not sufficient to carry out the plan which the trustees have proposed. To carry out this plan, which is the one presented to the Legislature last year, and for which we received \$50,000, we ask as an addition the sum of	\$25,000
For reconstruction of our storage refrigerators, and for mechanical refrigeration, the sum of	8,000
Last year we asked for an appropriation of \$5,500 for renewing the plumbing in the front and rear centre buildings, and for repairing basements, which included the removing of wood sheathing and replacing it with mason work, and substituting for the old wooden floors asphalt and tiling. The Legislature granted us for these purposes the sum of \$4,000, which is insufficient to complete the work. We ask for the balance, . . .	1,500
For renewing the tracks throughout the basement, upon which our food and supply cars run, the sum of	1,000
For an addition to our coal pocket, the sum of	1,200
For a metallic drying room for our laundry, and for one additional metallic washing machine, the sum of	1,600
Total,	<u>\$38,300</u>

CHANGES IN OFFICERS.

Dr. James D. Madison, for three years assistant physician in charge of the medical service of the women's side of the hospital, resigned his position to enter private practice in a western city. His retirement from the medical staff is to be regretted, as he had added to his thorough preliminary training in medicine and surgery the experience acquired in the special work of this hospital, which rendered him valuable to the hospital and to the State.

Dr. P. Challis Bartlett, who has been connected with the medical service for two years past, first as interne and then as

assistant physician, resigned his position to accept an appointment in the Worcester Insane Asylum, to which he had been invited, and which was a deserved promotion.

Dr. Henry M. Swift and Dr. Earl E. Besse, both internes, have been promoted to positions as assistant physicians upon the regular medical staff.

Dr. Albert M. Barrett, assistant physician and pathologist, who was appointed several months ago to succeed the late William L. Worcester, M.D., and who has since been engaged in the study of psychiatry and pathology abroad, has returned and entered upon his active duties at the hospital.

With the changed methods of conducting the financial business of the hospital, consequent upon the legislation contained in chapter 303 of the Acts of 1901, it seemed advisable, as we were situated, to combine the offices of treasurer and clerk. Mr. Warren A. Merrill, who has held the position of clerk of the hospital for four years, was appointed to perform in addition the duties of treasurer, which had been fulfilled for a number of years by the Hon. Horatio G. Herrick of Lawrence.

In closing this report, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the efforts of the officers and employees in assisting to carry on the work of the institution. I am daily conscious of the fidelity of the medical staff and of the conscientiousness with which the supervisors and the nursing corps have met their arduous tasks. I am mindful of the responsibilities which attach to those who assist in the business conduct of the hospital and the farm, and I commend the untiring watchfulness which the engineering and mechanical departments have given to the work of caring for the physical part of the institution.

I trust that the methods which I have adopted in endeavoring to carry out your wishes, and in the performance of my duties towards the patients and the public, have your approval.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR H. HARRINGTON,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

The general tone and spirit of the hospital management, as we have occasion to say year after year, are excellent, but there are lamentable deficiencies, to many of which, also, we have occasion to make annual reference.

The overcrowding of the hospital, for instance, which, built for 450 inmates, now contains 1,150, still continues. The evil of cot beds has been exchanged for the lesser one of frame beds set up in the wards, and therefore occupying a large part of the day-time space. There are still in use, however, about 275 cot beds.

The new building for the inmates capable of working on the farm is an admirable illustration of what can and should be done for this class of insane. One might well hesitate to accuse of insanity any one of the 40 who occupy and appreciate these quarters, were it not for their characteristic expression and attitudes. We are told, too, that the inmates like to be sent here; that they enjoy the contrast between their environment and that of the main building, and also that they recognize the distinction between the cooking in this small building, — “home cooking,” as it might be called, — done by hand for a few, and that of the main hospital, which must be done by wholesale. Two other small buildings, in pursuance of the same idea, have been made over for the use of working inmates, and together accommodate about 20 persons.

There is the same need as ever for the segregation of tuberculous patients. It is well understood that the insane are peculiarly prone to tuberculosis, perhaps because they are in general less resistant to disease. Out of the large proportionate

number who have the taint in one form or another there are 30 or 40 who have pulmonary phthisis, and who are therefore actively contagious. There ought to be provision for preventing those who are likely to infect others with disease from doing so. There ought to be larger opportunity for the so-called outdoor treatment of suitable cases, in substituting for the tents which of late years have been found so useful somewhat more permanent buildings, wooden, inexpensive, with detachable sides.

The operating room, which has been so long in construction, appears to be nearing completion; the main building has been repointed and repainted on the outside, but still leaks in driving storms; the barn is overcrowded; the bathing plant is inadequate; there still remains old and faulty plumbing; and a plant for artificial refrigeration, which is greatly needed, is conspicuous by its absence.

A capital evil is the persisting absence of sufficient occupation for the patients. Thirty per cent. of the women and forty per cent. of the men find employment. An additional twenty per cent. of the men and ten per cent. of the women could be set at work, were there anything for them to do. This means that about 175 of the inmates are condemned to enforced and needless idleness. Such a state of things is a blot upon an institution otherwise so meritorious. It is disheartening to see a string of idle men, wearily walking two and two in a long procession over the bleak hillside on a dull winter's afternoon, and to think that many of them might be working in a manner to engross the energies of both mind and body, were the chance afforded. As was urged last year, shops should be equipped for the manufacture of simple articles of common domestic use, brooms, mats, and the like, which might not only be used at home but dealt out to other State institutions, they in turn reciprocating.

Again we urge an increase in the salary of the superintendent, and the erection on the grounds of a simple dwelling for the use of himself and family. Space would thereby be gained in the hospital proper for administrative purposes, and this is sorely needed. Six working officers at present occupy desks in one room of limited area; the only general reception room

is the library, and used for the dictation of records; and the other accommodations for the assistant physicians are most restricted. They are given no reception rooms, and some are relegated to the attics. To compete with institutions of a private character, we need to make the staff comfortable, and to afford the superintendent, who often has a family growing up about him, an opportunity for decent privacy and the comforts of a home. It seems, moreover, a mistaken policy on the part of the Commonwealth to offer restricted and insufficient salaries to the heads of this and similar institutions, the natural result being the removal to another field of the superintendent whenever an offer is made for his services by a private asylum that is willing and able to set a seemingly value upon them. The constant breaks in our succession of chief officers during the past twenty years bear witness to this fact. Would it not be true economy to utilize the experience acquired in our service by allotting to it the same remuneration it would be likely to command outside?

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1902.

LIST OF WAGES.

RESIDENTS.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Senior assistant physician (per annum),	1,500 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	600 00
Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	1,200 00
Two internes, each,	300 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00
Superintendent's clerk and usher (per annum),	360 00
Assistant superintendent's clerk and usher (per annum),	300 00
Pharmacist (per annum),	360 00
Male supervisor (per annum),	800 00
Assistant male supervisor (per month),	40 00
Female supervisor (per month),	50 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	35 00
Attendants (average number, male, 47 per month),	\$20 00 to 37 00
Attendants (average number, female, 57 per month),	15 00 to 30 00
Housekeepers (per month),	35 00 and 25 00
Seamstresses (per month),	18 00 and 25 00
Laundryman (per month),	32 00
Laundry girls (per month),	17 00
Cooks (male, per month),	\$25 00 and 45 00
Cooks (female, per month),	18 00 and 25 00
Kitchen men (per month),	14 00 to 18 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	14 00
Waitresses (per month),	15 00
Chambermaids (per month),	15 00
Bakers (per month),	\$25 00 to 58 00
Basement men (per month),	19 00 and 20 00
Porter (per month),	35 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$20 00 to 25 00
Stablemen (per month),	20 00 to 45 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistants (per month),	20 00
Assistant engineers (per month),	40 00
Firemen (per month),	35 00
Machinist (per month),	30 00
Musicians (per month),	25 00

NON-RESIDENTS.

Clerk and treasurer (per annum),	\$1,200 00
Engineer (per annum),	1,060 00
Assistant engineer (per month),	60 00
Fireman (per month),	50 00
Farmer (including house, per annum),	1,000 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$40 00 to 50 00
Plumbers (per day),	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Plumber's helpers (per day),	1 15
Blacksmith (per day),	2 50
Carpenters (per day),	\$2 10 to 2 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Masons (per day),	2 80
Painters (per day),	2 00

VALUATION,

SEPT. 30, 1902.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$44,384 55
Buildings,	1,495,606 43

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Live stock on the farm,	13,153 35
Produce of the farm on hand,	12,285 17
Carriages and agricultural instruments,	5,232 50
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	72,419 88
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	23,216 90
Other furniture in inmates' department,	23,015 16
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	19,848 06
Ready-made clothing,	1,688 55
Dry goods,	2,231 95
Provisions and groceries,	2,138 44
Drugs and medicines,	1,529 13
Fuel,	1,153 75
Library,	1,545 00
Other supplies undistributed,	5,223 24

\$1,724,672 06

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1902.

FARM.

265	tons English hay, at \$15,	. . . . .	\$3,975 00
60	tons meadow hay, at \$8,	. . . . .	480 00
510	tons ensilage, at \$4,	. . . . .	2,040 00
500	barrels apples, at \$1.50,	. . . . .	750 00
525	cords manure, at \$5,	. . . . .	2,625 00
1,800	tons ice, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	900 00
210	tons green fodder, at \$7,	. . . . .	840 00
500	barrels hen manure, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	250 00
323,007	quarts milk, at \$0.04,	. . . . .	12,920 28
4,769	dozen eggs, at \$0.23½,	. . . . .	1,120 72
38,718	pounds beef, at \$0.07½,	. . . . .	2,807 05
15,782	pounds pork, at \$0.08½,	. . . . .	1,341 47
1,580	pounds chicken, at \$0.19,	. . . . .	300 20
526	pounds fowl, at \$0.12½,	. . . . .	65 75
391	pounds duck, at \$0.12½,	. . . . .	48 88

Calves, cows, pigs and hides sold:—

44	calves,	. . . . .	95 50
541	pigs,	. . . . .	2,087 21
	hides,	. . . . .	331 91

\$32,980 97

GARDEN.

225	bushels beans, at \$1,	. . . . .	\$225 00
126,850	heads cabbage, at \$0.02½,	. . . . .	671 25
2,600	heads cauliflower, at \$0.02,	. . . . .	52 00
45	bushels cucumbers, at \$1,	. . . . .	45 00
5,000	bunches celery, at \$0.02½,	. . . . .	125 00
600	bushels beets, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	300 00

Amount carried forward, \$1,418 25

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

I herewith submit my annual report on the finances of the Danvers Insane Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1901,	\$15,342 96
Received from Commonwealth for support of patients (1901),	21,569 02
from cities and towns for support of patients,	131,883 54
from soldiers' relief for support of patients,	1,672 82
from individuals for support of patients,	31,189 00
from farm sales,	3,524 85
from interest on bank balance,	868 33
from sale of grease, bones, rags and junk,	308 48
from sale of kegs and cans,	368 33
from sale of medical books to nurses,	156 65
from miscellaneous sales,	624 73
from donations,	30 00
from Commonwealth, reimbursement for labor and materials on account of special appropriations,	10,904 13
	<hr/> \$218,442 84
Appropriation by the Commonwealth for support of State patients for calendar year of 1902,	43,213 39
Reimbursements placed to the credit of our appropriation by the State Board of Insanity,	642 11
	<hr/> \$262,298 34
Less September bills of 1901, paid in October,	20,919 04
	<hr/> \$241,379 30

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages and labor:—	
Pay roll,	\$74,473 41
Food:—	
Butter and butterine,	\$7,913 31
Beans,	1,206 05
Bread and crackers,	933 72
	<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<i>\$10,053 08 \$74,473 41</i>

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$10,053 08	\$74,473 41
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,521 49	
Cheese,	901 71	
Eggs,	2,064 80	
Flour,	6,490 00	
Fish,	2,833 01	
Fruit,	782 24	
Meats,	18,659 47	
Milk,	—	
Molasses,	623 33	
Sugar,	2,598 31	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	2,013 98	
Vegetables,	2,660 54	
Sundries,	2,574 12	
		53,776 08
Clothing and clothing material:—		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,255 72	
Clothing,	2,706 89	
Dry goods for clothing, and small wares,	1,967 95	
Furnishing goods,	449 96	
Hats and caps,	85 19	
Leather and shoe findings,	120 25	
Sundries,	7 50	
		6,593 46
Furnishings:—		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$3,977 41	
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	343 51	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	589 73	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	804 93	
Furniture and upholstery,	294 87	
Kitchen furnishings,	632 27	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	296 19	
Sundries,	310 97	
		7,249 88
Heat, light and power:—		
Coal,	\$10,636 71	
Wood,	—	
Electricity,	—	
Gas,	—	
Oil,	662 94	
Sundries,	26 42	
		11,326 07
Repairs and improvements:—		
Bricks,	\$64 25	
Cement, lime and plaster,	286 95	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	18 70	
Electrical work and supplies,	667 42	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,037 32	\$153,418 90

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,037 32	\$153,418 90
Hardware,	630 95	
Lumber,	1,342 58	
Machinery, etc.,	298 86	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	1,678 38	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	1,094 82	
Roofing and materials,	189 51	
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll),	137 73	
Sundries,	887 80	
	<hr/>	7,297 95

Farm, stable and grounds : —

Blacksmith and supplies,	\$180 19	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	204 57	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,905 80	
Hay, grain, etc.,	8,420 61	
Harness and repairs,	273 30	
Horses,	375 00	
Cows,	2,470 50	
Other live stock,	505 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	135 20	
Rent,	50 00	
Swill,	—	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,029 74	
Sundries,	1,112 92	
	<hr/>	16,662 83

Miscellaneous : —

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$437 01	
Chapel services and entertainments,	410 79	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	3,444 72	
Funeral expenses,	15 00	
Gratuities,	316 17	
Hose, etc.,	—	
Ice,	24 95	
Labor (not on pay roll),	209 69	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	2,133 51	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	59 00	
Manual training supplies,	—	
Postage,	450 09	
Printing and printing supplies,	196 12	
Return of runaways,	29 80	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,206 44	
Stationery and office supplies,	514 57	
School books and school supplies,	49 81	
Travel and expenses (officials),	637 78	
Telephone and telegraph,	219 57	
	<hr/>	

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$10,355 02	\$177,379 68
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$10,355 02	\$177,379 68
Tobacco,	1,010 47	
Water,	—	
Sundries,	858 69	
	<hr/>	12,224 18

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES IN OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER OF 1901.

Repairs,	\$4,765 61	
Construction,	3,318 86	
	<hr/>	8,084 47
Total expenditures out of current income,		\$197,688 33
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation and receipts with State Treasurer,	\$42,012 29	
Cash on hand (September receipts due State Treasurer),	1,678 68	
	<hr/>	43,690 97
		<hr/>
		\$241,379 30

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand (September receipts due State Treasurer),	\$1,678 68	
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation and receipts with State Treasurer,	42,012 29	
Bills due for support of patients,		
from cities and towns,	35,155 48	
from individuals,	6,954 95	
from soldiers' relief,	477 78	
	<hr/>	\$86,279 18

Liabilities.

Due for maintenance paid in advance,	166 86	
Balance in favor of the hospital, Sept. 30, 1902,		\$86,112 32

Special Appropriations for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1902.

OBJECT.	Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended in 1901.	Expended in 1902.	Balance Oct. 1, 1902.
Slate shelves in dining room and tiles in bath rooms, . . .	1900, chap. 16	\$1,200 00	-	\$1,128 83	\$71 17
A building for patients engaged in farm work, . . .	1901, " 471	25,000 00	\$6,151 91	18,848 09	-
A detached surgical operating building, . . .	1901, " 471	5,000 00	2,399 48	1,922 70	677 82
Rebuilding greenhouse, . . .	1901, " 471	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	-
Disposal of ashes, . . .	1901, " 82	2,500 00	-	428 52	2,071 48
Pointing and painting, renewing wood work and sashes, . .	1901, " 82	7,500 00	3,988 96	3,511 04	-
Buildings for female patients, . . .	1902, " 434	50,000 00	-	1,224 45	48,775 55
Land for building for female patients, . . .	1902, " 434	13,000 00	-	13,000 00	-
New ice house, . . .	1902, " 434	1,600 00	-	327 73	1,272 27
For renewing plumbing in front and rear centre buildings, and for a new asphalt floor and other repairs in basement of said buildings, . . .	1902, " 434	4,000 00	-	1,198 77	2,801 23
Reconstructing old laundry room and enlarging the kitchen, . .	1902, " 434	3,000 00	-	2,578 92	421 08
Reconstructing old seed house and farmhouse, . . .	1902, " 434	3,500 00	-	1,720 44	1,779 56
Two electric motors, . . .	1902, " 434	1,200 00	-	953 21	246 79
Completing outside repairs of main buildings, . . .	1902, " 434	2,500 00	-	2,437 35	62 65
	- -	\$121,000 00	\$12,540 35	\$50,280 05	\$58,179 60

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Treasurer.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1901,	539	597	1,136	—	1	1	—	—	—	539	598	1,137
Admitted within the year,	218	230	448	—	3	3	—	3	3	218	236	454
Whole number of cases within the year,	757	827	1,584	—	4	4	—	3	3	757	834	1,591
Discharged within the year,	198	238	435	—	1	1	—	1	1	198	240	438
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving hospital,	40	10	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	10	50
as much improved,	27	50	77	—	2	2	—	—	—	27	52	79
as improved,	15	49	64	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	50	65
as not improved,	42	88	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	88	130
as not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
as deaths,	74	40	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	40	114
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1902,	559	590	1,149	—	2	2	—	2	2	559	594	1,153
Viz.: supported as State patients,	146	107	253	—	1	1	—	—	—	146	108	254
as town patients,	369	418	787	—	1	1	—	—	—	369	419	788
as private patients,	44	67	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	67	111
Number of different persons within the year,	755	827	1,582	—	4	4	—	3	3	755	834	1,589
Persons admitted,	217	230	447	—	3	3	—	3	3	217	236	453
Persons recovered,	39	10	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	10	49
Daily average number of patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	543	562	1,105
Viz.: State patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	104	233
town patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	395	766
private patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	63	106

2. — Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1901.												
October,	22	20	42	14	21	35	4	3	7	539.161	588.194	1127.355
November,	15	22	37	22	52	74	12	4	16	522.200	568.833	1091.033
December,	17	14	31	17	37	54	9	6	15	538.881	558.258	1097.139
1902.												
January,	22	18	40	4	9	13	3	3	6	547.451	540.645	1088.096
February,	15	15	30	12	5	17	6	2	8	556.357	549.964	1106.321
March,	18	17	35	23	16	39	7	5	12	554.258	554.161	1108.419
April,	16	22	38	28	23	51	9	1	10	548.733	558.100	1106.833
May,	13	21	34	15	15	30	4	4	8	536.193	557.387	1093.580
June,	13	24	37	15	25	40	6	5	11	538.933	558.733	1097.666
July,	16	20	36	15	14	29	6	2	8	537.968	559.742	1097.710
August,	27	17	44	16	17	33	4	3	7	543.065	567.806	1110.871
September,	24	26	50	17	6	23	4	2	6	553.667	579.100	1132.767
Total of cases,	218	236	454	198	240	438	74	40	114	—	—	—
Total of persons,	217	236	453	197	240	437	74	40	114	—	—	—
Daily average,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	543.072	561.743	1104.815

3. — Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	180	185	365	—	—	—
Second,	28	41	69	8	7	15
Third,	5	5	10	—	—	—
Fourth,	3	3	6	1	3	4
Fifth,	2	—	2	2	—	2
Sixth,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventh,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighth,	—	1	1	—	2	2
Ninth,	—	1	1	—	3	3
Total of cases, . . .	218	236	454	11	15	26
Total of persons, . .	217	236	453	11	10	21

4. — Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane, . .	169	169	338
Former inmates of this hospital only, . .	30	41	71
of other hospitals only, . .	11	18	29
of this and other hospitals, . .	7	8	15
Total of persons,	217	236	453

5. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Maine,	20	18	20	15	14	15	35	32	35
New Hampshire,	5	10	9	6	4	5	11	14	14
Vermont,	3	3	1	2	3	—	5	6	1
Massachusetts,	113	63	63	83	33	36	196	96	99
Rhode Island,	3	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	1
Connecticut,	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—
New York,	3	—	1	5	4	3	8	4	4
Maryland,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Illinois,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Texas,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Pennsylvania,	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
England,	12	18	15	14	10	12	26	28	27
Ireland,	18	47	49	48	80	76	66	127	125
British Provinces,	23	29	31	41	38	36	64	67	67
Finland,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Germany,	3	4	4	6	8	7	9	12	11
Scotland,	4	6	4	3	6	2	7	12	6
Denmark,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Sweden,	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	6	6
Azores,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Italy,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
France,	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
West Indies,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Russia,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Hungary,	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Unknown,	1	10	13	3	28	35	4	38	48
Totals,	217	217	217	236	236	236	453	453	453

6. — Residence of Persons admitted.

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex,	155	172	327
Middlesex,	53	59	112
Suffolk,	7	4	11
Norfolk,	2	1	3
Totals,	217	236	453
Cities or large towns,	159	173	332
Country districts,	58	63	121

7. — Civil Condition of Persons admitted.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	68	66	134	92	87	179	20	32	52	180	185	365
Second,	16	21	37	11	15	26	-	5	5	27	41	68
Third,	3	2	5	2	2	4	-	1	1	5	5	10
Fourth,	2	-	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	3	3	6
Fifth,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
Sixth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seventh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ninth,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals,	89	89	178	107	109	216	21	38	59	217	236	453

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted.*

MALES.

Architect,	1	Mill owner,	1
Barbers,	2	Machinists,	8
Bookkeeper,	1	Masons,	2
Blacksmith,	1	Morocco dressers,	8
Butchers,	2	Operatives,	11
Boarding-house keeper,	1	Painters,	5
Baker,	1	Peddler,	1
Bartender,	1	Plumbers,	2
Carpenters,	8	Police officer,	1
Civil engineer,	1	Salesmen,	2
Clerks,	10	Sailors,	3
Cooks,	2	Shoemakers,	29
Cabinet makers,	2	Storekeepers,	7
Dentist,	1	Students,	2
Drivers,	7	Tailors,	3
Engineers,	2	Tannery business,	1
Farmers,	6	Wool sorters,	5
Fishermen,	5	Wheelwright,	1
Grocer,	1	Waiters,	2
Hostler,	1	Unknown,	1
Lawyer,	1	None,	14
Laborers,	51	Total,	217

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted* — Concluded.

FEMALES.

Bookkeepers, . . .	2	Shoe workers, . . .	6
Companion, . . .	1	Students, . . .	2
Domestics, . . .	7	Seamstresses, . . .	4
Dressmakers, . . .	5	Teachers, . . .	2
Governess, . . .	1	Telegraph operator, . . .	1
Housekeepers, . . .	44	Typewriter, . . .	1
Housewives, . . .	94	Weavers, . . .	5
Laundresses, . . .	2	None, . . .	13
Operatives, . . .	13	Unknown, . . .	12
Saleswoman, . . .	1	Total, . . .	216

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF—

Bookkeeper, . . .	1	Machinist, . . .	1
Bank messenger, . . .	1	Painter, . . .	1
Clerk, . . .	1	Shoemaker, . . .	1
Fisherman, . . .	1	Solicitor, . . .	1
Picture framer, . . .	1	Seaman, . . .	2
Leather dealer, . . .	1	Weaver, . . .	1
Laborer, . . .	7	Total, . . .	236

9. — Probable Causes of Disease in Persons admitted.

CAUSES.	PERSONS ADMITTED.			INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.		
	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE- DISPOSITION.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	4	10	14	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	40	-	-	-	-
Hereditary,	40	83	123	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Sensitly,	20	27	47	1	5	6	1	10	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown,	74	102	176	-	-	-	16	4	20	2	2	3	3	3	3
Alcohol,	50	10	60	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis,	16	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral apoplexy,	-	6	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Use of drugs,	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Climacteric,	16	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arterio-sclerosis,	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apoplexy,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infection,	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralysis agitans,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trauma,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nephritis,	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperium,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral tumor,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	217	227	444	-	3	3	26	23	49	45	44	89	-	3	3

10. — *Record of Cases admitted within the Year.*

PATIENTS.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted,	218	230	448	—	3	3	—	3	3	218	236	454
Discharged recovered,	28	7	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	7	35
much improved,	14	21	35	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	22	36
improved,	10	24	34	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	25	35
not improved,	14	12	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	26
not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died,	26	12	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	12	38
Remaining Sept. 30, 1902,	126	155	281	—	2	2	—	2	2	126	159	285
Number likely to improve,	39	54	93	—	—	—	—	2	2	39	56	95

11. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			PERSONS DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	13	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years and less,	1	4	5	1	1	2	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years,	2	9	11	4	6	10	-	-	-
20 to 25 years,	15	11	26	14	10	24	1	-	1
25 to 30 years,	11	18	29	12	16	28	2	1	3
30 to 35 years,	20	20	40	21	22	43	3	2	5
35 to 40 years,	23	20	43	25	20	45	5	4	9
40 to 50 years,	29	25	54	29	33	62	7	1	8
50 to 60 years,	17	12	29	29	15	44	12	4	16
60 to 70 years,	21	14	35	19	21	40	13	6	19
70 to 80 years,	5	13	18	8	16	24	12	6	18
Over 80 years,	5	6	11	7	9	16	9	9	18
Unknown,	7	8	15	7	9	16	5	7	12
Not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Total of persons,	169	169	338	169	169	338	74	40	114
Mean ages,	38.02	42.87	40.44	45.54	46.52	45.69	53.69	60.2	59.53

12. — *Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER AD- MISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital, . . .	13	10	23	5	4	9	18	14	32
Under 1 month, . .	39	23	62	10	5	15	49	28	77
From 1 to 3 months, .	12	21	33	2	7	9	14	28	42
3 to 6 months, .	15	16	31	3	3	6	18	19	37
6 to 12 months, .	32	15	47	2	1	3	34	16	50
1 to 2 years, .	16	15	31	3	10	13	19	25	44
2 to 5 years, .	27	26	53	5	10	15	32	36	68
5 to 10 years, .	6	17	23	7	10	17	13	27	40
10 to 20 years, .	1	15	16	4	10	14	5	25	30
Over 20 years, . .	3	3	6	7	5	12	10	8	18
Unknown, . . .	5	8	13	1	2	3	6	10	16
Not insane, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases, .	169	169	338	49	67	116	218	236	454
Total of persons, .	169	169	338	48	67	115	217	236	453
Average in years, .	1.90	3.72	3.11	7.28	6.61	6.89	3.09	4.86	3.97

13. — *Forms of Mental Disease in Cases admitted and discharged, with Condition on Discharge.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.						NOT INSANE.			DIED.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			Males.			Males.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Insane : —																		
Recurrent insanity, maniacal, . . .	12	12	24	5	1	6	7	7	14	2	1	3	—	1	1	16	10	26
depressive, . . .	2	16	18	—	—	—	3	6	9	—	3	3	—	—	—	8	12	15
confusional, . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
katatonic, . . .	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
circular, . . .	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	3
Dementia, primary, . . .	29	42	71	—	—	—	2	11	13	4	11	15	—	32	43	20	59	79
primary, with katatonic symptoms, . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	5	5
post-paralytic, . . .	4	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
post-paralytic, with aphasia, . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
senile, . . .	23	27	50	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	7	7	19	25	44
Alcoholic insanity, . . .	48	10	58	29	5	34	7	1	8	3	—	3	—	2	2	43	6	49
Chronic delusional insanity, . . .	4	23	27	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	9	10	—	20	24	8	35	43
General paralysis, . . .	43	19	62	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	6	—	2	4	28	3	31
Involution psychosis, . . .	5	17	22	2	—	2	1	5	6	—	5	5	—	4	4	2	5	16
Epilepsy, . . .	7	11	18	—	—	—	5	3	8	—	5	5	—	15	15	3	18	21
Special psychopathic conditions, obsessional and impulsive, . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
Neurasthenia, . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	4
Hysteria, . . .	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	4	4

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	32	10	42	21	41	62	11	43	54	31	71	102	—	—	—	65	86	101	160	201	361
Second,	5	—	5	6	7	13	2	7	9	9	17	26	—	—	—	8	4	12	30	35	65
Third,	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Fourth,	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Fifth,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2
Sixth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Seventh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases,	40	10	50	27	52	79	15	50	65	42	88	130	—	—	—	74	40	114	198	240	438
Total of persons,	39	10	49	27	52	79	15	50	65	42	88	130	—	—	—	74	40	114	197	240	437

15. — Causes of Death — Concluded.

CAUSES.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Arterio-sclerosis,	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Pernicious anemia and cardiac dilatation,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Strangulated hernia and peritonitis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cardiac dilatation,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcinoma of uterus,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Interstitial nephritis,	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Cerebral tumor,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral thrombosis,	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
Status epilepticus,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Valvular heart disease and cardiac dilatation,	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Pneumonia,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia and endocarditis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	74	40	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	40	114

16. — Recoveries, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.				ALL ATTACKS.			
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.		HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.		WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.	
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
	Totals.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
A. — Insane: —								
Congenital,	26	5	31	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 month,	5	5	10	3	5	8	3	1
From 1 to 3 months,	3	—	3	11	3	14	10	3
3 to 6 months,	1	—	1	8	1	9	9	3
6 to 12 months,	2	—	2	4	1	5	13	1
1 to 2 years,	3	—	3	4	—	4	8	2
2 to 5 years,	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—
5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	40	10	50	40	10	50	40	10
Average of known cases (in months),	5.11	1.25	4.4	6.03	4.4	5.7	11.04	6.50
B. — Habitual drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. — Voluntary patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	40	10	50	40	10	50	40	10
Average of known cases (in months),	5.11	1.25	4.4	6.03	4.4	5.7	11.04	6.50
B. — Habitual drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. — Voluntary patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

17.—Deaths, classified by Duration of Disease and Treatment.

PERIOD.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.			ALL ATTACKS.					
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.					
										Males.	Females.	Totals.			
A. — Insane : —															
Congenital,	—	3	—	15	4	19	—	2	4	—	2	4	13	4	17
Under 1 month,	5	—	8	8	4	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	2	11
From 1 to 3 months,	4	2	6	7	8	15	5	1	6	7	2	9	7	8	15
3 to 6 months,	6	3	9	7	7	14	8	5	13	8	5	13	6	3	9
6 to 12 months,	13	7	20	7	3	10	7	8	15	14	8	22	13	5	18
1 to 2 years,	9	6	15	13	5	18	8	5	13	8	5	13	13	5	18
2 to 5 years,	16	14	30	13	5	18	28	11	39	27	11	38	13	7	20
5 to 10 years,	10	1	11	6	7	13	11	7	18	13	7	20	8	7	15
10 to 20 years,	5	4	9	5	3	8	5	6	11	5	6	11	5	3	8
Over 20 years,	3	—	3	—	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	—	1	1
Unknown,	3	—	3	—	1	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	74	40	114	74	40	114	74	40	114	74	40	114	74	40	114
Average of known cases (in months),	52.15	39.70	47.63	31.59	46.08	36.67	59.25	73.04	64.41	58.84	77.93	63.78	33.92	48.07	38.88
B. — Habitual drunkards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. — Voluntary patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

18. — *Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1902.*

NEW CASES.																										
YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.						ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1901-1902.																	
									RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.		
Males.			Females.			Totals.			Males.			Females.			Totals.			Males.			Females.			Totals.		
Previous years,	3,212	3,114	6,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1894,	149	113	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1895,	185	127	312	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1896,	179	190	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1897,	128	132	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1898,	208	173	381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1899,	190	167	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1900,	213	172	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	2	3	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1901,	200	172	372	9	3	12	6	16	22	2	17	19	2	17	19	10	19	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1902,	180	185	365	23	7	30	10	15	25	8	20	28	8	10	18	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals,	4,844	4,545	9,389	32	10	42	21	41	62	11	43	54	31	71	102	65	36	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

18. — *Annual Admissions, etc.* — Concluded.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	READMITTED CASES.										REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S AD- MISSIONS SEPT. 30, 1902.												
	DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1901-1902.																						
	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.				
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
Previous years,	519	462	981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	99	120	219
1894,	38	35	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	8	23
1895,	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	15	24	39
1896,	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	33	47	80
1897,	32	44	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	37	28	65
1898,	39	31	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	42	31	73
1899,	43	44	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	52	45	97
1900,	31	39	70	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	50	58	108
1901,	31	32	63	3	4	5	1	4	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	90	75	165
1902,	38	51	89	5	7	11	4	7	11	2	5	7	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	126	158	284
Totals,	831	798	1,629	8	11	17	6	11	17	4	7	11	11	17	28	-	-	9	4	13	559	594	1,153

19. — Relapsed Cases admitted in each Year and discharged in 1901-1902.

CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THE HOSPITAL.																									REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1902.				
DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1901-1902.																													
ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			Males.			Females.				Totals.	
YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
Previous years,	164	156	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1894, .	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1895, .	14	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1896, .	9	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1897, .	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1898, .	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1899, .	16	14	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1900, .	13	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1901, .	8	8	16	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1902, .	11	10	21	5	-	5	-	3	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals, .	257	241	498	7	-	7	-	5	5	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

. . . . No. 20.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,
AT
DANVERS, MASS.
(POST-OFFICE, HATHORNE),
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

SEPT. 30, 1903.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital respectfully submit to you the twenty-sixth annual report of its management, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, consisting of the several reports of the superintendent, treasurer and Board of Consulting Physicians, with table of statistics.

The changes during the year in the medical staff have been as follows: A. H. Harrington, M.D., resigned as superintendent and has taken the position of superintendent of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York, and Charles W. Page, M.D., was appointed in his place, to take charge of the hospital, March 6. Harry L. Barnes, M.D., resigned and has taken position as superintendent of Stony Wold Sanatorium, Lake Kushaqua, N. Y. There have been appointed Henry A. Cotton, M.D., and Louis Hoag, M.D., assistant physicians.

There is little to be said about the farm, but there has been unavoidable disappointment with regard to many crops. The corn crop was a failure, but the hay crop was much larger than was anticipated early in the season. The farmer certainly has been handicapped in many ways, by the elements, and the calls upon him on account of the large amount of building, and difficulty in obtaining help, and we do not think he is satisfied with the results himself.

With the appropriations the last two years it was expected we should build a new plant, about one mile from the main hospital, sufficient to care for two hundred patients, and it was necessary that a radical change be made to accomplish it by building wooden structures, one-story high, somewhat on the

cottage plan. These buildings are all under way ; also boiler house, chimney, coal-pocket, dining room and kitchen, and we expect to complete enough of them in season to take a hundred patients in January, provided we can arrange for a temporary water supply.

The question of a supply of water for the new buildings and the future supply for the large main hospital is the most important matter that confronts us. It has been impossible to make any satisfactory terms with the town of Danvers for a continued supply of water for the reason that they demand an extravagant price for supplying the reservoir with water for our use. The matter has been committed to a commission, who have reported to the court, and the case is now before the supreme judicial court, but there is little or no hope that it will be decided satisfactorily to both parties, and the case will be no nearer settled than it was four or five years ago. So in our judgment the only solution of the problem is for the State to put in an independent water plant for both hospitals.

When the question of water supply was first considered by the building commission they expected to take water from the Ipswich River, but the town of Danvers had been considering the question of a water supply for several years, and at last obtained an act of the Legislature authorizing them to take a supply from Middleton Pond, and the town accepted the act and there stopped. The State commissioners then proposed to the town to join in building a plant for the use of the State and the town, and take water from Middleton Pond, and offered the town \$30,000 and \$1,000 annually for their future supply. This offer was rejected by the town. Then the town voted to put in a water plant, provided it should not cost over \$150,000. George H. Norman had given the town a bid to put their plant in complete, with a reservoir, for \$200,000. As the town would not advance from their limit of \$150,000 the State commissioners said they would furnish the \$50,000 so that the town could put the water plant in. Arrangements were made to do so and George H. Norman was given the contract. As the reservoir was to be built on Hathorne Hill, the site of the hospital, the commissioners thought it best that they should build it, and it was agreed with Mr. Norman that they should

build it, and he would allow \$37,500 to the State, and the contract should be reduced to \$162,500, — the State to pay the town the difference between the \$50,000 and the cost of the reservoir, being \$12,500. So the contract between the town and State was drawn and executed to that end.

When the terms of the contract terminated, at the end of twenty years, in 1896, the town and State were to agree what amount should be paid by the State annually for the future. The trustees of the hospital were willing to continue to pay the same as they had paid for twenty years, \$1,000 annually, but the water commissioners of the town declined to accept that amount, and wanted the State to pay the sum of \$2,000 annually, which the trustees declined to do.

Then the town of Danvers took the matter out of the hands of the water commissioners, and after holding several town meetings voted that the State should pay the amount of \$5,475, in addition to furnishing a reservoir for the use of the town and keeping it in repair and clean, and giving the town the use of \$12,500. Now, if the claim of the town made to the commissioners appointed by the court to hear the case and report upon it should be accepted or enforced, the State would have to pay for the present yearly supply the sum of \$5,546.94, together with the use of the reservoir, at a cost of \$37,500, and cash paid into the plant, \$12,500, which at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. interest on said investment, \$50,000, would equal a charge of $17\frac{36}{100}$ cents per one thousand gallons, without considering that the reservoir cost several thousand dollars more than was allowed for it by Mr. Norman, and no account being taken of repairs of reservoir or of keeping it clean, or of the land the reservoir stands upon.

The water works as a whole plant, including the reservoir, consisted of a source of supply, an intake pipe, a pumping plant for drawing the water from Middleton Pond and forcing it through a 12-inch main 13,879 feet long to and into the reservoir on Hathorne Hill. This reservoir is at an elevation sufficient to distribute it. From the reservoir is a leading or supply main to conduct the water to the streets in Danvers, where distribution pipes are laid for delivering it to the users.

The inhabitants of Danvers all take water from the leading

or supply main and distribution pipes after it leaves the State's property. The State takes the water for the hospital direct from the reservoir, and at its own expense laid a pipe from the reservoir to its buildings, and such other distribution pipes throughout its grounds and buildings as it deemed best, and maintained an apparatus, a pump and well, in order to raise the water from the level of the reservoir so that it would flow throughout the buildings and grounds of the hospital, and has kept the reservoir in a perfect, safe and pure condition. The town wanted water works. It voted to build a complete system, provided it could have that system which had been figured at \$200,000 if it were to cost the town only \$150,000. In order to have that system it made a contract with the State whereby the State contributed the other \$50,000, viz., \$37,500 in a reservoir and \$12,500 in cash.

Both parties wanted water; each had the same right to take it from Middleton Pond. The town thought it could not afford to build a plant alone, the cost was prohibitive. The State could. Their joint interest was to take the water from the pond and put it into the reservoir, from which each could draw what it needed. One was to deliver it to the inhabitants of Danvers anywhere it was needed and derive a revenue from the sale thereof. The other was to repump it from the reservoir for the use of the hospital. Their joint interest in the undertaking stopped at the reservoir. The plan was fixed and certain to that point; beyond that the plan is ever changing and the costs and receipts are ever changing. By the business rule of cost and expenses at the reservoir everything is certain. Nothing was ever to vary except the quantity of water. Independent pumping stations for both parties would involve unnecessary expense, and a combination for operation would result in a saving to both parties. Manifestly, the town must maintain an active pumping station at the pond, and to offset that investment and preserve the balance of financial responsibility the hospital agreed to build the reservoir.

The principle of mutual benefit and joint financial responsibility was further advanced by stipulating that the wear and tear at the pumping station and along the main, which falls to the account of the town, should be counter-balanced by the

obligation of the State to forever maintain repairs upon the reservoir at the hospital. Could a contract have been made with better provisions to guard against possible friction from aggravating questions of superior rights, incidental expenses, etc.?

Again, the conditions under which the plant was to be operated display the same carefully guarded mutual interests and co-equal rights. The town of Danvers may for all time use the hospital reservoir as its storage basin and the head of its distributing system. On the other side, the town cannot refuse to pump the hospital's water from Middleton Pond to the hospital reservoir. The town cannot sell the hospital water which it already owns. Therefore, the State has simply hired the town to pump its water for the hospital, and compensation for pumping water used by the hospital is all the town has any right to claim.

The original commissions in their wisdom, and the more closely their work is considered the more admiration one will have for their management of the case, decided that \$1,000 a year was ample return for the service. At that time the town service was limited, and the town's income from the water works was small.

The town must maintain a fully equipped pumping station whether it pumps water for the hospital or not. The pay for engineer and fireman is no greater because the hospital water is pumped. All the town does for the hospital is to raise the water about 120 feet. Now, the cost of raising water a given number of feet by machinery is an easy engineering problem. Every authority on water works solves that problem. One pound of coal will pump 320 gallons of water 120 feet high, therefore 390 pounds will pump 125,000 gallons a day into the reservoir. That is, 64 tons of coal a year, even at \$5 a ton, would only be \$320, which is what it would cost the town extra if it had paid for the whole plant in addition to the cost of supplying the inhabitants of Danvers if it supplied the hospital.

With such gross and extravagant claims by the town, the trustees can never come to an agreement with the inhabitants. Had the question been left with the water commissioners, where

it rightfully and legally belonged, there possibly might have been an agreement, as the trustees were disposed to be liberal with the town. There is no equitable way to show by figures that the State should pay one dollar more than the interest on the investment made in the plant and the care of the reservoir.

It is impossible in this report to give but a small part of the case, but we hope later to furnish you with a copy of the brief in the case soon to be filed in the court from the Attorney-General's office; but it seems as though we have said enough to show that the Legislature should appropriate a sufficient sum of money to put in independent water works for a supply of water for the hospital, and we ask of the General Court by this report, through you and your honorable Council, an appropriation of a sum sufficient for a new supply, with all rights and privileges to take water from some source and take land by purchase or otherwise, and lay pipes over the same or along highways, and if need be across Ipswich River. Estimates and plans will be submitted.

We would ask other appropriations of the Legislature the coming session, as follows:—

For a mechanical refrigerating plant the sum of \$13,000.

For erecting and equipping two small barracks for patients affected with tuberculosis, \$2,000.

For constructing and equipping two bath-room buildings, the sum of \$15,000.

The average number of patients has been larger the past year and the per capita cost has been more on account of the higher cost of supplies, particularly of coal through the winter months, and at the close of the year we had a much larger amount of coal on hand than at the beginning. As we have not paid any water bills for the year our balance is some larger.

The treasurer has had much work to do by reason of changes in keeping the books and making returns, by order of the Auditor and State Board of Insanity, and there are further changes for the year ensuing, but when the system of accounting and making up the reports is carried into effect, it will result in a great improvement. The clerk and treasurer has certainly done his work admirably, to the satisfaction of the trustees and also, I trust, to the satisfaction of the departments of the State.

The steward has had unusual trials the past year on account of the fluctuations of prices, particularly of the price of coal, and at one time it was not a question of price but one of supply at any price, but, as usual, he carried his department through with credit.

We desire to call your attention to the reports submitted herewith as a part of our reports, and would have you note what the superintendent says in reference to giving nurses and attendants special time off, which we approve.

The Board of Consulting Physicians as usual in their report make good suggestions, some of which we hope to carry out, but the financial condition will not allow us to do all that we might like to do.

In closing we would commend to you the officers and employees for their faithful service, feeling that there has been great improvement in the work of the staff and their assistants, and the facilities for doing the work have been greatly improved.

Respectfully submitted,

ORVILLE F. ROGERS,
ADA T. BREWSTER,
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,
HORACE H. ATHERTON,
MARY W. NICHOLS,
SOLON BANCROFT,
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

The annual report for the hospital year ending Sept. 30, 1903, consisting of statistical tables, financial statements, with comments and suggestions by the superintendent, is herewith presented.

At the beginning of the year there were 559 male and 594 female patients, while at the close of the year there were 569 male and 591 female patients.

The movement of the hospital population was a trifle less active the past than during the preceding year, the number of admissions being 22 less, and the number of discharges being 13 less. There were 1,160 patients Sept. 30, 1903, a gain of 7 during the twelve months. Had not the State Board of Insanity ordered a transfer of 60 patients to the Medfield Asylum during the year, the present hospital population would have exceeded 1,200.

Four hundred and twenty-eight individuals were received as patients, but as several were discharged and readmitted, they count as 432 cases. Three hundred and twenty-one had never been in any hospital before, while one-third of the whole number had previously been inmates of this or some other hospital.

Of those admitted, 199 were natives of Massachusetts, 62 of Ireland, 60 of the British Provinces, 17 of England, 11 of Scotland, 5 of Russia, 5 of Sweden, 3 of Turkey, 2 of Germany, 2 of France, 2 of Syria, 2 of Poland, and 1 each of Denmark, Italy and Austria.

Hereditary predisposition was established in 93 cases, or 21 per cent., and alcoholic habits in 57, or 13 per cent., of all admissions. Thirty-one cases had a syphilitic history, 45 presented senile conditions and 14 post-paralytic results, 47 had general paresis, 19 were idiotic or imbecile, and 20 were epi-

leptics. One hundred and eleven were classed as cases of dementia præcox, and 49 as cases of manic depressive insanity. There was 1 case each of pernicious anæmia and myxœdema.

This classification suggests to what an extent incurable cases preponderate in our admissions. In this connection it may be remarked that we have endeavored to follow the Kraepelin classification of mental diseases. While in respect of terminology and some other minor features perhaps it may not be entirely satisfactory, this scheme possesses the great merit of being a system, logically founded, with clear-cut lines of differentiation between the main forms of mental disease, thus providing a practical working hypothesis. For the purposes of clinical psychiatry it certainly is an improvement upon any previously advanced system, and should modifications of this system be adopted in the future, it will be easy to translate into the new terms what we now formulate, since what we record is based upon definite conceptions, laid down by Kraepelin. Especial interest in classification has been taken by the medical staff, a meeting of all members being held each day to fully discuss the new cases individually and formally.

There were 52 patients discharged as recovered. Table No. 16 shows that in these cases recovered the disease had in no case existed longer than twelve months prior to admission, and in 10 only had it existed longer than three months.

The significance of this showing is not that early treatment of insanity is reasonably certain to cure it, as was formerly argued, but that curable forms have an abrupt onset, the severity of the early symptoms necessitating early commitment to the hospital.

There were 128 deaths recorded. Twenty-five men and 6 women died of general paralysis; 14 men and 7 women died of senile complications; 2 men died as the result of wounds self-inflicted prior to their admission. One man and 1 woman committed suicide in the hospital by hanging, — one with a roller towel, the other with a strip of cloth attached to a transom grating. Both patients had been under special observation for months, to guard against such accidents, and many previous attempts at self-destruction had been foiled. Ultimately, however, they succeeded in their efforts, as cunning, persistent

patients often do, in spite of vigilant attendants, well drilled in their duties. Excepting the suicides and three or four cases of abdominal disease, the deaths were due to chronic diseases essentially incurable in their nature.

The efficiency of the laboratory under Dr. Barrett's management the past year has been satisfactorily advanced.

The arrangement of the rooms, the addition of considerable apparatus and the employment of an assistant to perform the routine work of section cutting, mounting specimens, etc., has facilitated the laboratory aids to clinical diagnosis, while the autopsy and pathological work has been conducted in a more complete and satisfactory manner.

Eighty-three autopsies, 65 per cent. of all deaths, were made and the accession book shows that, exclusive of urine samples, 1,079 specimens were submitted for study and diagnosis.

The following-named training school pupils having pursued the prescribed course of study and practical work in the wards for two years, and having passed a satisfactory final examination, were awarded the school diploma : —

Henrietta C. Currie.
Estheline Keith.
Nina A. Corey.
Lottie A. Campbell.

Irene A. Cellarius.
Emma A. Mooney.
Lavinia D. Irish.
Nancy R. Brown.

Miss Alice S. Fletcher, who for two years had managed the school and supervised the ward work, having resigned, Miss Elvina K. Bailey, a graduate of the training schools at the McLean Hospital and the Massachusetts General Hospital, has been appointed to that important position.

The matter of over-long daily hours of duty on the part of attendants and nurses having been agitated in public to some extent the past year or two, the requirements at this hospital may be properly stated here. The actual physical labor expected of such employees is light, as a rule, although the requirements vary somewhat, depending upon the wards in which individuals are stationed. On some of the wards and for much of the time the presence of many attendants is required more for precautionary than other reasons ; the risk of a fire, the possibility of escapes, etc., must be constantly guarded against.

It must be admitted, however, that the nervous and mental strain incident to duties on the back or turbulent wards is considerable. To rest and recuperate such, the following considerations have been practised. A majority of the female nurses sleep in a building specially constructed for that purpose, quite apart from the hospital, where rest cannot be disturbed by patients, and where all immediate sense of responsibility is abolished for the night. Then each person has an entire day each week as "off duty;" also one or two other evenings a week, and every second Sunday morning or evening. Besides this, a vacation of one full week is granted after every six months' or two weeks after twelve months' continuous service. In case of sickness, employees are cared for until recovered or removed, and with full pay, unless such time exceeds two weeks in each year. It will be noted that the hospital pays for twelve months' service when asking for less than ten months' actual working time.

A nurses' home for men would be an excellent provision, and a feature of the hospital we hope to see in evidence before the lapse of many years.

The surgical building finished and furnished early in the year has been in practical use long enough to demonstrate its usefulness and importance.

Work upon the new buildings for women patients, located one mile north-west of the main hospital, has been actively pushed during the season. From present appearance it seems reasonably certain that the whole group — boiler house, kitchen and dining room, three day rooms and dormitory buildings, and one brick building for convalescent patients — will be completed on or before Jan. 1, 1904. These buildings will accommodate at least 250 women patients of the quiet class.

The cottage house on Dayton Street has been put in complete repair, and now accommodates 9 male patients.

A metallic dry room has been erected in the laundry and some additional machines have been supplied. The new laundry provides hardly sufficient room in which to manage the operations successfully, and when the new buildings are occupied, and the laundry work for 300 to 400 persons is added to what is already done there, additional space will be urgently

needed. Possibly this may be secured by raising the roof over a part of the building, thus furnishing room for mending and sorting in the second story.

The special appropriation for purchasing land has been expended as proposed.

A mechanical refrigerating plant is greatly needed, as set forth in last year's annual report.

The constant enlargement of the hospital necessitates additional fixtures in all departments, and the new buildings materially offset the mechanical refrigerating proposition. The engineer, who gave an estimate upon the proposed apparatus a year ago, has recently gone over the ground, reconsidering our requirements, and submits a bid to supply the same for the sum of \$12,949.93. I recommend an application to the Legislature for authority to procure mechanical refrigeration.

A petition is advised for a special appropriation with which to construct two small barracks on the front lawn of the hospital, adjacent to the extreme wards, one for men and the other for women affected with tuberculosis. The desirability of separating those thus diseased from other patients is everywhere admitted. But open-air treatment, the all-important requirement for the successful treatment of such cases, is well-nigh impossible in the wards of the main hospital. Tent care has been practised for several seasons, but such frail methods of protection are less feasible on the exposed hill-top upon which we are located than in more sheltered spots. Two thousand dollars would build and equip two plain structures, in which we could accommodate about 30 patients for nine months each season.

I would also recommend the construction of two bath rooms, one for each sex, in connection with the main hospital. The original bathing facilities in both wings of the main hospital were considerably crippled when the new douche room was opened in 1897, the bath tubs being removed from the greater number of the wards with a view to preventing accidents, the rain bath being substituted.

The large increase in the number of our patients has impaired the value of what were fairly reasonable conclusions on this subject at that time. The single rain bath and the douche

room for both male and female patients is inadequate to our requirements and decidedly inconvenient in many ways. Each wing should have its independent bath house, with a clothing room attached. Such a structure could be erected in the rear yards of either wing, connecting by covered way with the ground floor. This proposed change would enable us to utilize the present douche room in connection with our congregate dining hall, where we are greatly cramped for room. It would remove the constant danger of leakage from the douche room into the general kitchen beneath, and it would facilitate bathing.

The present single room accommodations necessitate alternate use by the two wings,—mornings by the women and afternoons by the men,—a very inconvenient and somewhat objectionable arrangement.

Protestant religious services have been held each Sunday in the chapel. Clergymen of various denominations living in Danvers or vicinity have conducted such services as they have been called upon to do so.

For the convenience of our Roman Catholic population Rev. Henry A. Sullivan (pastor of Annunciation Church) has celebrated mass at the hospital every second Sunday. In addition to such labors Father Sullivan has responded personally or by an assistant whenever required to visit a sick or dying patient, and such calls have been exceedingly frequent.

The grateful acknowledgment of the management is due the following named friends of the hospital and its patients:—

Reading matter, Mrs. Annie Knox, Bradford, Mass.; clothing left by Mrs. Tufts to the hospital; box of books, Beebe Library, Wakefield, Mass.; box of books, W. F. Oliver, Lynn, Mass.; literature, Mrs. Charles E. Adams, Lowell, Mass., Massachusetts State Board of Trade; literature, Mr. W. F. Oliver, Lynn, Mass.; \$10 in money and a number of "Life" magazines, Miss Harriet Lee, Salem, Mass.; books, Mr. Stephen Robard, Rockport, Mass.; books, Rev. L. C. Manchester, Lowell, Mass.; 2 bundles of books, Miss Alice Newhall, Danvers, Mass.; 75 magazines and periodicals, Miss Mary Keegan, Boston, Mass.; literature, Miss Mary W. Nichols, Danvers, Mass.; magazines, Miss Harriet Lee, Salem, Mass.; magazines, Miss Alice Newhall, Danvers, Mass.; calendars,

Barry, Beale & Co. ; box of books, Stephen Robard, Rockport, Mass. ; box of books, Mr. O. F. Bushby, Peabody, Mass. ; barrel of books, Mr. L. C. Manchester, Lowell, Mass. ; magazines and periodicals, Mary A. Keegan, Boston, Mass. ; box of books, Stephen Roberts, Rockport, Mass. ; reading matter, Mabel Putnam, Hathorne, Mass. ; periodicals, Miss Mary Keegan, Boston, Mass. ; books, Mr. Stephen Roberts, Rockport, Mass. ; books, Mrs. Brewster.

During the year entertainments have been given as follows : —

November 7, employees of the hospital.

November 14, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Starbird.

November 21, Prof. Timothy Drake.

December 12, Jefferson Dramatic Company.

December 19, employees of the hospital.

January 2, employees of the hospital.

February 6, Mr. C. S. Sellars.

March 13, Mr. Frederick Knell.

March 17, younger members of Annunciation Church of Danvers.

March 19, Daniel T. Gorman.

April 8, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Eaton and others.

We wish to acknowledge the unrecompensed services of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Starbird, Mr. C. S. Sellars, the younger members of Annunciation Church of Danvers, Mr. Daniel T. Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Eaton and others for pleasure derived from their entertainments.

The weekly dances were held every Monday evening for patients.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

In March last Dr. A. H. Harrington, my former medical associate here and my long-esteemed friend, retired from the position of superintendent, after four and one-half years of earnest endeavors to develop the highest functions of the hospital. The vacancy thus caused was, by the courtesy of your Board, entrusted to me.

Early in the year Dr. Harry L. Barnes, fearing his health was impaired, availed himself of a six months' leave of absence, hoping to recruit in a more favorable climate. In March last

he decided to offer his resignation and permanently locate elsewhere. This vacancy was filled by Dr. Henry A. Cotton, who had enjoyed the advantages of several years' service in the Worcester Insane Hospital.

During Dr. Barnes' absence, Dr. Charles A. Worthen, now of Lynn, Mass., was temporarily employed to aid the staff in the medical work of the hospital.

In October, 1902, Dr. M. H. A. Evans was appointed as medical interne, but he resigned to accept an advanced position at the Adams Nervine Hospital in September, 1903.

To provide a third medical officer for the male wards, Dr. Louis Hoag was appointed to a staff position in September, 1903.

To all the officers who have aided in administering the affairs of the hospital the past year I am consciously indebted for loyal interest and valuable personal services.

To your Board I am indeed grateful, — grateful for the compliment of a re-election to the responsible position of superintendent, and especially grateful for the privilege of acting as the executive officer of a board of trustees, united and earnest in every effort to perfect the humane, charitable and medical features of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. PAGE,

Superintendent.

DANVERS, Sept. 30, 1903.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

As usual, we are glad to recognize the continuous well-being and good management of the hospital. Among the conspicuous recent additions is the new operating room, which was put into use soon after its completion and which will supply a want that has long been felt. It seems to afford what has been long desired, an opportunity for the best care of surgical cases. If, now, there could be added to this improvement on the surgical side one of the most necessary means of cure and protection on the medical side, that of separate departments for tuberculous patients, we should feel that a long step forward had been taken. Part of our business seems to be the reiteration of the need of what seems to us to be desirable improvements. Among these is a separation between the vast number of chronic and incurable cases on the one hand and the acute and curable cases on the other, and those that should be held under observation for a time. The hospital is still overcrowded, very much overcrowded. There are still needed better facilities for the bathing of patients, and opportunities for the exercise of increased care in the process. No precaution can be too great that may obviate danger in the treatment of those who are incapable of looking out for themselves.

We call attention once more to the extreme desirability of furnishing additional employment for such inmates as are capable of work. The percentage of men now working is 37, that of women, 33. It seems as if a large number of other men and women could undoubtedly be employed in various industries, which at least might occupy the time of the idle, even if the result of their work was of slight intrinsic value. Of the present workers, the men are employed partly in the wards, partly

in farming and various mechanical occupations about the place. The women work in the wards, also in the laundry, the sewing room and the kitchen. There are no shops of any kind in which work could be furnished the patients. The existing enforced and dreary idleness, fastened as it is on people a majority of whom have been accustomed to a life of labor, cannot be conducive to their recovery or to their comfort. Contrast this state of things with that of the insane asylum just opened at Mauer-Oehling in Lower Austria. It occupies a space of two square kilometers, contains at the present time 1,000 patients, and is capable of great enlargement. No patient is compelled to work, but whoever is fit for and desires employment has the opportunity of joining in a form of labor that interests him. On the grounds there are tennis courts, a gymnasium and bowling alleys. Most of the patients belong to the peasant classes and are employed in farm work. For others, there is a saw-mill, a rolling-mill and a tile-kiln. There are shops for fret-sawing, book-binding, painting, carpentry and locksmithing. Those already familiar with these forms of labor find congenial employment, while others learn a trade that suits them, under competent instructors.

Our regret at the loss of Dr. Harrington, who added another to the list of efficient and experienced superintendents of the asylum, was at least mitigated by the return to the institution of Dr. Page, of whose capacity we had occasion to speak when he went to Middletown. We have no doubt that he will repeat the honorable record he made before, and, in this connection, we feel it a duty to allude once more to the desirability of making the position of superintendent sufficiently attractive to insure a reasonable degree of permanency in its occupation. It seems to us that a separate house for this officer and his family will be conducive to this end, although we understand that Dr. Page does not happen to be anxious for it for his own use. The salary, too, ought to be large enough to prevent the capture of faithful officers by institutions more ready to place a proper value on their services. We alluded last year to the constant breaks in our succession of superintendents during the last twenty years. With ripened experience, and in the full tide of activity, they have been

snatched from us to more remunerative fields of labor. In the report for 1886 we find that Dr. Goldsmith, after five years of valuable service, left Danvers to assume charge of the Butler Hospital, Providence. Dr. Henry R. Stedman, who had charge of the asylum during Dr. Goldsmith's absence of a year in Europe, and who was in the line of succession, had previously resigned to open a private hospital.

In 1888 the lamented death of Dr. Goldsmith resulted in the capture for the same hospital (Butler) of his successor at Danvers, Dr. Gorton. In the report for 1888 the trustees allude regretfully to the fact, and add, "His loss is what we might have expected, for, with the salary given by that institution, they can make their selection of a superintendent from this State."

Ten years later, Dr. Page, whose superintendency had proved of such extreme value to the Danvers Asylum, resigned to take charge of the institution at Middletown, Conn. In their report commending his services the trustees say, "He is the third superintendent who has left the employ of our hospital to take a situation made more desirable by the liberality of other States or private institutions for the insane."

These facts speak for themselves. Unless the State of Massachusetts proposes to maintain a permanent training school for the superintendents of insane asylums, an intelligence office for the benefit of more liberal communities, she must offer inducements greater than she at present affords. An increase of at least thirty-three per cent. for the head of the asylum, and an opportunity for family privacy in the shape of a separate residence on the grounds outside, are no more than proper. In this connection we quote from a letter received by the chairman and written by the superintendent of a New England insane asylum, not, however, a State institution. It refers to our discussion of this same subject in last year's report. "Will you allow me to tell you with how much pleasure I have read your report to the trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital? It is not alone the wisdom of your remarks on occupation that I desire to commend, but your generous utterance anent salaries and decent accommodations for medical officers will appeal strongly to the judgment and

sympathies of all readers of the report, including, I hope, the trustees. Having myself the separate residence and enjoying seemly treatment in other respects, I am the more desirous that my Massachusetts brethren in the State's service shall fare equally well, and it is for this reason that I take the liberty of thanking you for your hearty and valiant championship."

Putting to one side the question of separate residence for the superintendent on grounds of his personal convenience and comfort, it would be wisdom to find means (of which that would be one) to amplify the administration quarters, which, as we have before mentioned, are altogether too narrow, restricted and inconvenient, and altogether disproportionate to the 1,200 patients in whose management they are employed. It has been suggested to utilize a separate building for the subordinate officers in case the superintendent prefers his present quarters within the institution walls.

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1903.

LIST OF WAGES.

RESIDENTS.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Senior assistant physician (per annum),	1,500 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum), two at	600 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	400 00
Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	1,500 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00
Superintendent's clerk and usher (per annum),	360 00
Assistant clerk and usher (per annum),	180 00
Pharmacist (per annum),	420 00
Male supervisor (per annum),	800 00
Assistant male supervisor (per month),	40 00
Female supervisor (per month),	60 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	35 00
Attendants (average number, male, 47, per month),	\$20 00 to 37 00
Attendants (average number, female, 57, per month),	15 00 to 30 00
Housekeepers (per month),	20 00 to 35 00
Seamstresses (per month),	18 00 to 25 00
Laundryman (per month),	32 00
Laundry girls (per month),	17 00
Cooks (male, per month),	\$25 00 to 45 00
Cooks (female, per month),	18 00 to 25 00
Kitchen men (per month),	14 00 to 18 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	15 00
Waitresses (per month),	15 00
Chambermaids (per month),	15 00
Bakers (per month),	\$20 00 to 58 00
Basement men (per month),	19 00 to 20 00
Porter (per month),	30 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$20 00 to 25 00
Stablemen (per month),	20 00 to 45 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistants (per month),	20 00
Assistant engineers (per month),	50 00
Firemen (per month),	35 00
Machinist (per month),	30 00
Musicians (per month),	25 00

NON-RESIDENTS.

Clerk and treasurer (per annum),	\$1,200 00
Engineer (per annum),	1,060 00
Assistant engineer (per month),	60 00
Firemen (per month),	50 00
Farmer (including house, per annum),	1,000 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$40 00 to 50 00
Plumbers (per day),	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Plumber's helpers (per day),	1 25
Blacksmith (per day),	2 50
Carpenters (per day),	\$1 75 to 2 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Masons (per day),	2 80
Painters (per day),	2 00

VALUATION,

SEPT. 30, 1903.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$43,025 00
Buildings,	1,498,749 78

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Provisions and groceries,	4,566 36
Ready-made clothing,	3,072 24
Dry goods: —	
For clothing,	322 19
For bedding, etc.,	3,211 33
Furnishings: —	
Bed and bedding in inmates' department,	24,251 71
Other furnishings in inmates' department,	24,262 21
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	19,357 00
All other property,	1,114 48
Fuel,	7,824 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	62,351 86
Farm, stable and grounds: —	
Live stock on the farm,	13,086 50
Produce of the farm on hand,	11,865 00
Carriages and agricultural implements,	5,162 40
All other property,	2,589 27
Drugs and medicines,	2,486 72
Tobacco,	211 20
Library,	1,645 00
Other supplies undistributed,	3,971 32

 \$1,733,125 57

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1903.

FARM.

280	tons English hay, at \$15,	. . . . .	\$4,200 00
30	tons meadow hay, at \$8,	. . . . .	240 00
350	tons ensilage, at \$4,	. . . . .	1,400 00
150	barrels apples, at \$2,	. . . . .	300 00
525	cords manure, at \$5,	. . . . .	2,625 00
1,800	tons ice, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	900 00
215	tons green fodder, at \$4,	. . . . .	860 00
500	barrels hen manure, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	250 00
304,741	quarts milk, at \$0.04,	. . . . .	12,189 64
2,769	dozen eggs, at \$0.23½,	. . . . .	650 71
25,530	pounds beef, at \$0.07¼,	. . . . .	1,850 92
19,765	pounds pork, at \$0.08½,	. . . . .	1,680 03
2,660	pounds fowl, at \$0.12½,	. . . . .	332 50
273	pounds duck, at \$0.12½,	. . . . .	34 02

Sold:—

43	calves,	95 00
730	pigs,	3,027 10
	hides,	198 64

\$30,833 56

GARDEN.

125	bushels beans, at \$1,	. . . . .	\$125 00
18,000	heads cabbage, at \$0.03,	. . . . .	540 00
900	heads cauliflower, at \$0.03,	. . . . .	27 00
6,000	bunches celery, at \$0.02½,	. . . . .	150 00
600	bushels beets, at \$0.75,	. . . . .	450 00
15,000	heads lettuce, at \$0.02,	. . . . .	300 00
500	bushels parsnips, at \$0.75,	. . . . .	375 00

Amount carried forward, \$1,967 00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

I herewith submit my annual report on the finances of the Danvers Insane Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1902 (September receipts due State Treasurer),	\$1,678 68	
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation and receipts with State Treasurer,	42,012 29	
		<hr/> \$43,690 97
Received from cities and towns for support of patients,		143,558 30
from soldiers' relief for support of patients,		2,065 26
from individuals for support of patients,		30,582 61
from farm sales,		4,368 82
from interest on bank balance,		505 94
from sale of grease, bones, rags and junk,		644 83
from sale of kegs and cans,		59 10
from sale of medical books to nurses,		80 44
from miscellaneous sales,		246 61
from donations,		30 00
from Commonwealth, reimbursement for labor and materials on account of special appropriations,		17 51
		<hr/> \$225,850 39
Appropriation by the Commonwealth for support of State patients for calendar year of 1903,		43,074 46
Reimbursements placed to the credit of our appropriation by the State Board of Insanity,		746 10
		<hr/> \$269,670 95

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages and labor:—	
Pay roll,	\$76,160 63
Food:—	
Butter,	\$8,130 71
Beans,	1,473 77
Bread and crackers,	476 00
	<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$10,080 48 \$76,160 63

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$10,180 48	\$76,160 63
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,687 46	
Cheese,	1,073 95	
Eggs,	2,021 21	
Flour,	8,166 85	
Fish,	2,748 19	
Fruit,	1,675 74	
Meats,	16,430 89	
Milk,	112 00	
Molasses,	1,009 42	
Sugar,	2,803 91	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	1,628 60	
Vegetables,	3,435 68	
Sundries,	1,523 65	
		54,398 03
Clothing and clothing material:—		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,532 74	
Clothing,	2,950 42	
Dry goods for clothing, and small wares,	945 33	
Furnishing goods,	881 87	
Hats and caps,	258 03	
Leather and shoe findings,	177 46	
Sundries,	3 10	
		6,748 95
Furnishings:—		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$5,059 89	
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	399 34	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	505 83	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	924 92	
Furniture and upholstery,	1,360 71	
Kitchen furnishings,	485 73	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	310 08	
Sundries,	55 26	
		9,101 76
Heat, light and power:—		
Coal,	\$23,346 21	
Wood,	—	
Electricity,	—	
Gas,	—	
Oil,	209 43	
Sundries,	13 40	
		23,569 04
Repairs and improvements:—		
Bricks,	256 10	
Cement, lime and plaster,	198 55	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	281 67	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,270 63	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$2,006 95	\$169,978 41

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$2,006 95	\$169,978 41
Hardware,	1,239 82	
Lumber,	1,815 83	
Machinery, etc.,	922 42	
Paints, oils, glass, etc.,	1,654 46	
Plumbing, steam fitting supplies,	1,631 44	
Roofing and materials,	280 26	
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll),	60 96	
Sundries,	300 58	
		9,912 72
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Blacksmith and supplies,	354 32	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	864 65	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,416 42	
Hay, grain, etc.,	10,415 76	
Harness and repairs,	419 12	
Horses,	1,250 00	
Cows,	1,499 00	
Other live stock,	348 50	
Labor (not on pay-roll),	309 35	
Rent,	—	
Swill,	—	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,211 32	
Sundries,	1,118 61	
		20,207 05
Miscellaneous:—		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$357 61	
Chapel services and entertainments,	601 01	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	5,157 69	
Funeral expenses,	207 00	
Gratuities,	238 00	
Hose, etc.,	41 75	
Ice,	—	
Labor (not on pay roll),	107 70	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	4,210 02	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	167 00	
Manual training supplies,	—	
Postage,	383 50	
Printing and printing supplies,	198 32	
Return of runaways,	64 36	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,274 52	
Stationery and office supplies,	656 87	
School books and school supplies,	41 60	
Travel and expenses (officials),	612 77	
Telephone and telegraph,	249 11	
Tobacco,	661 83	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$15,230 66	\$200,098 18

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$15,230 66	\$200,098 18
Water,	—	
Sundries,	1,329 08	
	<hr/>	16,559 74
Total expenditures out of current income,		\$216,657 92
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriations and receipts with State Treasurer,	\$52,135 05	
Cash on hand (September receipts due State Treasurer),	877 98	
	<hr/>	53,013 03

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

Resources.

Cash on hand (September receipts due State Treasurer),	\$877 98	
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation and receipts with State Treasurer,	52,135 05	
Bills due for support of patients,		
from cities and towns,	36,379 60	
from individuals,	7,122 82	
from soldiers' relief,	256 29	
	<hr/>	96,771 74

Liabilities.

Due for maintenance paid in advance,	227 38	
	<hr/>	
Balance in favor of the hospital, Sept. 30, 1903,	\$96,544 36	
During the year the average number of patients has been	1,122	
Divide total expenditures for maintenance (\$216,657.92) by the average number gives an average annual cost of	\$193 10	
equivalent to an average weekly cost of	3.71+	

CASH BELONGING TO PATIENTS.

On hand Oct. 1, 1902,	\$2,622 37	
Received during the year,	1,176 75	
	<hr/>	
Refunded during the year,	\$3,799 12	
	1,614 07	
	<hr/>	
On hand Sept. 30, 1903,	\$2,185 05	

Special Appropriations for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1903.

OBJECT.	Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Hospital Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of the Year.
Slate shelves in dining room and tiles in bath rooms,	1900, chap. 16	\$1,200 00	\$71 17	\$1,200 00	-
A detached surgical operating building,	1901, " 471	5,000 00	583 01	4,905 19	\$94 81
Disposal of ashes,	1901, " 82	2,500 00	82 90	511 42	1,988 58
Buildings for female patients,	1902, " 434	50,000 00	15,433 50	26,657 95	23,342 05
New ice house,	1902, " 434	1,600 00	1,163 49	1,491 22	108 78
For renewing plumbing in front and rear centre buildings, and for a new asphalt floor in basement of said buildings,	1902, " 434	4,000 00	2,527 69	3,726 46	273 54
Reconstructing old laundry room and enlarging the kitchen,	1902, " 434	3,000 00	421 08	3,000 00	-
Reconstructing old seed house and farmhouse,	1902, " 434	3,500 00	578 06	2,298 50	1,201 50
Two electric motors,	1902, " 434	1,200 00	56 70	1,009 91	190 09
Completing outside repairs of main building,	1902, " 434	2,500 00	62 65	2,500 00	-
Buildings for 100 patients and for a boiler house and heating plant,	1903, " 414	75,000 00	12,792 60	12,792 60	62,207 40
Completion of plumbing and repairs in front and rear centres,	1903, " 414	1,500 00	-	-	1,500 00
Addition to coal pocket,	1903, " 414	1,200 00	1,144 79	1,144 79	55 21
Metallic dry room and washing machine for laundry,	1903, " 414	1,600 00	-	-	1,600 00
Purchase of land,	1903, " 414	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	-
-	-	\$155,300 00	\$36,417 64	\$62,738 04	\$92,561 96

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Treasurer.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1902,	559	590	1,149	-	2	2	-	2	2	559	594	1,153
Admitted within the year,	202	221	423	-	5	5	1	3	4	203	229	432
Whole number of cases within the year,	761	811	1,572	-	7	7	1	5	6	762	823	1,585
Discharged within the year,	193	226	419	-	3	3	-	3	3	193	232	425
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving hospital, as much improved,	44	8	52	-	-	-	-	1	1	44	9	53
as improved,	25	49	74	-	2	2	-	-	-	25	51	76
as not improved,	16	31	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	31	47
as not insane,	37	82	119	-	1	1	-	1	1	37	84	121
as deaths,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1903,	71	56	127	-	-	-	-	1	1	71	57	128
Viz.: supported as State patients,	568	585	1,153	-	4	4	1	2	3	569	591	1,160
as town patients,	136	99	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	99	235
as private patients,	395	418	813	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	418	813
Number of different persons within year, Person admitted,	38	74	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	74	112
Persons recovered,	760	809	1,569	-	7	7	1	5	6	761	821	1,582
Daily average number of patients,	201	218	419	-	5	5	1	3	4	202	226	428
Viz.: State patients,	44	8	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	8	52
town patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	552	570	1,122
private patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	97	231
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	406	786
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	67	105

2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1902.												
October,	18	17	35	18	21	39	6	6	12	553.322	589.161	1144.483
November,	7	13	20	21	15	36	4	5	9	549.100	585.633	1134.733
December,	13	14	27	14	19	33	4	6	10	540.741	582.129	1122.870
1903.												
January,	18	17	35	15	50	65	10	9	19	539.580	551.516	1091.096
February,	22	17	39	13	11	24	8	5	13	547.500	549.321	1096.821
March,	22	14	36	23	9	32	6	2	8	552.903	554.096	1107.000
April,	21	32	53	13	13	26	3	4	7	550.966	570.766	1121.733
May,	16	20	36	19	18	37	9	5	14	556.419	576.032	1132.451
June,	16	22	38	10	37	47	4	2	6	557.100	566.066	1123.166
July,	14	24	38	20	15	35	7	5	12	558.032	569.064	1127.096
August,	14	14	28	14	13	27	6	5	11	557.516	566.742	1124.258
September,	22	25	47	13	10	23	4	3	7	562.633	577.433	1140.066
Total of cases,	203	229	432	193	232	424	71	57	128	-	-	-
Total of persons,	202	226	428	192	231	423	71	57	128	-	-	-
Daily average,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	552.151	569.829	1121.980

3. — Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	172	183	355	—	—	—
Second,	20	33	53	6	2	8
Third,	9	7	16	5	2	7
Fourth,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fifth,	2	2	4	1	4	5
Sixth,	—	2	2	—	1	1
Seventh,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighth,	—	1	1	—	2	2
Ninth,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases,	203	229	432	12	11	23
Total of persons,	202	226	428	12	11	23

4. — Relations to Hospitals of Persons admitted.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Never before in any hospital for insane,	160	161	321
Former inmates of this hospital only,	27	38	65
of other hospitals only,	13	21	34
of this and other hospitals,	3	9	12
Total of persons,	203	229	432

5. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons admitted.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Maine,	10	14	12	13	14	14	23	28	26
New Hampshire,	9	11	13	6	10	5	15	21	18
Vermont,	2	3	—	5	4	3	7	7	3
Massachusetts,	95	43	44	104	45	48	199	88	92
Rhode Island,	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	3	1
Connecticut,	—	1	—	2	3	1	2	4	1
New York,	7	5	7	2	—	—	9	5	7
New Jersey,	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Pennsylvania,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
District of Columbia,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wisconsin,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Michigan,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Indiana,	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Missouri,	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Louisiana,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
South Carolina,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ireland,	25	49	50	37	62	65	62	111	115
England,	6	10	10	11	11	9	17	21	19
British Provinces,	26	28	31	34	32	35	60	60	66
Scotland,	3	5	3	1	4	2	4	9	5
Germany,	2	3	3	—	—	—	2	3	3
France,	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2
Italy,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Austria,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Poland,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Russia,	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5
Denmark,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
West Indies,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sweden,	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5
Greece,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Turkey,	3	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	3
China,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syria,	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	1
Unknown,	—	10	12	—	31	33	—	41	45
Totals,	202	202	202	226	226	226	428	428	428

6. — Residence of Persons admitted.

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex,	141	153	294
Middlesex,	51	56	107
Suffolk,	10	15	25
Norfolk,	-	1	1
Plymouth,	-	1	1
Totals,	202	226	428
Cities or large towns,	151	172	323
Country districts,	51	54	105

7. — Civil Condition of Persons admitted.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	84	66	150	71	80	151	17	36	53	172	182	354
Second,	5	11	16	11	14	25	3	7	10	19	32	51
Third,	5	3	8	3	3	6	1	-	1	9	7	16
Fourth,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fifth,	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	4
Sixth,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Seventh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ninth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	96	81	177	85	102	187	21	43	64	202	226	428

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted.*

MALES.

Agents,	4	Letter carrier,	1
Barber,	1	Laborers,	34
Bookkeepers,	4	Machinists,	4
Blacksmiths,	3	Morocco dressers,	4
Butcher,	1	Motorman,	1
Carpenters,	7	Operators,	22
Clerks,	6	Painters,	8
Cook,	1	Plumber,	1
Cooper,	1	Saloon keeper,	1
Curriers,	5	Salesmen,	4
Cigar maker,	1	Sailor,	1
Druggist,	1	Shoemakers,	16
Dentist,	1	Store keepers,	4
Drivers,	7	Students,	3
Engineer,	1	Tannery business,	1
Electrician,	1	Taxidermist,	1
Farmers,	8	Wool sorters,	3
Fishermen,	4	Waiters,	2
Factory superintendent,	1	Unknown,	1
Grocers,	2	None,	28
Hostlers,	2	Total,	202

8. — *Occupation of Persons admitted* — Concluded.

FEMALES.

Clerk,	1	Shoe workers,	7
Domestics,	36	Students,	3
Dressmakers,	3	Seamstresses,	3
Furrier,	1	Teachers,	3
Housekeepers,	20	Typewriter,	1
Housewives,	88	Weavers,	4
Laundresses,	3	None,	18
Milliners,	2	Unknown,	7
Operators,	17	Total,	221
Saleswomen,	4		

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF —

Clairvoyant,	1	Teamster,	1
Farmer,	1	Total,	5
Laborer,	2		

9. — Probable Causes of Disease in Persons admitted.

CAUSES.	PERSONS ADMITTED.										INSANE.						HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.						VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.								
	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.						
	Males.		Females.		Totals.		Males.		Females.		Totals.		Males.		Females.		Totals.		Males.		Females.		Totals.		Males.		Females.		Totals.		
Heredity,	45	48	93	5	5	10	45	48	93	4	6	10	45	48	93	4	6	10	45	48	93	4	6	10	45	48	93	4	6	10	
Alcohol,	41	57	98	5	5	10	10	4	14	3	8	11	10	3	13	23	10	4	14	3	17	23	10	4	14	3	17	23	10	4	14
Unknown,	64	60	124	2	2	4	5	5	10	8	13	21	5	5	10	5	8	13	5	5	10	5	8	13	5	5	10	5	8	13	
Epilepsy,	22	2	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Syphilis,	22	9	31	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Paralysis agitans,	11	29	40	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Senility,	11	29	40	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Arterio-sclerosis,	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Infantile paralysis,	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Use of drugs,	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Nephritis,	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Apoplexy,	2	5	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Tuberculosis,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
La Grippe,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Pernicious anæmia,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Constitutional defect,	1	8	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Climacteric,	1	13	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Overwork,	1	7	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Ill health,	5	5	10	1	1	2	5	5	10	1	1	2	5	5	10	1	1	2	5	5	10	1	1	2	5	5	10	1	1	2	
Pregnancy and puerperium,	9	9	18	1	1	2	9	9	18	1	1	2	9	9	18	1	1	2	9	9	18	1	1	2	9	9	18	1	1	2	
Menstrual disorders,	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	
Brain fever,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Myxedema,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Totals,	201	218	419	5	5	10	22	18	40	54	48	102	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	

10. — Record of Cases admitted within the Year.

PATIENTS.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted,	202	221	423	—	5	5	1	3	4	203	229	432
Discharged recovered,	23	5	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	5	28
much improved,	9	25	34	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	26	35
improved,	8	11	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	19
not improved,	22	8	30	—	—	—	—	1	1	22	9	31
not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died,	27	20	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	20	47
Remaining Sept. 30, 1903,	113	152	265	—	4	4	1	2	3	114	158	272
Number likely to improve,	37	60	97	—	—	—	—	1	1	37	61	98

12. — Reported Duration of Disease before Last Admission.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	10	5	15	5	3	8	15	8	23
Under 1 month, . . .	46	26	72	8	13	21	54	39	93
From 1 to 3 months, .	19	12	31	4	4	8	23	16	39
3 to 6 months, .	23	19	42	2	3	5	25	22	47
6 to 12 months, .	9	17	26	1	2	3	10	19	29
1 to 2 years, . .	11	21	32	3	7	10	14	28	42
2 to 5 years, . .	16	32	48	5	11	16	21	43	64
5 to 10 years, . .	11	13	24	5	6	11	16	19	35
10 to 20 years, .	3	10	13	7	8	15	10	18	28
Over 20 years, . . .	5	5	10	2	8	10	7	13	20
Unknown,	8	2	10	—	2	2	8	4	12
Not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases, . . .	161	162	323	42	67	109	203	229	432
Total of persons, . .	161	161	322	41	65	107	202	226	428
Average in years, . .	2.41	3.47	2.94	5.18	6.73	6.11	3.13	4.40	3.71

[illegible]

14. — Discharges, classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	41	7	48	21	36	57	16	26	42	31	72	103	—	—	—	63	52	115	172	193	365
Second,	3	2	5	1	9	10	—	2	2	2	8	10	—	—	—	6	4	10	12	25	37
Third,	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	5	10
Fourth,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Fifth,	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
Sixth,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Seventh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighth,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3
Total of cases,	44	9	53	25	51	76	16	31	47	37	84	121	—	—	—	71	57	128	193	232	425
Total of persons,	44	9	53	25	51	76	16	31	47	37	84	121	—	—	—	71	57	128	192	231	423

15. — *Causes of Death.*

CAUSES.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Senile debility, . . . . .	.	.	6	.	.	—	.	.	—	—	6	6
Senile debility and pneumonia, . . . . .	.	.	13	.	.	6	.	.	—	6	7	13
Senile debility and arterio-sclerosis, . . . . .	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	—	2	1	3
Senile debility and pulmonary tuberculosis, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	—	2	—	2
Senile debility and chronic bronchitis, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	—	2	—	2
Senile debility and cerebral hemorrhage, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	—	1	—	1
Senile debility and erysipelas, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	—	1	—	1
Senile debility and pericarditis, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	—	1	—	1
General paralysis,	13	3	16	.	.	—	.	.	—	13	3	16
General paralysis and pneumonia, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	—	2	2	4
General paralysis and pulmonary tuberculosis, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	—	2	—	2
General paralysis and septicæmia,	3	—	3	.	.	—	.	.	—	3	—	3
General paralysis and cerebral hemorrhage,	1	1	2	.	.	—	.	.	—	1	1	2
General paralysis and nephritis,	1	—	1	.	.	—	.	.	—	1	—	1
General paralysis and lepto-meningitis,	2	4	6	.	.	—	.	.	—	2	4	6
Pulmonary tuberculosis,	1	—	1	.	.	—	.	.	—	1	—	1
Tubercular pleurisy and peritonitis,	1	—	1	.	.	—	.	.	—	1	—	1
Pleurisy and cardiac dilatation,	1	—	1	.	.	—	.	.	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia,	2	5	7	.	.	—	.	.	—	2	5	7
Pneumonia and enteritis,	—	1	1	.	.	—	.	.	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia and fractured femur,	—	1	1	.	.	—	.	.	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia and cortical gliosis,	1	—	1	.	.	—	.	.	—	1	—	1
Pulmonary cedema and endocarditis,	—	1	1	.	.	—	.	.	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary cedema and peritonitis,	—	1	1	.	.	—	.	.	—	—	1	1

15. — Causes of Death — Concluded.

CAUSES.	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Valvular heart disease and dilatation,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Endocarditis and embolism,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant endocarditis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Endocarditis and rheumatism,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Endocarditis and nephritis,	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
Fatty degeneration of heart and nephritis,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Cerebral hemorrhage,	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
Cerebral hemorrhage and pneumonia,	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Arterio-sclerosis and septicæmia,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arterio-sclerosis and cerebral hemorrhage,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arterio-sclerosis and pneumonia,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hæmo-colitis,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Peritonitis and appendicitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Peritonitis and abscess of gall-bladder,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcinoma of stomach,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Carcinoma of peritoneum,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diabetic coma,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diffuse cerebral syphilis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pernicious anæmia,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Central neuritis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Myxœdema and nephritic abscess,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suicide (hanging),	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Incised wound of neck (suicidal),	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Totals,	71	56	127	—	—	—	—	1	1	71	57	128

18. — *Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Hospital, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of Each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1903.*

YEARS ENDING SEPT 30.		NEW CASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1902-1903.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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Previous years,	.	3,361	3,227	6,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

18. — *Annual Admission, etc. — Concluded.*

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	READMITTED CASES.																		REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S AD- MISSIONS SEPT. 30, 1903.		
	DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1902-1903.																				
	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Previous years,	557	497	1,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	110	114	224
1895,	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	21	33
1896,	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	45	78
1897,	32	44	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	14	46
1898,	39	31	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	38	19	57
1899,	43	44	87	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	43	35	78
1900,	31	39	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	44	44	88
1901,	31	32	63	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	73	49	122
1902,	38	51	89	1	2	3	2	7	9	-	1	1	1	4	5	-	-	1	70	92	162
1903,	31	46	77	2	1	3	2	6	8	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	1	114	158	272
Totals,	862	844	1,706	3	3	6	4	15	19	-	5	5	6	12	18	-	-	8	569	591	1,160

19. — Relapsed Cases admitted in Each Year and discharged in 1902-1903.

CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THE HOSPITAL.															REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1903.												
YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1902-1903.																							
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.								
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.									
Previous years,	171	162	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9			
1895,	14	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1896,	9	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3			
1897,	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
1898,	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1899,	16	14	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3			
1900,	13	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5			
1901,	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5			
1902,	11	10	21	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4			
1903,	12	8	20	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	11			
Totals,	269	249	518	3	2	5	3	4	7	-	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	19	22	41

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,
AT
DANVERS, MASS.
(POST-OFFICE, HATHORNE),
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1905.



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OFFICERS

OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

SEPT. 30, 1904.

TRUSTEES.

Mrs. ADA T. BREWSTER,	Andover.
Mr. WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,	Danvers.
Mr. HORACE H. ATHERTON,	Saugus.
Miss MARY WARD NICHOLS, <i>Recording Secretary</i> ,	Danvers.
Mr. SOLON BANCROFT, <i>Corresponding Secretary</i> ,	Reading.
Mr. SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Haverhill.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	Boston.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES W. PAGE, M.D.,	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
H. W. MITCHELL, M.D.,	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
HENRY A. COTTON, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY PAULSELL MITCHELL, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ALBERT M. BARRETT, M.D.,	<i>Ass't Physician and Pathologist.</i>
HENRY M. SWIFT, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
EARLE E. BESSEY, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
F. ROBERTSON SIMS, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
LOUIS HOAG, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
Mr. JOHN N. LACEY,	<i>Steward.</i>
Mr. JEWETT B. SWEETSER,	<i>Supervisor Male Department.</i>
Miss ELVINA K. BAILEY,	{ <i>Supervisor Female Department</i> and <i>Superintendent of Nurses.</i>

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Mr. WARREN A. MERRILL,	<i>Clerk and Treasurer.</i>
Mr. GEORGE W. TIBBETTS,	<i>Engineer.</i>
Mr. JUNIUS S. WING,	<i>Farmer.</i>

CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. CHARLES G. CARLETON,	291 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	Haverhill.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	308 Boston Street, Dorchester.
Dr. THOMAS KITTREDGE,	13 Chestnut Street, Salem.
Dr. HORACE G. LESLIE,	Amesbury.
Dr. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS,	53 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
Dr. JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	63 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Dr. JOSEPH G. PINKHAM,	64 Nahant Street, Lynn.
Dr. GEORGE B. SHATTUCK,	183 Beacon Street, Boston.
Dr. SAMUEL TORREY,	Beverly.
Dr. JOHN F. YOUNG,	9 Fruit Street, Newburyport.

Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE, *Chairman.*

Dr. HASKET DERBY, *Secretary.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital respectfully present their twenty-seventh annual report of the management of the institution.

The new Middleton colony has been nearly completed, and about 200 patients have been removed there from the main hospital. It was expected that we should have room for 200 patients only, but we find we can care for about 250 and will have that number there at an early date. Our heating and sewerage systems are working satisfactorily, and the wards are all pleasant and sunny, and the patients generally are satisfied with their new home.

The main hospital is about as full as a year ago, owing to the large number of patients transferred from city and town institutions. The number of patients at the close of last year was 1,160, and the number at the close of this year is 1,348, a daily average through the year of 1,235.

We understand the State Board of Insanity do not consider it necessary to build any large buildings this year for the care of the insane, so no appropriation will be asked for that purpose.

The trustees do feel that there should be erected two bath houses, one for each wing of the main hospital, as the present room is insufficient for the requirements of the institution. Also, there should be erected a suitable building for the male

nurses of the hospital. And for this work we would ask special appropriation as follows : —

For two new bath houses,	\$15,000
For a home for male nurses,	20,000
Also for a new silo for the Middleton colony,	500

Last year we were allowed to expend out of the fund of the hospital \$2,000 for two small barracks for patients affected with tuberculosis, one of which is near completion. They were considered as a summer home, but by little additional expense they can be occupied through the year, making so much more permanent room, and to complete the two barracks will require more money. We would ask to be authorized to expend for this purpose, out of the hospital fund, a further sum of \$1,000.

The trustees have made every effort to settle the water question with the town of Danvers, and have made no progress. They have made the town propositions which some if not all of the trustees feel were more liberal than was reasonable, and these were rejected by the committee of the town, and were consequently withdrawn by the trustees.

The town, after giving the committee full power to settle the question with the trustees, at a later meeting voted that they should report back to the town for its approval before a contract should be made. The committee considered the matter again and reported to the town their action, and asked for its approval of the same; after several meetings, at intervals of a month, the town voted not to approve the recommendations of the committee. So fails the last hope that the town will ever approve of any proposition which the trustees will feel justified in accepting.

The contract says that the "State and the town shall agree as to the amount the State shall pay." If the trustees are the State in this matter, and there is no probability of an agreement, the price for water each year must be settled by the courts, unless Your Excellency and your honorable council take the matter in hand, and, with the Legislature, confer upon us the authority and provide means for an independent supply.

The bill before the Legislature at the last session of the

General Court, and by it referred to the next General Court, in our opinion furnishes the only satisfactory solution of the question, and the difference between the future cost of water with an independent supply and the amount claimed by the town will pay all expenses of building a complete water plant, with interest on the same, in less than fifteen years, and after that time the future expense of water to the State would be very small.

The claim of the town is really that the State should pay for the water it uses in proportion to the expense of distributing the water to all parts of the town, or to any other towns, which they might contract to furnish, so that the more water the town shall sell to others the more the State must pay for the amount it uses, and, further, the State must furnish a reservoir, and keep it clean and in repair without any consideration.

The commissioners appointed by the court, and the court itself, agree that the town should furnish water to the State without profit, and that the State should be allowed fair recompense for the use of, and care of, the reservoir. So the question at issue should be, what it cost the town to place water in the reservoir from which the State takes its supply, and in computing the cost, interest upon the cost of the reservoir and the plant, and expenses above the reservoir, should be considered, but not the cost of the plant below the reservoir, and the expense of distributing the water to the patrons of the town, or other towns, which may be the case in the future.

The cost to other water companies to pump their water, or the price at which they may sell the water to their patrons, may not be a right basis upon which to fix the price in this case, still it is true that other water companies in the State furnish water to their patrons at much lower rates than that claimed by the town of Danvers; some sell as low as $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 5 cents per 1,000 gallons. Still, after six years of negotiation and a costly commission, we have failed to come to any satisfactory agreement, and with no hope for any settlement for future supply.

We must ask the Legislature of the coming year to consider the bill referred to it by the General Court of 1904, and give us the benefit of the same.

The mechanical refrigerating plant authorized by the Legislature of last year will soon be completed and ready for use.

F. Robertson Sims, M.D., has been added to the staff the past year, and Henry M. Swift, M.D., resigned at the close of the year, much to the regret of the trustees.

Mr. Arthur S. Richardson resigned as engineer after a long and faithful service, and Mr. George W. Tibbetts was appointed in his place. Mr. Arthur Hatfield was appointed engineer for the Middleton colony.

The officers and employees, with few exceptions, have given full satisfaction, and have shown great patience and industry in dealing with the many changes necessary under the new law. Such large transfers with commitments to the hospital through the year caused much extra labor.

We submit the report of the Board of Consulting Physicians for your consideration, and the reports of the superintendent and treasurer as a part of our report. Only with the faithful and loyal service of the superintendent, officers and employees of the hospital could we present the report of the satisfactory condition in which we find the institution at the close of the most trying year of its existence.

Respectfully submitted,

ADA T. BREWSTER.
WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN.
HORACE H. ATHERTON.
MARY W. NICHOLS.
SOLON BANCROFT.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS.

SEPT. 30, 1904.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

Herewith is presented the annual report of the operations of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

The number of admissions in the last hospital year, 764, is the highest received in any one year since the hospital opened, being 332 in excess of the number admitted the previous year. This large increase in our admissions was due, in a measure, to the enforcement of the State care act, which transferred to State hospitals the insane in town and city almshouses. It, therefore, has no significance as regards the increase of insanity. The number of patients discharged, 576, exceeded the number discharged the previous year by 151, and yet the net gain for the year was 188.

The number reported as recovered upon discharge, 52, is 1 less than the recoveries the previous year, and the number of deaths, 165, is 37 in excess of the deaths for the year previous.

Such results naturally follow the operations of the State care principle. The large proportion of advanced chronic cases received can but reduce our percentage of recoveries, and the increasing number of senile and feeble cases the State is now called upon to care for by local overseers of the poor naturally increases our death-rate.

Among the admissions there were 55 cases of constitutional inferiority, or imbecility, 3 idiots, 23 epileptics, 84 general paralytics, 27 cases of organic dementia, and 59 senile demented. Of those who died, 49 had general paralysis, 17 had organic dementia, 43 had senile debility with dementia, 9 were imbeciles, and 2 were epileptics.

Two men and one woman died from accidental causes. One man, in attempting to escape through an upper window, fell upon the frozen ground, fracturing his pelvis and several ribs.

He lived only two days. The other man, a general paralytic, who was restricted to a liquid diet, surreptitiously obtained some bread which became lodged in his throat, causing his death. One woman strangled through partially swallowing rags, which she was habitually chewing. Another woman committed suicide by wrapping a stocking twice around her neck. One male patient was found dead in the Ipswich River. The medical examiner gave a certificate of "probable suicide." This man had been in the hospital eleven years, during several of which he had been a voluntary worker on the farm. While idle one Sunday afternoon he wandered away, and was found in the river, which borders a section of the farm, the following Tuesday. To those of us who were acquainted with the man, and never heard him speak of suicide, or knew him to act in a manner suggesting suicide, it seemed more probable that in attempting to cross the narrow but deep river he was accidentally drowned.

During the year, 94 autopsies, $57\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. of all deaths, have been made in the laboratory. An autopsy means a thorough examination of internal organs and brain, and in many cases the spinal cord; also bacteriological cultures from the various organs and microscopical examinations of diseased organs, especially hardened sections of the cortex and spinal cord. A full description of condition found is written out, and frequently such reports are illustrated by photographic impressions of diseased tissue.

From the autopsies and clinical sources there have been submitted for microscopical examinations in the laboratory 2,609 specimens. The specific bacillus of tuberculosis was discovered in 7 of the 41 specimens of sputum examined. Three serum reactions for typhoid were studied, 2 of which were positive.

The malarial organism was found in 4 of the 6 blood specimens examined for malaria. Throat cultures from 41 patients were developed and examined, the K. L. bacillus being found in 2. For general clinical purposes, 969 specimens of urine were chemically and microscopically examined. Thus the laboratory aids clinical diagnosis of the living, and confirms or corrects the medical diagnosis of those who die.

Especially interesting has been the discovery during the

year of a series of 7 cerebral tumors, 1 of which has been made the subject of a paper that is to be published.

Another line of interesting work has been undertaken in connection with an epidemic of pneumonia. In 15 cases that died there was found in the internal organs a pseudo-K. L. bacillus, which presented such variations from the common type that an exhaustive study of its characteristics seemed warranted. About 3,000 cultures have been made in this connection, with considerable experimental work upon guinea pigs.

Space in the laboratory has been rearranged, providing a new chemical room and a micro-photographic room. That department has been supplied with select reference books, the trustees having authorized an expenditure of \$1,000 for that purpose.

WARD WORK.

Ward work has been carried on with the same aims and efforts as in former years, but against rather more than the usual obstacles to success. The disinclination of candidate nurses to follow such an exacting calling has resulted in frequent changes. The too rapid introduction of new patients and the crowded conditions of the wards injuriously affect tranquillity and the best results. However, we have not lowered our ideals and have faith in continued efforts. The training school for nurses graduated Miss Marion Amanda Winslow, Miss Charlotte Jermyn, Miss Olive Cornelia Smith, Miss Mary Caroline Beckett, Miss Katheryn Killelea.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The cost of maintenance in this report will, by comparison with the cost in former years, appear high. The increase in the pay roll, \$7,500, is due in part to the increased number of nurses required to supply new wards and to supply the places of nurses absent under the new rule, — viz., to grant all ward workers twenty-four consecutive hours off duty each week, — and to the increased number of mechanics called for by the extraordinary repairs undertaken this year.

Several hundred new iron beds and mattresses have been purchased and several hundred old mattresses have been made

over. Fire appliances, cotton hose, hydrants and connecting water mains have cost \$1,500. More than the usual amount of coal has been purchased, so that there is on hand more than twelve months' supply.

It is not believed that the per capita cost of salaries, wages, food and clothing much exceeds the average of former years.

CONSTRUCTION.

The new buildings for women, located just beyond the line separating Danvers from Middleton, which were under construction at the time of my last annual report, were completed early in the present year. The transfer of patients from the main hospital to these new wards commenced in March. From time to time additional patients have been sent there, until they now number 178. The buildings will easily accommodate 250 patients and the necessary employees. The construction of these buildings is such that patients' quarters are all located on the ground floor, and each ward has a large platform or veranda floor along its front, upon which patients spend the greater part of the day, weather permitting.

A common dining room is provided for the whole community, and a covered walk connects it with each building in the group. The windows are wholly unbarred, except by mosquito screens. Under such conditions only able-bodied and quiet patients can be maintained there, although constant supervision both day and night is provided.

The colony is under the supervision of Miss Maginnis. It is connected with the main hospital office by telephone. A member of the medical staff visits the colony almost daily, and can be summoned whenever needed. It is intended that all patients requiring special medical attention shall remain in the main hospital. If such cases develop at the colony they will be brought back.

In constructing these buildings a view to their ultimate extension has been maintained. The heating plant and the kitchen would answer the requirements were the wards twice their present capacity. About \$8,000 of the appropriation for these buildings remains in the treasury, but will probably be expended upon another building the coming year.

The wards for tuberculous patients, adjacent to the main

hospital, for which we were authorized to spend \$2,000, have not been completed. One for male patients is now ready for plastering. When these wards were projected only light barracks adopted for summer use were proposed. Subsequently it was concluded by the building committee to so improve them that they would be available at all seasons of the year. These changes in the plans will necessitate additional funds, consequently only one ward is under construction this season. The fact that 17 patients died from tuberculosis during the year is a strong argument that such wards are necessary.

A contract for installing the cold storage plant authorized by the Legislature was made early in the summer and the work is well under way.

During the past year extensive repairs in several departments have seemed important. Barn room for the increasing stock of cattle has become necessary. It was deemed expedient that a small barn on the Middleton premises be moved into a new position, where, by excavating for a cellar, some forty young cattle could be wintered. The barn was too frail for the proposed trip and collapsed, but it is being re-erected over the new cellar.

The unoccupied Crawford farm-house was moved to a spot near the engine room of the Middleton colony and fitted up as two tenements, — one being occupied by the engineer and the other by male patients, whose labor is greatly needed about the place, especially in the kitchen.

An accumulation of rust in the iron pipe supplying the hydraulic lifts in the wards rendered the system almost useless until it was refitted with brass pipe. The water heater connected with the douche room also gave out through the destructive action of rust. A new Berryman heater, with considerable brass connecting pipe, had to be provided. The heater, pressure tanks, etc., were relocated in the boiler or engine room, where extensive changes and repairs have been made to facilitate the economical employment of exhaust steam from the dynamo room.

The floors in patients' rooms had from long and hard usage become rough and splintery. Those in the women's wards have been replaced by a better quality of hard pine, and workmen are still engaged in relaying those in the men's wards.

Much repairing will be required in the main barn the coming year. Floors must be relaid and the Stewart grates must be renewed or some substitute provided. The proposed bath rooms, one for each wing, are urgently needed.

The need of a detached building for male nurses becomes clearer each year. The wards are overcrowded with patients, which condition calls for additional nurses and sleeping rooms for them. If nurses room on the wards, the space demanded for the patients is contracted to that extent. Then the efficiency of nurses is enhanced by the quiet rest afforded in detached buildings. It is desirable to provide in such buildings a few double rooms, where married attendants can be placed.

Every Sunday afternoon a regular chapel service has been conducted by local Protestant clergymen in rotation, and every second Sunday morning a Catholic service has been held by Rev. Father Sullivan.

For eight months in the year a Monday evening dance and a Friday evening entertainment have been provided for patients and employees. We are under special obligation to the pastor and members of the Sunday school, Church of the Annunciation in Danvers, for an elaborate musical entertainment about Christmas time. Dramatic entertainments have been given by the Rebecca Lodge of Salem, the Sawyer Club of Danvers, the St. Johns C. T. Association, Peabody, Mr. Frederick Knell, etc. Rev. Robert McFadden of Danvers very kindly and gratuitously gave three interesting lectures. Rev. F. C. Holden gave one lecture. Readings were given by Miss Henrietta Cushing of Boston, Miss Lila G. Cole, Detroit, and Miss Ellen Bowick of London. Musicals were given by the Arlington quartette, Mr. Salvatore Gracia, etc.

GIFTS TO THE HOSPITAL.

Miss Harriet R. Lee of Salem and Miss Florence Lyman of Boston, formerly trustees of the hospital, have contributed towards gifts for patients, the former \$10 and the latter \$20. Hon. Francis H. Appleton gave a double carriage to the institution. Mrs. A. C. Dunbar gave a portrait of Mrs. Milo C. Jewett, former principal of the training school. Reading matter has been received from Miss Mary Keegan, Boston, Miss Harriet R. Lee, Salem, Mrs. Jacob Rogers, Peabody, Beebe Town

Library, Wakefield, Miss Carrie Hale, Danvers, Dr. E. B. Carter, Danvers, Mrs. L. C. Manchester, Lowell, Miss Bessie Putnam, Danvers, Mr. Stephen Roberts, Rockport. Mr. Geo. W. Cook of Haverhill gave a collection of pictures for framing.

OFFICERS.

There has been but one addition to the medical staff during the year. Dr. Hoag desiring to pursue special laboratory work, Dr. F. R. Sims from the Boston City Hospital was appointed to a staff position in July. Dr. H. M. Swift, who has very acceptably filled a staff position for about three years, has resigned to engage in a special course of study elsewhere, and will retire immediately.

The medical staff has had to contend with an unusual amount of routine professional work the past year. At the daily staff meetings 594 cases have been formally presented through a carefully written report, followed in nearly all cases by a clinical demonstration of the diagnosis advanced. New cases are assigned in rotation to the various members of the staff and all participate in the discussion which follows the daily demonstrations.

To have maintained the standard we have set for this work, with the unusually rapid inflow of patients, has been quite a tax upon the staff, and yet five members have, in addition to their other work, written papers for societies or journals.

Mr. A. S. Richardson resigned his position as engineer and Mr. George W. Tibbetts was elected to succeed, assuming the engineer's duties in March last. Mr. Tibbetts has had wide experience as an engineer in manufacturing and electric plants.

In closing this report I not only wish to thank personally, but to commend to your favorable consideration, the assistant physicians and other officials who have labored diligently and conscientiously to promote the administration of the hospital through the year, and I beg to again place on record my grateful appreciation for the friendly cordial support I have invariably received as your executive officer.

CHARLES W. PAGE,

Superintendent,

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

The overcrowding of the hospital, which tends to the detriment of the institution, to the lowering of the morale, and to the general inconvenience, and which still continues, since the supply keeps up with such increased accommodations as are provided, looms foremost in the eyes of the members of this Board upon their visits. It goes without saying that corridors were not made for dormitories, and ill fulfill that purpose; but, further, imagination can only guess what horror this continued shiftlessness might create in case of fire. On the other hand, we desire to express our satisfaction, so far as our observation goes, with the new buildings, the relief they afford, their admirable construction, their economical administration.

The bathing facilities are utterly inadequate and unsuitable. The older arrangements were wasteful in all respects, not alone of time and the services of the attendants, but also of water and of heat. Those by which they were succeeded are limited in extent, and have to be made to do for both sexes, not to mention the fact that the quarters now occupied are needed to enlarge the general dining room, insufficient for its own needs. There should be different and better bathing apartments, with entire separation of the sexes.

On the scientific side of the hospital the library needs more journals and books, those of the latter in possession of the hospital being mostly out of date. This is not the place, nor is there need, to discuss the question as to whether the hospital should be expected to contribute to the advancement of medical science. That the general knowledge of insanity is thereby increased, and, *ipso facto*, the care and treatment of the insane

improved ought to settle that matter. But we cannot expect advancement in scientific study without adequate facilities, and these we have not at present at the hospital. Then, too, now that the operating room is completed, there are needed instruments to go with it. It is unreasonable and inconvenient to expect the operator to bring his own instruments with him, upon summons, as the practice now is.

On the governing side, the general accommodations should be enlarged. There should be less crowded quarters for the clerical department, and, to this end, there should be a separate residence, outside of the hospital walls, for the superintendent, and the home for the female attendants should be supplemented by another for males.

To these suggestions and strictures we add a hearty commendation of the general management and regret that the State's habit of parsimony in salaries still puts a premium upon brief tenures of office.

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,
Chairman.

Boston, Oct. 5, 1904.

LIST OF WAGES.

RESIDENTS.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Senior assistant physician (per annum),	1,500 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum), 2 at	800 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	700 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	400 00
Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	1,500 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00
Superintendent's clerk and usher (per annum),	360 00
Assistant clerk and usher (per annum),	180 00
Assistant clerk and usher (per annum),	144 00
Pharmacist (per annum),	480 00
Male supervisor (per annum),	800 00
Assistant male supervisor (per month),	40 00
Female supervisor (per month),	60 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	35 00
Attendants (average number, male, 50, per month),	\$20 00 to 37 00
Attendants (average number, female, 60, per month),	15 00 to 30 00
Housekeepers (per month),	20 00 to 30 00
Seamstresses (per month),	18 00 to 25 00
Laundryman (per month),	65 00
Laundry girls (per month),	17 00
Cooks (male, per month),	\$25 00 to 45 00
Cooks (female, per month),	18 00 to 25 00
Kitchen men (per month),	14 00 to 18 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	15 00
Waitresses (per month),	15 00
Chambermaids (per month),	15 00
Bakers (per month),	\$20 00 to 58 00
Basement men (per month),	19 00 to 20 00
Porter (per month),	35 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$20 00 to 25 00
Stablemen (per month),	20 00 to 45 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistants (per month),	20 00
Assistant engineers (per month),	50 00
Firemen (per month),	35 00
Machinist (per month),	30 00
Musicians (per month),	25 00

NON-RESIDENTS.

Clerk and treasurer (per annum),	\$1,200 00
Engineer (per annum, including house),	1,350 00
Assistant engineer (per month),	60 00
Farmer (including house, per annum),	1,000 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$10 00 to 50 00
Plumbers (per day),	2 00
Plumber's helpers (per day),	1 25
Blacksmith (per day),	2 50
Carpenters (per day),	\$1 75 to 2 56½
Masons (per day),	2 80
Painters (per day),	2 00

VALUATION.

SEPT. 30, 1904.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$43,650 00
Buildings,	1,555,202 81

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Provisions and groceries,	4,816 92
Ready-made clothing,	3,341 75
Dry goods: —	
For clothing,	308 21
For bedding, etc.,	759 06
Furnishings: —	
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	28,402 60
Other furnishings in inmates' department,	29,761 84
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	19,005 00
All other property,	1,188 59
Fuel,	17,792 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	89,909 00
Farm, stable and grounds: —	
Live stock on the farm,	13,595 25
Produce of the farm on hand,	12,782 50
Carriages and agricultural implements,	5,391 35
All other property,	1,896 05
Drugs and medicines,	2,741 71
Tobacco,	31 68
Library,	2,431 25
Other supplies undistributed,	3,487 13

\$1,836,494 70

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1904.

FARM.		
400	tons English hay, at \$15,	\$6,000 00
50	tons meadow hay, at \$8,	400 00
405	tons ensilage, at \$4,	1,620 00
240	tons green fodder, at \$4,	960 00
500	cords manure, at \$5,	2,500 00
500	barrels hen manure, at \$0.50,	250 00
329,416	quarts milk, at \$0.04,	13,176 64
3,202	dozen eggs, at \$0.24,	768 48
29,975	pounds beef, at \$0.07 $\frac{1}{4}$,	2,173 19
20,388	pounds pork, at \$0.08,	1,631 04
836	pounds fowl, at \$0.12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	104 50
704	pounds chicken, at \$0.17 $\frac{1}{2}$,	123 20
575	pounds duck, at \$0.17,	97 75
200	barrels apples, at \$1.50,	300 00
1,800	tons ice, at \$0.50,	900 00
Sold:—		
46	calves,	103 00
334	pigs,	2,266 70
	hides,	255 91
		\$33,630 61
GARDEN.		
16 $\frac{3}{4}$	dozen bunches asparagus, at \$1.20,	\$20 00
280	bushels beans (string), at \$1,	280 00
600	bushels beets, at \$0.75,	450 00
17,000	heads cabbage, at \$0.02,	340 00
250	bushels carrots, at \$0.40,	100 00
4,000	heads cauliflower, at \$0 02,	80 00
Amount carried forward,		\$1,270 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,270 00
3,500	bunches celery, at \$0.02½,	87 50
4,150	dozen ears corn, at \$0.05,	207 50
285	bushels cucumbers, at \$0.75,	213 75
12,000	heads lettuce, at \$0.02,	240 00
180	dozen lettuce from hothouse, at \$0.25,	45 00
600	bushels onions, at \$0.75,	450 00
500	bushels parsnips, at \$0.75,	375 00
150	bushels peas, at \$1,	150 00
1,000	bushels potatoes, at \$0.65,	650 00
120	bushels radishes, at \$1,	120 00
3,100	pounds rhubarb, at \$0.02,	62 00
325	bushels spinach, at \$0.20,	65 00
42,000	pounds squash, at \$0.01,	420 00
150	bushels tomatoes, at \$0.50,	75 00
100	bushels green tomatoes, at \$0.50,	50 00
350	bushels turnips, at \$0.40,	140 00
50	bushels beans (yellow eye), at \$2.50,	125 00
200	bushels beets (for pigs), at \$0.50,	100 00
2,000	gallons cider, at \$0.10,	200 00
		<hr/> \$5,045 75

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

I herewith submit my annual report of the finances of the Danvers Insane Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1903 (September receipts due State Treasurer),	\$877 98	
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation and receipts with State Treasurer,	52,135 05	
Appropriation by the Commonwealth for support of State patients for calendar year of 1904,	216,266 97	
Reimbursements placed to the credit of our appropriation by the State Board of Insanity and State Board of Charity,	909 11	
	<hr/>	\$270,189 11
Received from cities and towns for support of patients,	76,502 70	
from soldiers' relief for support of patients,	384 44	
from individuals for support of private patients,	33,030 22	
from individuals for support of State patients, reimbursements collected for the State Board of Insanity,	7,505 59	
from farm sales,	2,701 81	
from interest on bank balance,	338 84	
from grease, bone, rags and junk,	404 73	
from kegs and cans,	97 11	
from medical books to nurses,	104 20	
from rent,	528 00	
from rides,	297 45	
from miscellaneous sales,	691 31	
	<hr/>	\$392,775 51

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages and labor:—	
Pay roll,	\$83,675 61
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$83,675 61</i>

Amount brought forward, \$83,675 61

Food : —

Butter,	\$7,428 49
Beans,	1,531 75
Bread and crackers,	522 91
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,683 04
Cheese,	1,056 39
Eggs,	2,353 11
Flour,	10,321 25
Fish,	2,871 21
Fruit,	2,208 76
Meats,	15,765 65
Milk,	66 90
Molasses,	882 71
Sugar,	2,714 40
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	1,356 90
Vegetables,	3,600 75
Sundries,	1,163 65

55,527 87

Clothing and clothing material : —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,728 53
Clothing,	4,681 01
Dry goods for clothing, and small wares,	1,442 61
Furnishing goods,	695 14
Hats and caps,	230 27
Leather and shoe findings,	174 66
Sundries,	-

8,952 22

Furnishings : —

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$11,233 42
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	360 75
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	1,641 88
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,531 50
Furniture and upholstery,	3,180 57
Kitchen furnishings,	872 63
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	374 83
Sundries,	64 85

19,260 43

Heat, light and power : —

Coal,	\$24,352 66
Wood,	-
Electricity,	-
Gas,	-
Oil,	876 61
Sundries,	-

25,229 27

Repairs and improvements : —

Bricks,	\$582 60
Cement, lime and plaster,	651 38

Amounts carried forward, \$1,233 98 \$192,645 40

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,233 98	\$192,645 40
Doors, sashes, etc.,	78 65	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,363 24	
Hardware,	1,498 46	
Lumber,	4,984 84	
Machinery, etc.,	512 99	
Paints, oils, glass, etc.,	2,154 90	
Plumbing, steam fitting supplies,	7,921 88	
Roofing and materials,	138 13	
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay-roll),	803 19	
Sundries,	656 23	
		21,346 49
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$394 25	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	472 90	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,227 98	
Hay, grain, etc.,	9,328 11	
Harness and repairs,	289 75	
Horses,	—	
Cows,	2,462 50	
Other live stock,	838 00	
Labor (not on pay-roll),	64 45	
Rent,	—	
Swill,	—	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	876 50	
Sundries,	3,749 55	
		20,703 99
Miscellaneous:—		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$786 25	
Chapel services and entertainments,	718 39	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	5,546 87	
Funeral expenses,	69 88	
Gratuities,	307 50	
Hose, etc.,	801 55	
Ice,	—	
Labor (not on pay roll),	100 00	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	4,232 66	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	134 25	
Manual training supplies,	—	
Postage,	388 50	
Printing and printing supplies (annual report, \$169.30),	227 05	
Return of runaways,	118 55	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,896 72	
Stationery and office supplies,	774 86	
School books and school supplies,	81 00	
Travel and expenses (officials),	637 72	
Telephone and telegraph,	261 19	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$17,082 94	\$234,695 88

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$17,082 94	\$234,695 88
Tobacco,	731 35	
Water,	—	
Sundries,	631 39	
		18,445 68
Total expenditure for maintenance,		\$253,141 56
Specially authorized expenditures from maintenance funds:—		
Water for years of 1897, 1898 and 1899,	\$14,027 14	
Refrigerating plant,	7,000 00	
Tubercular buildings,	1,002 81	
		22,029 95
Total expenditure out of current income,		\$275,171 51
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriations and receipts with State Treasurer,	\$116,221 04	
Cash on hand (September receipts due State Treasurer),	1,382 96	
		117,604 00
		\$392,775 51

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand (September receipts due State Treasurer),	\$1,382 96	
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation and receipts with State Treasurer,	116,221 04	
Bills due for support of patients:—		
From cities and towns,	164 37	
From individuals,	7,362 50	
		\$125,130 87

Liabilities.

Due for maintenance paid in advance,	145 34	
Balance in favor of the hospital Sept. 30, 1904,	\$124,985 53	
During the year the average number of patients has been	1,235	
Divide total expenditure for maintenance (\$253,141.56) by the average number, gives an average annual cost of	\$204 97	
Equivalent to an average weekly cost of	3 94+	

CASH BELONGING TO PATIENTS.

On hand Oct. 1, 1903,	\$2,185 05	
Received during the year,	1,858 64	
		\$4,043 69
Refunded during the year,	1,523 21	
On hand Sept. 30, 1904,	\$2,520 48	

Special Appropriations for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1904.

OBJECT.	Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Hospital Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of the Year.
Disposal of ashes,	Chap. 82, Acts 1901,	\$2,500 00	-	\$511 42	\$1,988 58
Detached surgical operating building,	Chap. 471, Acts 1901,	5,000 00	\$84 00	4,989 19	10 81
Buildings for female patients,	Chap. 434, Acts 1902,	50,000 00	22,277 44	48,935 39	1,064 61
New ice house,	Chap. 434, Acts 1902,	1,600 00	-	1,491 22	108 78
For renewing plumbing in front and rear centre buildings,	Chap. 434, Acts 1902,	4,000 00	200 00	3,926 46	73 54
Reconstructing old seed house and farm-house,	Chap. 434, Acts 1902,	3,500 00	1,201 50	3,500 00	-
Two electric motors,	Chap. 434, Acts 1902,	1,200 00	-	1,009 91	190 09
Buildings for 100 patients and for a boiler house and heating plant,	Chap. 414, Acts 1903,	75,000 00	54,482 10	67,274 70	7,725 30
Completion of plumbing and repairs in front and rear centres,	Chap. 414, Acts 1903,	1,500 00	1,466 75	1,466 75	33 25
Addition to coal pocket,	Chap. 414, Acts 1903,	1,200 00	-	1,144 79	55 21
Metallic dry room and washing machine for laundry,	Chap. 414, Acts 1903,	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	-
		\$147,100 00	\$81,311 79	\$135,849 83	\$11,250 17

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN A. MERRILL,

Treasurer.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

I. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.			VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1903,	568	586	1,154	-	4	4	1	1	2	569	591	1,160
Admitted within the year,	396	358	754	1	6	7	1	1	2	398	366	764
Viz.: by commitment,	335	286	621	1	6	7	1	2	3	337	294	631
by transfer,	55	72	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	72	127
from escape,	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
from visit,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole number of cases within the year,	964	944	1,908	1	10	11	2	3	5	967	957	1,924
Dismissed within the year,	306	258	564	1	6	7	2	3	5	309	267	576
Discharged within the year,	17	112	239	-	5	5	2	3	5	129	120	249
Viz.: as recovered at time of leaving hospital,	25	25	50	-	1	1	-	1	1	25	27	52
as much improved,	43	43	86	-	3	3	-	1	1	43	47	90
as improved,	19	25	44	-	1	1	1	1	2	20	27	47
as not improved,	40	19	59	-	1	1	1	1	1	41	19	60
as not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died,	89	76	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	76	165
Transferred,	72	34	106	1	-	1	-	-	-	73	34	107
Absent on elopement,	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Absent on visit,	17	36	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	36	53
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1904,	658	686	1,344	-	4	4	-	-	-	658	690	1,348
Viz.: as State patients,	616	618	1,234	-	3	3	-	-	-	616	621	1,237
as town patients,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
as private patients,	42	68	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	68	110
Number of different persons within the year,	955	920	1,875	-	10	10	-	4	4	955	934	1,889
Number of different persons admitted by commitment,	331	284	615	-	6	6	-	2	2	331	292	623
Number of different persons admitted by transfer,	46	52	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	52	98
Number of different persons recovered,	25	25	50	-	1	1	-	1	1	25	27	52
Daily average number of patients for three months ending Dec. 31, 1903: —												
Viz.: as State patients,	147	95	242	-	3	3	-	-	-	147	98	245
as town patients,	397	430	827	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	430	827
as private patients,	37,565	70	107,565	-	-	-	.435	-	.435	38	70	108
Daily average number of patients for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1904: —												
Viz.: as State patients,	588	585.112	1,173.779	.333	3.888	4.221	-	-	-	589	589	1,178
as town patients,	-	-	-	-	.275	.275	-	-	-	-	.275	.275
as private patients,	42,778	68.445	111,223	-	-	-	.222	.555	.777	43	69	112
Total daily average,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607	628.138	1,235.138

2. — *Insane received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	CASES ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	301	251	552
Second,	70	84	154
Third,	15	12	27
Fourth,	8	6	14
Fifth,	1	2	3
Sixth,	1	2	3
Seventh,	—	—	—
Eighth,	—	—	—
Ninth,	—	1	1
Total cases,	396	358	754
Total persons,	384	336	720
Never before in any hospital for the insane,	275	217	492

3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts,	118	43	50	68	33	33	186	76	83
Other New England States,	28	30	27	29	20	19	57	50	46
Other States,	11	7	8	9	1	3	20	8	11
Total native,	157	80	85	106	54	55	263	134	140
Other countries:—									
Austria,	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
Azores,	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Belgium,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
British Provinces,	32	29	32	25	26	26	57	55	58
England,	17	18	15	11	7	8	28	25	23
Finland,	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
France,	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	4
Germany,	4	5	5	3	4	3	7	9	8
Greece,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
India,	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
Ireland,	37	83	79	54	76	76	91	159	155
Italy,	3	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	3
Norway,	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2
Poland,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Portugal,	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia,	7	7	7	1	1	1	8	8	8
Scotland,	1	6	5	4	2	4	5	8	9
Spain,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sweden,	6	7	7	2	2	2	8	9	9
Turkey,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
West Indies,	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total foreign,	115	169	163	109	128	128	224	297	291
Unknown,	3	26	27	2	35	34	5	61	61
Totals,	275	275	275	217	217	217	492	492	492

4. — *Residence of Insane Persons admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			OTHER ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex,	170	146	316	28	48	76
Middlesex,	72	39	111	18	14	32
Suffolk,	33	32	65	14	7	21
Totals,	275	217	492	60	69	129
Cities or large towns (10,000 or over),	229	180	409	47	46	93
Country districts (under 10,000),	46	37	83	13	23	36

5. — *Civil Condition of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Unmarried,	112	89	201
Married,	127	74	201
Widowed,	22	46	68
Divorced,	8	4	12
Unknown,	6	4	10
Totals,	275	217	492

6. — *Occupation of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

MALES.

Agents,	4	Laborers,	51
Auctioneer,	1	Machinists,	5
Baker,	1	Masons,	4
Ball player,	1	Morocco dressers,	5
Bartenders,	3	Operatives,	28
Bookkeeper,	1	Painters,	11
Blacksmiths,	4	Photographers,	2
Brakeman,	1	Physician,	1
Carpenters,	15	Plumber,	1
Carriage manufacturers,	3	Printers,	3
Clerks,	5	Saloon keeper,	1
Cooks,	5	Salesman,	1
Conductor,	1	Sailors,	4
Constable,	1	Shoemakers,	16
Curriers,	5	Store keepers,	3
Druggist,	1	Tailors,	3
Drivers,	8	Waiters,	2
Engineers,	2	None,	37
Electrician,	1		—
Farmers,	7	Total,	262
Fishermen,	7	Unknown,	13
Grocers,	2		—
Hostler,	1	Total,	275
Iron moulders,	4		

FEMALES.

Artist,	1	Teacher,	1
Bookbinder,	1	Nurse,	1
Clerks,	2	None,	57
Domestics,	41		—
Dressmakers,	11	Total,	211
Housewives,	66	Unknown,	10
Laundresses,	3		—
Operatives,	21	Total,	217
Stenographers,	2		

7. — Probable Causes of Mental Diseases in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.

EXCITING CAUSES.	ADMITTED.			PREDISPOSING CAUSES.					
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	HEREDITARY TENDENCY.		NEUROTIC TENDENCY.		INTERTEMPERANCE.	
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Physical:—									
Alcohol,	57	15	72	13	8	21	17	15	32
Alcohol and other causes,	4	4	8	2	1	3	2	4	6
Arterio-sclerosis,	10	7	17	2	4	6	—	—	—
Brain lesion,	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chorea,	1	8	9	—	2	2	—	—	—
Childbirth,	—	8	8	—	—	—	1	—	1
Climacteric,	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	1	1
Constitutional defect,	—	18	18	—	10	10	—	—	—
Constitutional defect and other causes,	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	—	—
Drugs,	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Epilepsy,	2	7	9	1	2	3	—	—	—
Hereditary,	36	7	43	36	2	38	—	2	2
Ill health,	—	9	9	—	4	4	—	—	—
Malaria,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Menstrual disorders,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myxedema,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operation,	14	30	44	4	2	6	—	—	—
Senility and other causes,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis,	31	3	34	—	—	—	2	—	2
Scarlet fever,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Trauma,	3	2	5	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tuberculosis,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. — Mental:—									
Fright,	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Overwork,	—	7	7	—	2	2	—	—	—
Worry,	1	8	9	—	1	1	—	—	—
Unknown,	110	76	186	—	15	15	21	—	21
Totals,	275	217	492	56	56	112	43	25	68

8. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.				PERSONS DIED.			
	AT FIRST ATTACK.		WHEN ADMITTED.		AT FIRST ATTACK.		AT TIME OF DEATH.	
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Congenital,	23	9	32	-	7	1	8	-
15 years and less,	4	3	7	3	1	-	1	-
From 15 to 20 years,	5	12	17	7	-	1	1	1
20 to 25 years,	15	19	34	17	2	3	5	7
25 to 30 years,	29	19	48	28	2	3	5	3
30 to 35 years,	29	22	51	29	10	2	12	6
35 to 40 years,	29	23	52	37	10	11	21	9
40 to 50 years,	40	32	72	52	14	15	29	34
50 to 60 years,	32	23	55	48	15	10	25	34
60 to 70 years,	19	13	32	22	12	10	22	27
70 to 80 years,	15	9	24	27	12	14	26	31
Over 80 years,	2	2	4	4	1	5	6	13
Totals,	242	186	428	275	86	75	161	165
Unknown,	33	31	64	2	3	1	4	-
Not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total of persons,	275	217	492	275	89	76	165	165
Mean known ages (in years),	43.58	40.39	42.95	45.33	50.58	81.06	66.22	56.99
					55.94	58.04		

9. — *Probable Duration of Mental Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	23	10	33
Under 1 month,	52	33	85
From 1 to 3 months,	20	21	41
3 to 6 months,	27	21	48
6 to 12 months,	29	15	44
1 to 2 years,	27	24	51
2 to 5 years,	49	40	89
5 to 10 years,	8	7	15
10 to 20 years,	9	16	25
Over 20 years,	5	1	6
Totals,	249	188	437
Unknown,	26	29	55
Not insane,	—	—	—
Totals,	275	217	492
Average known duration (in years), .	3.34	3.46	3.41

10. — Form of Mental Disease in Cases admitted and discharged, with Condition on Discharge.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.						NOT INSANE.			DIED.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — First admitted to any hospital: —																		
Alcoholic insanity, . . .	53	16	69	16	2	18	10	5	15	7	—	—	2	—	—	38	7	45
Amentia, . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chorea, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Constitutional inferiority, . . .	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Delirium toxic, etc., . . .	6	14	20	1	4	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	7	10	7	12	19
Dementia precox, . . .	51	42	93	—	—	—	7	12	19	—	—	—	3	9	12	20	29	49
Epileptic insanity, . . .	7	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
General paralysis, . . .	58	14	72	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	6	—	26	11	37	39	18	57
Hysterical insanity, . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Idiocy, . . .	21	9	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Imbecility, . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Involution melancholia, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Manic depressive insanity: —																		
Maniacal, . . .	3	16	19	1	2	3	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10
Depressed, . . .	6	28	34	1	5	6	3	6	9	2	—	—	1	2	3	5	16	21
Mixed, . . .	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3
Myxoedematous insanity, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Narcotic inebriety, . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Neurasthenia, . . .	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Organic dementia, . . .	14	7	21	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	—	7	7	14	11	10	21
Paranoia, . . .	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Presenile delusional insanity, . . .	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Polynuclear delirium, . . .	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Senile dementia, . . .	24	39	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	20	39	21	23	44
Unclassified, . . .	13	5	18	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	6
Total A, . . .	275	217	492	19	14	33	31	35	66	16	16	32	69	67	136	167	146	313

B. — Other admissions :—																	
Alcoholic insanity,	22	9	31	3	1	4	3	—	1	1	3	2	1	3	9	2	11
Constitutional inferiority,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Delirium,	—	4	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Dementia præcox,	55	52	107	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4
Epileptic insanity,	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
General paralysis,	7	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12
Idiocy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	9	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Involution melancholia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Manic depressive insanity :—																	
Maniacal,	5	16	21	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	5
Depressed,	6	5	11	1	6	7	2	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	5	10
Mixed,	3	4	7	1	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	15
Narcotic inebriety,	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Neurasthenia,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic dementia,	4	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Paranoia,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Senile dementia,	1	18	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Unclassified,	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total B,	121	141	262	6	11	17	12	8	20	3	9	12	8	5	13	20	9
Aggregate cases,	396	558	754	25	25	50	43	43	86	19	25	44	40	19	59	89	188
Aggregate persons,	384	336	720	25	25	50	42	43	85	19	25	44	40	19	59	89	401

II. — Discharges of the Insane classified by Admission and Result.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First,	21	17	38	31	36	67	16	21	37	35	16	51	-	-	-	79	70	149	182	160	342
Second,	2	6	8	7	4	11	1	4	5	5	3	8	-	-	-	9	5	14	24	22	46
Third,	2	1	3	4	1	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	2	11
Fourth,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
Fifth,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sixth,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Seventh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total cases,	25	25	50	43	43	86	19	25	44	40	19	59	-	-	-	89	76	165	216	188	404
Total persons,	25	25	50	42	43	85	19	25	44	40	19	59	-	-	-	89	76	165	215	186	301
First admitted to any hospital,	19	14	33	31	35	66	16	16	32	32	14	46	-	-	-	69	67	136	167	146	313

12. — Causes of Death and Form of Mental Disease in Persons who died — Continued.

CAUSES.	AGGREGATES.			ALCOHOLIC INSANITY.			DEMENTIA PRÆCOX.			DELIRIUM.			EPILEPTIC INSANITY.			GENERAL PARALYSIS.			IMBECILITY.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>																					
Enterocolitis,	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of the Genito-urinary System.</i>																					
Nephritis, chronic,	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Old Age.</i>																					
Senile debility,	1	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Violence.</i>																					
Asphyxia, accidental,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Suicide, strangulation,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture of ribs and pelvis, accidental fall,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide, drowning,	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ill-defined Diseases.</i>																					
Exhaustion,	13	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	6	19	-	-	-
Marasmus,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	89	76	165	3	-	3	6	10	16	3	6	9	-	2	2	35	14	49	8	1	9

12. — Causes of Death and Form of Mental Disease in Persons who died — Continued.

CAUSES.	MANIC DEPRESSIVE.			ORGANIC DEMENTIA			PARANOIA.			PRESILE DELUSIONAL INSANITY.			INVOLU- TION MELAN- CHOLIA.			SENILE DEMENTIA.			UNCLASSIFIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>General Diseases.</i>																					
Carcinoma of breast,
Carcinoma, metastasis,
Erysipelas,
Peritonitis,
Septicemia,
Sarcoma of thyroid,
Syphilitic gumma,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mastoiditis,
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>																					
Cerebral tumor,	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Status epilepticus,
Alcoholic polynuritis,
Cerebral hemorrhage,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.
Cerebral thrombosis,
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>																					
Cardiac dilatation,
Endocarditis and other causes,
Fatty myocarditis,
Valvular heart disease,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>																					
Broncho-pneumonia,	.	1	1	2	4	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	5	8	13	1	1	.
Hypostatic pneumonia,	.	.	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6	.	.	.
Lobar pneumonia,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	.
Pulmonary tuberculosis,	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	2	3	.	.	.
Pulmonary abscess,
Chronic bronchitis,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.

12. — Causes of Death and Form of Mental Disease in Persons who died — Concluded.

CAUSES.	MANIC DEPRESSIVE			ORGANIC DEMENTIA.			PARANOIA.			PRESENILE DELUSIONAL INSANITY.			INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA.			SENILE DEMENTIA			UNCLASSIFIED.			
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>																						
Enterocolitis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of the Genito-urinary System.</i>																						
Nephritis, chronic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Old Age.</i>																						
Senile debility,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	
<i>Violence.</i>																						
Asphyxia, accidental,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suicide, strangulation,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fracture of ribs and pelvis, accidental fall,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suicide, drowning,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Ill-defined Diseases.</i>																						
Exhaustion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marasmus,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals,	5	5	10	9	8	17	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	20	23	43	-	1	1	

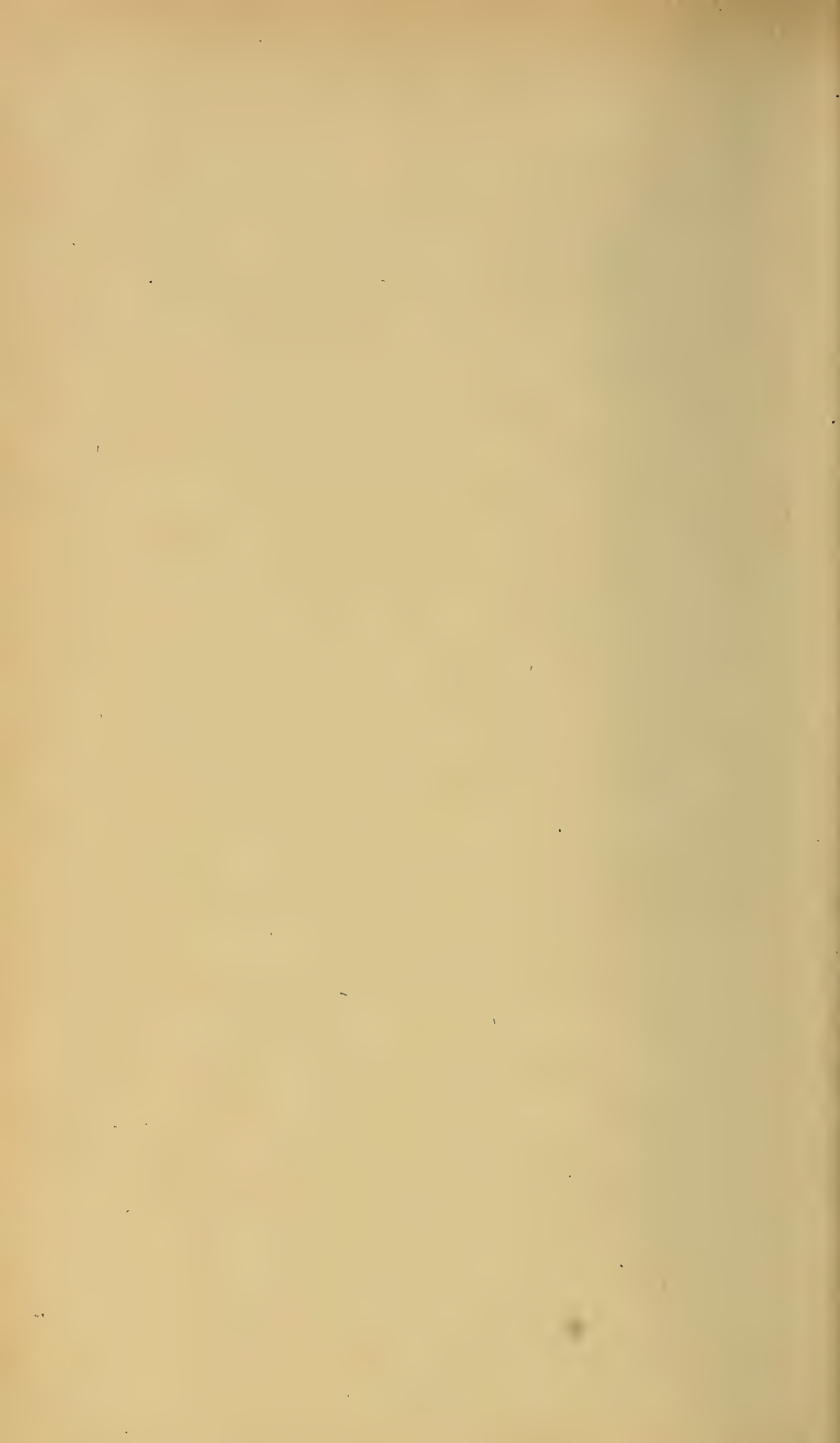
13. — *Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Persons who recovered or died.*

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Recovered : —												
Under 1 month,	14	8	22	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	2	2	4	7	3	10	8	1	1	—	1	1
3 to 6 months,	2	3	5	8	6	14	6	5	11	1	—	1
6 to 12 months,	1	—	1	2	1	3	3	5	8	3	4	7
1 to 2 years,	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	5
2 to 5 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Over 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	19	13	32	19	13	32	19	13	32	6	12	18
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	19	13	32	19	13	32	19	13	32	6	12	18
Average of known cases (in months),	1.52	4.60	3.15	4.57	6.9	5.70	5.47	8.4	7.15	11.25	23.33	18.24

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,
AT
DANVERS, MASS.
(POST-OFFICE, HATHORNE),
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.



BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1906.



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STATE HOUSE BOSTON

Mass. Officials

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

SEPT. 30, 1905.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. MICHAEL F. D'ARCY,	Andover.
Mr. HORACE H. ATHERTON,	Saugus.
Miss MARY WARD NICHOLS, <i>Recording Secretary</i> ,	Danvers.
Mr. SOLON BANCROFT, <i>Corresponding Secretary</i> ,	Reading.
Mr. SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Haverhill.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	Boston.
Mrs. ADA T. BREWSTER,	Andover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES W. PAGE, M.D.,	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
H. W. MITCHELL, M.D.,	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
HENRY A. COTTON, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY PAULSELL MITCHELL, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ALBERT M. BARRETT, M.D.,	<i>Ass't Physician and Pathologist.</i>
EARLE E. BESSEY, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
F. ROBERTSON SIMS, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
CHARLES B. SULLIVAN, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
LOUIS B. HOAG, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
Mr. WARREN A. MERRILL,	<i>Treasurer and Clerk.</i>
Mr. JOHN N. LACEY,	<i>Steward.</i>

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. JEWETT B. SWEETSER,	<i>Supervisor Male Department.</i>
Miss ELVINA K. BAILEY,	{ <i>Supervisor Female Department and Superintendent of Nurses.</i>
Mr. GEORGE W. TIBBETTS,	
Mr. FRANCIS H. RICHARDS,	<i>Chief Engineer.</i>
Mr. GEORGE W. GARDNER,	<i>Superintendent of Farm.</i>
Mr. GEORGE W. GARDNER,	<i>Superintendent of Construction.</i>

CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. CHARLES G. CARLETON,	291 Essex Street, Lawrence.
Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	Haverhill.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	308 Boston Street, Dorchester.
Dr. THOMAS KITTREDGE,	13 Chestnut Street, Salem.
Dr. HORACE G. LESLIE,	Amesbury.
Dr. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS,	53 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
Dr. JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	63 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Dr. JOSEPH G. PINKHAM,	64 Nahant Street, Lynn.
Dr. GEORGE B. SHATTUCK,	183 Beacon Street, Boston.
Dr. SAMUEL TORREY,	Beverly.
Dr. JOHN F. YOUNG,	9 Fruit Street, Newburyport.

Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	<i>Chairman.</i>
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	<i>Secretary.</i>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital respectfully present their twenty-eighth report of the management of the institution, including the reports of the superintendent, treasurer, the Board of Consulting Physicians, with the required statistics. In the several reports will be found the detail of its management.

The number has not increased as much as in some former years. Last year closed with 1,348 patients, and this year with 1,363, with a daily average of 1,348.57, as against an average of 1,235 last year.

The barracks for tubercular patients are near completion, and two new bath houses are well along and will be finished this winter.

The early farm work was much delayed by continued rains, but the farmer, Francis H. Richards, appointed in place of Junius C. Wing, resigned, has made every effort to bring the farm work and farm into a more satisfactory condition, and we feel there has been a marked improvement; still, there is much to do to even satisfy the farmer himself. Several acres of land which were of no value, but now will be some of the best land we have, have been reclaimed the past year.

Last year the trustees of the hospital concluded an agreement with a committee of the town of Danvers to settle all matters between the town and State by paying for water already used, since Dec. 1, 1899, and for the future supply, at the rate of 5½ cents per thousand gallons, and agreed that the amount used for three years subsequent to that date was on a

basis of 125,000 gallons per day, and for the next two years, to Dec. 1, 1904, was on the basis of 150,000 gallons per day. It was further agreed that interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum should be paid upon the amount of each year's bill. This agreement was made subject to the approval of the town. The town voted to reject the settlement, discharged the committee and elected a new one.

The trustees then petitioned the Legislature for an act providing an independent water supply for the hospital. The matter was heard by the committee on water supply in conjunction with the committee on public charitable institutions, who reported a bill in accordance with the petition, but with a proviso giving the town of Danvers an opportunity to consent to furnish water for $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per thousand gallons for all water used up to 200,000 gallons per day, and 5 cents per thousand gallons for all over that amount.

The bill then went to the committee on ways and means, who reported a bill which was enacted and approved by the Executive, and appears as chapter 469 of the Acts of 1905. It authorizes the trustees to take the necessary steps for providing an independent water supply, but with a condition added under which the town of Danvers might, within four months after the passage of the act, agree to fix $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per thousand gallons as the rate to be paid for water hereafter used, the same to be measured, and the same rate for water assumed to have been used since Dec. 1, 1899, at the rate of 162,500 gallons per day, to the date of the passage of the act, with interest to be paid to the time of the acceptance of payment by the town. The amount of water so assumed to have been used during the period of five years ending Dec. 1, 1904, exceeded the amount agreed upon by the trustees and committee of the town by 59,312,500 gallons, and the cost to the State for water which we believe was never used would amount to the sum of \$3,855.31. The town having failed to comply with the condition within the four months allowed by the act, which expired Sept. 26, 1905, the condition ceases to be operative, and it remains for the trustees to provide for an independent water supply under the authority of said act, and to make settlement with the town of Danvers for the water

used and which will be used by the hospital up to the time when the independent supply is available. We shall, and do, ask the incoming Legislature to make such appropriations as may be needed to carry out the provisions of said act, but the cost will all be returned to the State within the next twenty years in the saving that will be made in the expense of water for the hospital.

William B. Sullivan resigned as a trustee and M. Frank D'Arcy was appointed to fill the vacancy. Henry M. Swift, M.D., resigned to continue study in Germany, and Charles B. Sullivan, M.D., was appointed in his place.

The work of the hospital has been carried on with harmony, and the officers and employees have worked together most satisfactorily, with very few exceptions, and much has been accomplished; and while all has not reached the standard desired, much credit is due the officers and employees who have faithfully rendered their service under circumstances which do not exist in institutions in other lines of work.

Respectfully submitted,

M. F. D'ARCY.
HORACE H. ATHERTON.
MARY W. NICHOLS.
SOLON BANCROFT.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS.
ADA T. BREWSTER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

Herewith is presented the annual report of the operations of this hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

There are at this time 1,363 patients in the hospital, a gain of 15 during the past year. The number of admissions, 589, includes 53 who returned from visits and 17 transferred from other institutions by the State Board of Insanity. The number of female patients committed in the year, 247, was somewhat restricted by action of the Board of Insanity in diverting such commitments from this to other State institutions during the prevalence of diphtheria in the women's wards of our hospital. Then a gradual transfer of quiet women to the colony has gone on until 250 are now accommodated there. There were not as many men committed as during the previous year, and the State Board made one transfer of male patients to the Gardner colony and one to the Tewksbury Institution. On the whole, the movement of the population for the past twelve months leaves us with 17 less men and 32 additional women. But, as the colony accommodates a larger number of women than it did a year ago, both the male and female wards in the main hospital are less crowded than they were at the time of my last report.

Of the patients admitted, 384 were committed for the first time to any hospital. Of these, only 150 were born in Massachusetts and only 211 were natives of the United States. Going back one generation we find that the fathers of only 76 of these patients were born in Massachusetts, and only 135 of the fathers of these patients were natives of the United States. Five hundred and seventy-four patients were dismissed from our rolls during the year. Of this number, 91 were classed as recovered. This record gives about double the percentage of recoveries claimed in last year's report.

During the past year we have not had such an influx of chronic almshouse patients as was the case the year before; but that fact cannot account for the different results in the two years. In short, it is difficult to determine just why our statistics work out the way they do on this question of recoveries. Especially is this so since the clinical work and the statistical tabulation have been in the hands of the same physicians both years. Certainly, we cannot claim any sudden or extreme advance in our knowledge of insanity, nor have we greatly modified our methods of treatment. In this connection it may be pertinent to express regret that the comparative success of various insane hospitals must be determined by the recovery test, which is very inexact at the initial point, very much depending upon the personal equation of the various persons who determine the question of recovery in each case.

When statistics are gathered from various hospital reports for purposes of comparison, it should be borne in mind that authorities may honestly differ as to what constitutes recovery. The fact is, experts in insanity entertain all grades of opinion as to the recoverability of insanity. Some assert that a perfect recovery from an attack of insanity is impossible, while others claim a recovery when acute and obvious symptoms have passed away, although a careful examination would detect some residuals, just as a claim for recovery from an ordinary physical disease would be granted in spite of minor permanent defects, like scars, etc. As a rule, such statistics on insanity should be regarded as figurative conclusions rather than mathematical expressions of exact science. In the interests of uniformity of statistics, it is to be hoped that in time the State Board of Insanity will examine discharged cases from all the hospitals, and pass upon the "results of treatment."

One hundred and fifty-seven patients died during the year; of these, there were 39 cases of general paralysis, 19 cases of dementia præcox, 18 cases of organic dementia and 35 cases of senile dementia. The mental disorder was complicated with cerebral hemorrhage in 5 cases; with valvular disease of the heart in 5 cases; with lobar pneumonia in 5 cases; with broncho pneumonia in 35 cases; with pulmonary tuberculosis in 22 cases; with nephritis in 8 cases; with typhoid fever in 2 cases; and there were two cases of suicide. A despondent

female patient, sitting on a lawn seat near the ward door, escaped, through being overlooked a few moments on account of a sudden outbreak on the part of another patient near by, eluded a searching party which immediately followed, and, reaching the railroad in the valley about one mile from the hospital, threw herself under a passing locomotive. A male patient, who had apparently recovered from an attack of manic excitement, but who remained at the hospital while seeking some employment, meantime busying himself daily protecting ornamental trees from the moth pests, committed suicide by hanging upon a tree in the yard. He had given no intimation by word or conduct that he contemplated such an act.

Typhoid fever caused the death of 2 patients. Since the 8th of August 4 employees and 5 patients have had typhoid. An outside farm attendant was the first case. One week later a nurse who had been in the hospital but three days developed typhoid. Within a month from that time 2 more male attendants were sick with the same disease. These employees were widely separated by their duties. On the 20th of September a male patient on Ward I-1 was discovered to have typhoid; next, a patient on J-3 was taken down, and about one week later 3 men on I-3 were found to have the same disease. We have been unable to discover the cause for this outbreak or trace a connecting link of contagion between the several cases. When there were 8 cases of typhoid in the hospital, but 2 other cases in the town of Danvers were reported. During the year an epidemic of diphtheria broke out in the female wards. The first case was that of a nurse who undoubtedly contracted the disease while away from the hospital on a visit. As her attack was mild and tardily detected, several other nurses developed the disease in due time. Thus the infection was soon widely disseminated. When this was observed to be the fact strenuous systematic measures were instituted. Cultures from the throats of all persons in the hospital were made as rapidly as possible. Antitoxin was freely administered, isolation of the infected was insisted upon, and ward after ward was vacated and thoroughly disinfected. By such means the disease was entirely eradicated in about ten weeks. In all 6 nurses and 35 patients had diphtheritic

throats. But one death was due to diphtheria, and in that case the patient was extremely reduced by chronic spinal disease before she contracted diphtheria.

WARD SERVICE.

It becomes more and more difficult as the years go by to secure satisfactory candidates for the training school. We have succeeded, however, in maintaining the requisite number, although many have remained in service but a short time. Because of the prevalence of diphtheria here at the end of the training school year no public graduating exercises were held. But 7 young women passed the stipulated examinations and received diplomas. The graduates were Miss Evelyn A. Bradley, Miss Kathryn M. Whitten, Miss Edna M. Sutherland, Miss Anna B. Carter, Miss Annie S. Glover, Miss Sarah T. MacDuffee, Miss Marion A. Jones.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The weekly per capita cost of maintenance was \$3.45½, estimated upon the total hospital expenses for the year. This is 49 cents below the cost for the previous year, which was abnormally high because of extraordinary coal expenses, as explained in the last annual report, while this year only about half our coal bill has been presented.

Except for this coal account, I consider this year's expense account about normal, and believe it will be impossible to maintain our standards of hospital management and keep the buildings in proper repair upon a lower rate of expenses. What economy is there in the colony management, is the substance of questions often raised by officials and others. Since the main hospital furnishes so much that enters into running expenses at the colony, electric lights, etc., it is impossible to figure the actual cost of management there. Of course, the scale of diet is intended to be similar to that ruling in the main building. In the matter of ward service, however, comparisons can be made. At the colony the past year the weekly per capita cost of ward service was \$0.292, while in the main building on the women's wards the cost was \$0.475. The per capita cost of the colony plant, including the engine room and equip-

ments, where double the required capacity was provided, was a little under \$500.

So far, the absence of strong rooms and guarded windows has not detracted from the practical success of the colony management. The 250 patients accommodated there are, of course, selected cases, and a few persons have been returned to the main hospital because of violent outbreaks, or a persistent tendency to escape or wander away. Only able-bodied persons have been sent there, and all who develop illness are, if possible, returned immediately to the main hospital. It would be possible to select half as many more women patients of the demented and feeble classes who could be satisfactorily cared for at the colony by simply modifying some conditions of medical and ward service. In fact, this colony experience demonstrates that about one-half our hospital population could be properly cared for in cottage hospitals, built at a low per capita expense.

CONSTRUCTION.

The cold-storage plant was completed during the year and a contract for the construction of two bath houses has been signed. It is expected that these houses will be finished before winter sets in. The new silos for the colony were purchased and erected, and extensive repairing of the old barn has been undertaken. Considerable road building on the farm has been accomplished, and several acres have been cleared of brush and stones.

The farm, under Mr. F. H. Richards, who succeeded Junius S. Wing early in the season, has produced a very satisfactory yield of ensilage, corn, hay and other farm crops.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

Magazines from Miss Alice Newhall, Danvers, Mass.; magazines from Rev. L. C. Manchester, Lowell, Mass.; books, magazines, etc., also \$10 in money for Christmas presents, from Miss Harriet R. Lee, Salem, Mass.; many books and periodicals from Mrs. Ada Brewster, Andover, Mass.; \$25 in money for Christmas presents from Miss Florence Lyman, Boston, Mass.; fifty boxes of candy and a large number of Christmas presents to the patients from Mrs. Dunbar, Boston, Mass.;

two large packages of magazines from George A. Clark, Boston, Mass.; the "Boston Post;" large number of periodicals from Mrs. C. W. Burnham, Topsfield, Mass.; Mrs. Whitney presented several copies of "Life on the Circuit with Lincoln," written by Mr. Henry C. Whitney; large number of papers and magazines from Mr. A. E. Fuller, Danvers, Mass., and magazines from Mr. Stephen Robards, Gloucester, Mass.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Dramatic entertainments were given by Mr. Frederick Knell of Boston and the Sawyer Club of Danvers, Mass. An entertainment, consisting of readings and music, was given by the Misses Bowick of England; also by three young ladies of Boston. Readings were given by Mrs. Henrietta Cushing of Boston. Lectures, with stereopticon views, were given by Rev. Leslie C. Greeley of Middleton, and Rev. Robert McFadden of Danvers, Mass. Lectures were also given by Mr. Little and Mr. Light. A dance is arranged for the patients each Monday night for eight or nine months of the year.

Sunday services have been held as usual. Rev. Father Sullivan continues his weekly visitations to sick patients, and the fortnightly celebration of Mass in the hospital chapel.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Early in November Dr. Charles B. Sullivan commenced his service as assistant physician, taking the position vacated by Dr. Henry M. Swift. No other change has occurred, but Dr. Sims has resigned, and expects to leave the institution October 1, proximo, to engage in private practice.

The amount of professional work done by the staff has been very gratifying. In addition to the routine ward work, carefully written histories — embracing family and personal history, physical examination, mental status, symptoms of mental derangement, differential diagnosis, etc. — of 530 new cases have been presented and discussed at the daily staff meetings.

Five papers involving original work, and several of them a prodigious amount of it, written by members of the staff, have been published in the medical journals during the year. Two additional papers, written in our laboratory by Dr.

Southard, a temporary member of the staff, have also been published.

To demonstrate the absolute necessity of the laboratory for satisfactory clinical work, a synopsis of the work accomplished there may be considered. Ninety-three autopsies — 59 per cent. of all deaths — were made with special thoroughness. There were submitted for examination 2,464 anatomical specimens, 371 autopsy, and 2,431 clinical, bacteriological accessions, and 25 sputum specimens. Twenty-one Widal serum tests and 758 urine examinations were made. Of the 2,451 examinations of throat cultures for the bacillus of diphtheria, re-examinations of infected persons in many instances, 278 were positive.

PERSONAL OBLIGATION.

I am deeply grateful to the members of the staff for the earnestness they have manifested in their work and their fidelity to the important interests which have fallen to their lot.

With me, official duties will take on the charm of personal pleasure as long as the members of your Board continue the confidence, support and encouragement you have so abundantly given me in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. W. PAGE,
Superintendent.

SEPT. 30, 1905.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

The Board desires to express its appreciation of admirable management under adverse structural conditions; of the orderly, pleasant and wholesome appearance of the wards; of the successful institution of the colony, where there is no restraint, no barred window and no trouble; of the partial segregation of tubercular patients, of the system of detailed case records; of the patient and extensive work done in the pathological laboratory; of the possession of a modern operating room, which is apparently justified by the work done in it; of the improved bathing arrangements.

The Board's complaints are worn with repetition. To put thirteen or fourteen hundred people, all of them mentally impaired and some of them physically helpless, into a building meant for half that number is to discourage discipline, to increase labor, to invite disaster. The Board believes that a new building on the grounds for the staff would be of great service. It might be occupied by the assistants if Dr. Page prefers his present quarters. The State owes its executive officers at Danvers the decent comforts of life and the privacy of a home, especially if they happen to be married.

About a hundred of the excitable patients, considered unsafe to go to the main dining room, now eat together in a ward taken for the purpose. This interesting experiment has so far proven successful and has been attended with good results. There should be a separate dining room provided for them.

It seems desirable to the Board, as it always has, that there should be some distinguishing feature, in the shape of a uniform, to mark the male attendants. There is no means at present of telling which is patient and which is attendant.

The Board wishes to be recorded as once more calling attention to the possibilities of danger in the case of fire. On an exposed hill, where the wind has full sweep, in a place peculiarly difficult of access by public fire apparatus, the main building would stand but a poor chance if a fire once got under headway, and the process of getting inmates to the outer air by means of the winding stairways would be at best tedious and doubtful. The Board ventures the suggestion that to cover the communicating doors between the wards with metal might delay, if not prevent, the progress of a fire.

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

BOSTON, Oct. 4, 1905.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

RESIDENTS.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Senior assistant physician (per annum),	1,500 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum), 2, at	900 00
Assistant physician (per annum), 2, at	600 00
Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	1,500 00
Treasurer and clerk (per annum),	1,200 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES.

RESIDENTS.

Superintendent's clerk and usher (per month),	\$30 00
Assistant clerk and usher (per month),	20 00
Assistant clerk and usher (per month),	18 00
Pharmacist (per month),	40 00
Male supervisor (per month),	66 67
Assistant male supervisor (per month),	40 00
Female supervisor (per month),	60 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	40 00
Attendants (average number, male, 50 per month),	\$20 00 to 40 00
Attendants (average number, female, 60 per month),	15 00 to 30 00
Housekeepers (per month),	20 00 to 30 00
Seamstresses (per month),	18 00 to 30 00
Laundryman (per month),	65 00
Laundry girls (per month),	\$14 00 to 17 00
Cooks (male, per month),	25 00 to 50 00
Cooks (female, per month),	18 00 to 25 00
Kitchen men (per month),	14 00 to 20 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	14 00 to 16 00
Waitresses (per month),	16 00
Chambermaids (per month),	16 00
Bakers (per month),	\$25 00 to 58 00
Basement men (per month),	19 00 to 20 00
Porter (per month),	45 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$20 00 to 26 00
Stablemen (per month),	20 00 to 45 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistants (per month),	20 00
Assistant engineers (per month),	\$40 00 to 50 00
Firemen (per month),	35 00
Machinist (per month),	40 00
Musicians (per month),	25 00

NON-RESIDENTS.

Chief engineer (per month, including house),	.	.	.	\$112 50
Superintendent of construction (per day),	.	.	.	3 25
Assistant engineer (per month),	.	.	.	70 00
Farmer (per month, including house),	.	.	.	83 33
Farm hands (per month),	.	.	.	\$40 00 to 50 00
Plumbers (per day),	.	.	.	2 50
Plumber's helpers (per day),	.	.	.	1 25
Blacksmith (per day),	.	.	.	3 00
Carpenters (per day),	.	.	.	\$1 75 to 2 50
Masons (per day),	.	.	.	2 80
Painters (per day),	.	.	.	2 00

VALUATION.

SEPT. 30, 1905.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$44,275 00
Buildings,	1,553,322 86

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Provisions and groceries,	5,314 68
Ready-made clothing,	2,434 93
Dry goods:—	
For clothing,	402 52
For bedding, etc.,	689 22
Furnishings:—	
Bed and bedding in inmates' department,	28,847 88
Other furnishings in inmates' department,	31,862 35
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	18,910 93
All other property,	942 76
Fuel,	7,172 30
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	95,047 36
Farm, stable and grounds:—	
Live stock on the farm,	15,117 25
Products of the farm on hand,	12,468 50
Carriages and agricultural implements,	6,384 05
All other property,	2,460 82
Drugs and medicines,	2,715 91
Tobacco,	217 40
Library,	3,485 37
Other supplies undistributed,	3,601 29

 \$1,835,673 38

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1905.

FARM.

50½	tons alfalfa, at \$5,	. . . . .	\$252 50
340	tons English hay, at \$15,	. . . . .	5,100 00
35	tons meadow hay, at \$8,	. . . . .	280 00
800	tons ensilage, at \$4,	. . . . .	3,200 00
180	tons green fodder, at \$4,	. . . . .	720 00
550	cords manure, at \$5,	. . . . .	2,750 00
300	barrels hen manure, at \$1,	. . . . .	300 00
347,067	quarts milk, at \$0.04½,	. . . . .	15,618 02
4,680	dozen eggs, at \$0.24,	. . . . .	1,123 20
22,674	pounds beef, at \$0.07,	. . . . .	1,587 18
33,573	pounds pork, at \$0.08,	. . . . .	2,685 84
1,026	pounds fowl, at \$0.12½,	. . . . .	128 25
2,338	pounds of chicken, at \$0.20,	. . . . .	467 60
1,026	pounds duck, at \$0.20,	. . . . .	205 20
100	barrels apples, at \$1,	. . . . .	100 00
1,240	gallons cider, at \$0.10,	. . . . .	124 00
1,200	tons ice, at \$0.50,	. . . . .	600 00

Sold:—

50	calves,	102 00
233	pigs,	1,122 38
45	hides,	225 87
73,700	pounds ice,	136 25

\$36,828 29

GARDEN.

19	dozen bunches asparagus, at \$1.20,	. . . . .	\$22 80
250	bushels beans (string), at \$1,	. . . . .	250 00
300	bushels beans (yellow eye), at \$2.50,	. . . . .	750 00

Amount carried forward, \$1,020 80

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,020	80
600	bushels beets, at \$0.75,	450	00
300	bushels beets (for pigs), at \$0.50,	150	00
10,000	heads cabbage, at \$0.02,	200	00
500	bushels carrots, at \$0.40,	200	00
2,000	heads cauliflower, at \$0.02,	40	00
3,000	bunches celery, at \$0.02½,	75	00
2,541	dozen ears corn, at \$0.05,	127	05
250	bushels cucumbers, at \$0.75,	187	50
20,000	heads lettuce, at \$0.02,	400	00
168	dozen lettuce from hothouse, at \$0.25,	42	00
600	bushels onions, at \$0.75,	450	00
500	bushels parsnips, at \$0.75,	375	00
160	bushels peas, at \$1,	160	00
300	bushels potatoes, at \$0.50,	150	00
75	bushels radishes, at \$1,	75	00
3,800	pounds rhubarb, at \$0.02,	76	00
500	bushels spinach, at \$0.20,	100	00
100,000	pounds squash, at \$0.01,	1,000	00
392	boxes of strawberries, at \$0.15,	58	80
595	bushels tomatoes, at \$0.50,	297	50
200	bushels green tomatoes, at \$0.50,	100	00
325	bushels of turnips, at \$0.50,	162	50
50	bushels of peppers, at \$1,	50	00
		\$5,949	15

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

I herewith submit my annual report of the finances of the Danvers Insane Hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1904 (September receipts due State Treasurer),	\$1,382 96
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation and receipts with State Treasurer,	116,221 04
Appropriation by the Commonwealth for support of State patients for calendar year of 1905,	211,860 89
Reimbursements placed to the credit of our appropriation by the State Board of Insanity and State Board of Charity,	1,962 12
	<hr/> \$331,427 01
Received from cities and towns for support of patients,	240 05
from soldiers' relief for support of patients,	—
from individuals for support of private patients,	35,066 02
from individuals for support of State patients, reimbursements collected for the State Board of Insanity,	15,978 72
from farm sales,	1,671 50
from interest on bank balance,	119 39
from grease, bone, rags and junk,	992 89
from kegs and cans,	22 50
from medical books to nurses,	142 30
from rent,	345 00
from rides,	303 50
from miscellaneous sales,	667 23
	<hr/> \$386,976 11

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages and labor: —	
Pay roll,	\$88,879 11
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$88,879 11

Amount brought forward, \$88,879 11

Food:—

Butter,	\$8,448 94	
Beans,	740 00	
Bread and crackers,	608 73	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,704 88	
Cheese,	1,185 62	
Eggs,	2,118 75	
Flour,	14,973 50	
Fish,	2,800 98	
Fruit,	2,062 23	
Meats,	15,023 36	
Milk,	76 15	
Molasses,	1,112 74	
Sugar,	3,561 93	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	2,031 80	
Vegetables,	2,753 03	
Sundries,	1,238 61	
		60,441 25

Clothing and clothing material:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,852 51	
Clothing,	4,237 83	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	1,810 67	
Furnishing goods,	608 74	
Hats and caps,	101 58	
Leather and shoe findings,	157 69	
Sundries,	17 50	
		8,786 52

Furnishings:—

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$5,047 67	
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	396 50	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	957 41	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,012 25	
Furniture and upholstery,	585 51	
Kitchen furnishings,	771 02	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	606 31	
Sundries,	196 21	
		9,572 88

Heat, light and power:—

Coal,	\$11,980 66	
Wood,	-	
Electricity,	-	
Gas,	-	
Oil,	281 55	
Sundries,	-	
		12,262 21

Repairs and improvements:—

Bricks,	\$388 30	
Cement, lime and plaster,	595 75	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$984 05	\$179,941 97

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$984 05	\$179,941 97
Doors, sashes, etc.,	94 58	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,126 12	
Hardware,	1,688 54	
Lumber,	6,472 65	
Machinery, etc.,	620 85	
Paints, oils, glass, etc.,	2,684 95	
Plumbing, steam-fitting supplies,	6,010 26	
Roofing and materials,	478 16	
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll),	516 57	
Sundries,	425 30	
		21,102 03

Farm, stable and grounds:—

Blacksmith and supplies,	\$516 45	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	736 00	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,830 75	
Hay, grain, etc.,	10,545 88	
Harness and repairs,	581 45	
Horses,	1,965 00	
Cows,	2,555 50	
Other live stock,	469 50	
Labor (not on pay roll),	1,512 75	
Rent,	—	
Swill,	—	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,485 04	
Sundries,	701 88	
		23,900 20

Miscellaneous:—

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$1,269 38	
Chapel services and entertainments,	533 84	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	3,725 79	
Funeral expenses,	—	
Gratuities,	391 21	
Hose, etc.,	116 45	
Ice,	—	
Labor (not on any pay roll),	—	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	4,428 07	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	2 00	
Manual training supplies,	—	
Postage,	473 00	
Printing and printing supplies (annual report \$151.95),	222 45	
Return of runaways,	86 02	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,499 62	
Stationery and office supplies,	694 23	
School books and school supplies,	129 95	
Travel and expenses (officials),	921 80	
Telephone and telegraph,	219 82	

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$14,713 63	\$224,944 20
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$14,713 63	\$224,944 20
Tobacco,	1,138 03	
Water,	—	
Sundries,	1,173 08	
	<hr/>	17,024 74
Total expenditure for maintenance,		\$241,968 94
Specially authorized expenditures from maintenance funds:—		
Refrigerating plant,	\$4,536 38	
Buildings for tubercular patients,	801 55	
Two bath houses,	318 50	
Silo at Middleton colony,	499 03	
Attorney's and engineer's bill for appearing before the Legislature on the bill for an independent water supply,	1,541 11	
	<hr/>	7,696 57
Total expenditure out of current income,		\$249,665 51
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation and receipts with State Treasurer,	\$134,979 48	
Cash on hand (September receipts due State Treasurer),	2,331 12	
	<hr/>	137,310 60
		<hr/>
		\$386,976 11

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand (September receipts due State Treasurer),	\$2,331 12	
Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation and receipts with State Treasurer,	134,979 48	
Bills due for support of patients:—		
From cities and towns,	210 79	
From individuals,	7,238 05	
	<hr/>	\$144,759 44

Liabilities.

Due for maintenance paid in advance,	154 39
Balance in favor of the hospital, Sept. 30, 1905,	\$144,605 05

During the year the average number of patients has been 1,348 57

Divide total expenditures for maintenance (\$241,968.94) by the average number, gives an average annual cost of	\$179 426
Equivalent to an average weekly cost of	3 455

Special Appropriations for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1905.

OBJECT.	Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Hospital Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of the Year.
Disposal of ashes,	Chap. 82, Acts 1901,	\$2,500 00	-	\$511 42	\$1,988 58
Buildings for female patients,	Chap. 434, Acts 1902,	50,000 00	\$434 74	49,370 13	629 87
Buildings for 100 patients,	Chap. 414, Acts 1903,	75,000 00	-	67,274 70	7,725 30
Mechanical refrigerating plant,	Chap. 62, Acts 1904,	13,000 00	4,536 38	11,536 38	1,463 62
Buildings for tubercular patients,	Chap. 62, Acts 1904,	2,000 00	801 55	1,804 36	195 64
Buildings for tubercular patients,	Chap. 90, Acts 1905,	1,000 00	-	-	1,000 00
Two bathroom buildings,	Chap. 90, Acts 1905,	15,000 00	318 50	318 50	14,681 50
Silo at Middleton colony,	Chap. 90, Acts 1905,	500 00	499 03	499 03	97
		\$159,000 00	\$6,590 20	\$131,314 52	\$27,685 48

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Treasurer.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			DRUNKARDS.			NOT INSANE. VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1904,	658	687	1,345	-	3	3	-	-	-	658	690	1,348
Admitted within the year,	293	292	585	-	4	4	-	-	-	293	293	586
Viz.: by commitment,	270	244	514	-	3	3	-	-	-	270	247	517
by transfer,	5	72	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	17
from escape,	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
from visit,*	17	36	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	36	53
Whole number of cases within the year,	951	979	1,930	-	7	7	-	-	-	951	986	1,937
Dismissed within the year,	310	259	569	-	6	6	-	-	-	310	264	574
Viz.: Discharged within the year,	155	144	299	-	5	5	-	-	-	155	149	304
as recovered at time of leaving the hospital,	49	42	91	-	1	1	-	-	-	49	43	92
as much improved,	35	32	67	-	1	1	-	-	-	35	33	68
as improved,	25	39	64	-	3	3	-	-	-	25	42	67
as not improved,	46	31	77	-	3	3	-	-	-	46	31	77
as not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
died,	93	64	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	64	157
Transferred,	38	16	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	16	54
Absent on elopement Oct. 1, 1902,	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Absent on visit,	20	34	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	34	54
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1905,	641	720	1,361	-	2	2	-	-	-	641	722	1,363
Viz.: as State patients,	593	653	1,246	-	2	2	-	-	-	593	655	1,248
as town patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
as private patients,	48	67	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	67	115
Number of different persons within the year,	949	976	1,925	-	7	7	-	-	-	949	983	1,932
Number of different persons admitted,	291	289	580	-	4	4	-	-	-	291	293	584
Number of different persons admitted by commitment,	268	241	509	-	3	3	-	-	-	268	244	512
Number of persons recovered,	49	42	91	-	1	1	-	-	-	49	43	92
Daily average number of patients,	643.385	703.442	1,346.827	-	1.750	1.750	-	-	-	643.385	705.192	1,348.577
Viz.: State patients,	595.116	636.000	1,231.116	-	1.615	1.615	-	-	-	595.116	637.615	1,232.731
town patients,	-	-	.135	-	.135	.135	-	-	-	-	.135	.135
private patients,	48.269	67.442	115.711	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.269	67.442	115.711

* Females nominally admitted for discharge: 1 habitual drunkard from elopement, 30 from visit.
Males nominally admitted for discharge: 1 from elopement, 16 from visit.

2. — *Insane received on First and Subsequent Commitments.*

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	CASES COMMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, to this hospital,	241	188	429
Second, to this hospital,	18	38	56
Third, to this hospital,	7	12	19
Fourth, to this hospital,	2	2	4
Fifth, to this hospital,	1	2	3
Sixth, to this hospital,	-	1	1
Seventh, to this hospital,	-	-	-
Eighth, to this hospital,	1	-	1
Ninth, to this hospital,	-	1	1
Total cases,	270	244	514
Total persons,	268	241	509
Never before in any hospital for the insane,	214	170	384

3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts,	88	46	34	62	30	33	150	76	67
Other New England States,	28	30	31	23	20	17	51	50	48
Other States,	6	4	6	4	5	6	10	9	12
Total native,	122	80	71	89	55	56	211	135	127
Other countries :—									
Austria,	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
China,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
British Provinces,	18	18	27	23	24	25	41	42	52
Denmark,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
England,	15	17	14	11	11	10	26	28	24
Finland,	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
Germany,	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5
Ireland,	34	68	71	29	50	48	63	118	105
Italy,	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
Norway,	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia,	6	6	6	7	7	7	13	13	13
Scotland,	3	4	4	1	1	2	4	5	6
Sweden,	4	6	6	3	3	4	7	9	10
Syria,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Turkey,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Total foreign,	89	129	138	80	104	103	169	233	341
Unknown,	3	5	5	1	11	11	4	16	16
Totals,	214	214	214	170	170	170	384	384	384

4. — *Residence of Insane Persons admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			OTHER ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Barnstable,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Essex,	144	90	234	34	48	82
Middlesex,	64	67	131	18	19	37
Norfolk,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Plymouth,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Suffolk,	6	10	16	2	4	6
Totals,	214	170	384	54	71	125
Cities or large towns (10,000 or over),	176	46	222	45	56	101
Country districts (under 10,000),	38	124	162	9	15	24

5. — *Civil Condition of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Unmarried,	102	66	168
Married,	88	72	160
Widowed,	20	30	50
Divorced,	2	2	4
Unknown,	2	—	2
Totals,	214	170	384

6. — *Occupation of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

MALES.

Agent,	1	Lawyer,	1
Baker,	1	Letter carriers,	2
Barbers,	2	Machinists,	9
Bartender,	1	Mason,	1
Blacksmith,	1	Morocco dressers,	3
Butchers,	2	Operatives,	19
Cabinet makers,	2	Painters,	6
Carpenters,	7	Peddlers,	4
Clerks,	14	Plumbers,	2
Cooks,	2	Printers,	2
Curriers,	5	Sailor,	1
Druggists,	2	Shoemakers,	14
Drivers,	3	Silversmith,	1
Engineer,	1	Store keepers,	5
Electricians,	2	Student,	1
Farmers,	15	Switchman,	1
Fireman,	1	Waiters,	2
Fishermen,	3	Wool sorter,	1
Gardeners,	2	None,	31
Hostler,	1	Unknown,	—
Iron workers,	3		
Janitor,	1	Total,	214
Laborers,	36		

FEMALES.

Cooks,	2	Teachers,	3
Clerks,	2	Nurses,	3
Domestics,	20	None,	40
Dressmakers,	2	Unknown,	8
Housewives,	63		
Operatives,	27	Totals,	170

7.—*Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.				DIED.							
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.		AT FIRST ATTACK.		AT TIME OF DEATH.				
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.			
Congenital,	12	7	19	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—
15 years and less,	3	4	7	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	11	9	20	11	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25 years,	19	10	29	23	14	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 30 years,	27	23	50	26	18	44	4	1	9	3	4	3
30 to 35 years,	22	21	43	23	20	43	8	8	12	4	4	5
35 to 40 years,	25	11	36	28	20	48	12	5	17	8	5	9
40 to 50 years,	37	40	77	40	37	77	21	9	30	20	13	29
50 to 60 years,	17	18	35	22	20	42	14	16	30	16	12	28
60 to 70 years,	15	15	30	15	20	35	14	10	24	14	15	29
70 to 80 years,	13	8	21	15	8	23	11	7	18	21	11	32
Over 80 years,	7	1	8	9	4	13	2	—	2	3	4	7
Totals,	208	167	375	213	170	383	93	57	150	93	62	155
Unknown,	6	3	9	1	—	1	—	7	7	—	2	2
Not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals of persons,	214	170	384	214	170	384	93	64	157	93	64	157
Mean known ages (in years),	42.35	38.85	43.60	43.27	43.36	43.31	50.27	45.97	48.12	54.52	56.28	55.55

[illegible]

9. — *Probable Duration of Mental Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	12	6	18
Under 1 month,	52	38	90
From 1 to 3 months,	24	19	43
3 to 6 months,	15	12	27
6 to 12 months,	20	12	32
1 to 2 years,	34	20	54
2 to 5 years,	34	25	59
5 to 10 years,	11	14	25
10 to 20 years,	7	5	12
Over 20 years,	1	4	5
Totals,	210	155	365
Unknown,	4	15	19
Not insane,	—	—	—
Totals,	214	170	384
Average known duration (in years), .	2.06	2.55	2.42

10.—Form of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged, with their Condition on Discharge, or died.

FORM OF DISEASE.	COMMITTED.			DISCHARGED.												DIED.			TOTAL DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			Totals.	Males.	Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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10. — *Form of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged, with their Condition on Discharge, or died — Concluded.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	COMMITTED.			RECOVERED.				MUCH IMPROVED.				DISCHARGED.				NOT IMPROVED.				DIED.			TOTAL DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	IMPROVED.		NOT IMPROVED.		NOT INSANE.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
										Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										
B. — Other admissions : —																									
Alcoholic insanity,	12	2	14	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	8	7	15
Constitutional inferiority,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Dementia præcox,	8	9	17	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	11	9	20	5
Epileptic insanity,	4	4	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	8	3
General paralysis,	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	5	4	4	8
Imbecility,	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	3	3	6
Involution melancholia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manic depressive insanity : —																									
Maniacal,	12	15	27	3	8	11	5	2	7	3	2	3	5	3	3	6	2	1	3	4	1	3	13	11	24
Depressed,	4	15	19	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	8	10
Mixed,	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Narcotic inebriety,	2	3	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	2	2	4	2
Organic dementia,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2
Senile dementia,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2
Unclassified,	2	8	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	1	1	1	1	2
Total B,	56	74	130	8	11	19	10	13	23	4	7	11	12	8	20	—	—	36	52	18	18	36	52	57	109
Aggregate cases,	270	244	514	49	42	91	35	32	67	25	39	64	46	31	77	—	—	157	248	93	64	157	248	208	456
Aggregate persons,	268	241	509	49	42	91	35	32	67	25	39	64	46	31	77	—	—	157	246	93	64	157	246	206	452

11. — *Discharges of the Insane classified by Admission and Result, and Deaths.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, to this hospital, .	43	34	77	28	24	52	23	34	57	37	27	64	-	-	-	81	48	129	212	167	379
Second, to this hospital, .	5	3	8	6	4	10	2	5	7	5	1	6	-	-	-	10	13	23	28	26	54
Third, to this hospital, .	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	7	11
Fourth, to this hospital, .	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Fifth, to this hospital, .	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	5	7
Sixth, to this hospital, .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Seventh, to this hospital, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth, to this hospital, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ninth, to this hospital, .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total cases,	49	42	91	35	32	67	25	39	64	46	31	77	-	-	-	93	64	157	248	208	456
Total persons,	49	42	91	35	32	67	25	39	64	46	31	77	-	-	-	93	64	157	246	206	452
First admitted to any hospital, .	41	31	72	25	19	44	21	32	53	34	23	57	-	-	-	75	46	121	196	151	347

Diseases of Digestive System.													
Enteritis and peritonitis, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enterocolitis,	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute pancreatitis,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biliary calculi,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peritonitis, perforation of intestines,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute ilio-colitis,	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic gastritis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.													
Chronic nephritis,	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute parenchymatous nephritis,	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Old Age.													
Senile debility,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Violence.													
Suicide by hanging,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide, killed by train,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ill-defined Diseases.													
Exhaustion,	9	5	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals,	93	64	157	5	2	7	10	8	18	2	3	5	6

[illegible]

13. — *Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Patients recovered or died* — Concluded.

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
B. — Died : —												
Congenital,	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6	—	—	—
Under 1 month,	2	9	11	14	15	29	—	3	3	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	3	3	6	12	6	18	2	4	6	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	8	3	11	8	5	13	4	3	7	—	—	—
6 to 12 months,	10	3	13	10	—	10	4	2	6	—	—	—
1 to 2 years,	11	7	18	7	7	14	13	7	20	2	5	7
2 to 5 years,	26	15	41	17	7	24	27	13	40	5	2	7
5 to 10 years,	6	—	6	1	4	5	12	6	18	5	7	12
10 to 20 years,	2	2	4	4	1	5	4	3	7	1	5	6
Over 20 years,	1	—	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	—	1
Totals,	74	43	117	75	46	121	74	43	117	15	17	32
Unknown,	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4	3	1	4
Totals,	75	46	121	75	46	121	75	46	121	18	18	36
Average of known cases (in months),	38.13	24.71	31.42	33.24	29.30	31.27	61.42	46.23	53.82	151.33	96.58	123.95
										73.47	51.19	65.47



TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,
AT
DANVERS, MASS.
(POST-OFFICE, HATHORNE),
FOR THE
FOURTEEN MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1906.



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OFFICERS

OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

Nov. 30, 1906.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. HORACE H. ATHERTON,	Saugus.
Miss MARY WARD NICHOLS, <i>Recording Secretary</i> ,	Danvers.
Mr. SOLON BANCROFT, <i>Corresponding Secretary</i> ,	Reading.
Mr. SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Haverhill.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	Boston.
Mrs. ADA T. BREWSTER,	Andover.
Mr. GEORGE R. JEWETT,	Salem.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES W. PAGE, M.D.,	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
H. W. MITCHELL, M.D.,	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
HENRY A. COTTON, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY PAULSELL MITCHELL, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
EARLE E. BESSEY, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
HENRY M. SWIFT, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
CHARLES B. SULLIVAN, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ANNA H. PEABODY, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician at Laboratory.</i>
Mr. ARTHUR N. COLLINS,	<i>Interne.</i>
Mr. JOHN N. LACEY,	<i>Steward.</i>

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ELMER E. SOUTHARD, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician and Pathologist.</i>
FREDERICK P. GAY, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician and Bacteriologist.</i>
Mr. WARREN A. MERRILL,	<i>Treasurer and Clerk.</i>

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. ADAM D. SMITH,	<i>Supervisor, Male Department.</i>
Miss ELVINA K. BAILEY,	{ <i>Supervisor Female Department and Principal of Training School.</i>
Mr. CHARLES LINDGREN,	
Mr. FRANCIS H. RICHARDS,	<i>Farmer.</i>
Mr. GEORGE W. GARDENER,	<i>Carpenter.</i>

CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. F. B. FLANDERS,	211 Haverhill Street, Lawrence.
Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	8 Newcomb Street, Haverhill.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	308 Boston Street, Dorchester.
Dr. THOMAS KITTREDGE,	13 Chestnut Street, Salem.
Dr. HORACE G. LESLIE,	261 Main Street, Amesbury.
Dr. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS,	53 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
Dr. JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	63 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Dr. JOSEPH G. PINKHAM,	64 Nahant Street, Lynn.
Dr. GEORGE B. SHATTUCK,	183 Beacon Street, Boston.
Dr. SAMUEL TORREY,	106 Cabot Street, Beverly.
Dr. JOHN F. YOUNG,	9 Fruit Street, Newburyport.

Dr. MAURICE D. CLARKE,	<i>Chairman.</i>
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	<i>Secretary.</i>

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of Danvers Insane Hospital respectfully present their twenty-ninth annual report, with the reports of the superintendent, treasurer and Board of Consulting Physicians ; also the statistics required by law.

In the report of the superintendent and treasurer will be found the details of the management of the institution, and the changes in the staff.

While the commitments have been larger the past year, the transfers to other institutions have been such as to keep the average number of patients about the same.

Most of the work under special appropriation is completed. What remains to be done has been delayed for the reason of difficulty in obtaining material.

The two buildings for tuberculous patients are completed, and will soon be occupied. A new building has been erected at Middleton colony, to supply the great need of single rooms.

The dining room has been enlarged, and a small ice house erected. Many other improvements have been made, one of which is a building for the hose carriage, ladders and fire equipments, to put the fire department in the best condition under the circumstances.

The trustees recognized the eight-hour law, and reorganized the work of persons to which it applied, at the earliest time possible, but at an increase of over \$800 a month to the pay roll.

It has been a favorable season for the farm work, and the crops have been good. The manner of preparing the soil for, and the care of, the crops has been excellent, but, as the farmer's department takes in the care of the roads, the transportation of coal and supplies to the hospital, and coal and supplies to Middleton co ony, it is difficult to separate the expenses which should apply strictly to the farm.

The application of the eight-hour law to the farm work will increase the expense the coming year; as the work of the farm cannot be brought to eight hours a day, more men must be employed in some departments of the farm work.

Fire Protection. — When we made our last annual report, a law was in force authorizing the trustees to provide an entirely independent plant for supplying the hospital with water, and we asked for an appropriation to carry out its provisions. We found that the Legislature was disposed to have the hospital pump its water from the Danvers supply, instead of from Middleton Pond, as the law provided. We then submitted a bill, with plans and specifications, for furnishing an adequate supply under proper measures, taking it from the Danvers supply in the State's reservoir below the hospital building, but, owing to the lateness of the season, it was referred to the next General Court. We now ask for legislation and an appropriation that will enable us to accomplish the purposes sought in the bill. That there is an imperative need of something being done to secure adequate protection from fire appears from the statements made by the State inspectors and competent engineers.

The town of Danvers does not supply water to the hospital. Under the existing arrangement, made with the town by the last Legislature, the State pays $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per thousand gallons for water, and pumps it into the hospital building. If the State shall hereafter provide an independent plant, it can supply itself with water for less than \$2,500 per year, including interest on the cost of its plant. The bill which awaits the action of the General Court does not call for an independent plant, and if it is enacted the State will continue to pay the town an amount estimated at \$4,560 per year, besides furnishing a reservoir and keeping it in repair and clean. To the

credit of the town it should be said that it has made use of the State's bounty in making a large reduction in the water rates to its citizens. Residents of other less favored municipalities can easily know what proportion of the water bills of the citizens of Danvers is paid by the State.

Mr. Jewett B. Sweetser, supervisor since the completion of the hospital in 1877, resigned after twenty-nine years of most faithful and satisfactory service, and Mr. Adam D. Smith has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The land lying between the State land and the railroad is for sale, and we desire to purchase it, and ask an appropriation for that purpose of \$3,000 for 20 acres of tillage land.

The State owns a lot of land some three miles from the hospital which is of little use, and authority has been given the trustees to sell the same. It also has another lot of detached land of 3 acres, and we ask authority to sell the same for the sum of \$600. With this authority we can sell this land for the sum of \$1,100, and with the purchase of the Gregory land of 20 acres adjoining the State's land, it will give all the land the hospital will need for many years.

The piggery needs special repairs, at an estimated cost of \$1,000; there is also great need of shelter for composting wastes of the farm, and a building for that purpose is estimated to cost \$1,000.

The bill for further protection against fire, of last year, was referred to the General Court of the coming year, for which we ask an appropriation of \$15,000. The sun rooms connected with A and J buildings, with fire-escape stairways, would increase the room for patients and add much to the comfort and safety against fire, for which we ask \$20,000.

The several items for which we ask appropriation the coming year are as follows :—

Repairs of the piggery,	\$1,000
Building for composting wastes of the farm,	1,000
Purchase of land,	3,000
For protection against fire,	15,000
For sun room additions to A and J buildings,	20,000
	<hr/>
	\$40,000

In closing, we desire to express to you our appreciation of the faithful and loyal service of the officers and employees in the care of the patients and the interest of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE H. ATHERTON.
MARY W. NICHOLS.
SOLON BANCROFT.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS.
ADA T. BREWSTER.
GEORGE R. JEWETT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

Herewith I respectfully submit the annual report of the operations of the hospital for the past year, the statistical tables being made up to Sept. 30, 1906; the financial operations to Nov. 30, 1906.

At the beginning of the hospital year there were present 1,363 patients, while at the end of twelve months there were but 1,227. Although 606 cases were admitted, those who left within the same period exceeded the number admitted by 136. This decided reduction in the number of patients is the result of repeated transfers to other State institutions, ordered by the State Board of Insanity.

The whole number dismissed from the rolls, 742, as the statistical tables show, includes not only 204 formally discharged, but 174 who died, 212 who were transferred, 142 who are "absent on visits" and 10 who are "absent on elopement."

Increasing the "trial visit" period to six months accounts for the large number of patients, 142, — 71 men and 71 women, — who have been dismissed during the hospital year, but have not been actually discharged from our hospital records.

For many years it was the custom to abridge patients' trial visits more and more as the end of the hospital year approached, so that all not present September 30 each year were discharged on our books. By so doing the records were simplified, but the privileges of those patients whose removal from the hospital on trial visits seemed advisable were somewhat curtailed. The present system contributes regularity to our methods for dismissal, and increases freedom in extending the "trial visits;" it also promotes economy in hospital finances, and personal advantages in the cases of some patients.

After the acute stage of certain forms of mental disorder has passed, recovery is pretty certain to ensue without continued hospital care; and in some cases, when the terminal condition is likely to be one of mental impairment, the latter stages of the case may be favorably mitigated by an early return to normal home associations. It therefore seems advisable to grant the "trial visit" freely in cases where the interests of the individual suggest such treatment, and the rights of the public are not put in jeopardy. Before patients dismissed on "trial visit" are finally discharged on our books, a special effort is made in each case to ascertain the then existing mental condition. Thus the hospital eventually gets all the credit due for ultimate results of treatment.

While quite a number of such patients recover before the expiration of the "trial visit," the recovery record may not fall within the hospital year during which the patient received treatment and was dismissed. This practice may work against the yearly hospital record for recoveries, and certainly does so this year, since the number away on "trial visit" September 30 is nearly three times the number so rated at the end of the previous hospital year. Then the State care act operates against a high recovery rate, since it tempts city and town officials, as well as personally interested private parties, to throw upon the State hospitals the trouble and expense involved in maintaining the broken down and aged when the appearance of delirium or mental enfeeblement warrants a certificate of insanity. That cases hopeless, as regards recovery, are annually received in increasing numbers, is shown by the admission this year of 83 cases where mental impairment depended upon arteriosclerosis or senile changes, while but 46 of the same class were admitted the previous year.

During the year 174 patients died. Of this number, 85 were above sixty and 21 were above eighty years of age. General paralysis was the cause of death in 17 cases; tuberculosis the cause in 22; broncho-pneumonia the cause in 7; acute ileocolitis the cause in 7; chronic nephritis the cause in 4 cases, and 1 male patient died from a fractured cervical vertebra. The injury was received several days prior to his admission, and his death occurred eleven days later. One

aged female patient died from exhaustion following fracture of the femur caused by a fall. One male patient committed suicide at night by winding tightly about his neck an ordinary four-in-hand scarf. He had been in the hospital several months, spending much of his time reading. He appeared rather apathetic, but was agreeable to all with whom he associated. If he mentioned suicide, it was to assert an entire absence of danger on that score in his case. The night of his death he retired at 9 o'clock, bidding the ward attendant "good night" in his usual pleasant manner. He was found dead in bed in the morning.

CONSTRUCTION.

This hospital received no special appropriation last year, consequently the only construction work engaged in has been that in connection with previous appropriations. As several special legislative grants had not been exhausted, efforts have been made to clear up all such accounts.

The buildings for tuberculous patients have been completed, but have not been occupied as yet because sufficient help to manage these, in addition to the regular hospital wards, has not been available the past season.

The tunnel and cellar for the disposal of furnace ashes have been completed and prove every way successful.

The two bath-room buildings have also been completed, but have not been in practical use because of our limited water pressure. It is hoped that a standpipe sufficiently elevated to give the necessary hydraulic pressure in this as well as in other departments of the hospital will soon become a feature of our water supply, which is far from satisfactory at the present time.

An additional cottage has been erected at the Middleton colony, as the appropriation made several years since for that purpose had not been exhausted. This building provides eleven single rooms on the ground floor for a class of special patients, and five rooms for employees in the second story. But for the unusual delay in filling orders for material by merchants and manufacturers the past few months, the building would have been completed.

I would recommend the construction of a three-story sun

room attached to the front of ward buildings A and J. These back wards are always crowded, and additional floor space for day uses is greatly needed in each. The proposed outside sun rooms or airing balconies would be especially serviceable in promoting the general health and comfort of the back ward patients, that class of our inmates who, by virtue of their excited, violent behavior, are the most closely confined and restricted. The middle or second story wards in each A and J block would by this addition be provided with greatly needed space for a small congregate dining room, where disturbed patients could take their meals under improved supervision.

For the past two years the day space of A-2 has been thus used for a dining room by 100 female patients, whose turbulent conduct barred them from the large congregate dining hall. Thus utilized, the ward had to be abandoned as a day ward for excitable women, somewhat restricting our facilities for classifying excited cases. The balconies recommended will enable us to restore the old order, permitting the use of A-2 day space for troublesome patients, while providing the important dining room space. The same policy for collecting disturbed male patients for dining purposes should be inaugurated on J-2. It would concentrate the distribution of food, eliminate considerable waste and facilitate thorough supervision of turbulent male patients while at their meals.

The water tower question, laid before the last Legislature by the trustees, should be again pressed as one of essential moment in respect to fire service and the hydrotherapeutic treatment of patients.

I would also suggest some changes in the farm lands. The hospital owns a lot containing 12 acres in Topsfield, which is so far distant from the hospital that it cannot be profitably cultivated for crops, and it is too limited in area for our use as a pasture. A private party has made an offer for this land, in combination with another lot of 3 acres, disconnected from the main part of the farm by the Newburyport turnpike. I would recommend the disposal of the two lots specified, and that the hospital purchase in exchange the lot of land in Middleton lying between Gregory Street and the Boston & Maine railroad. The possession of this lot, which contains 15 or 20 acres, would straighten out the boundaries of our home farm

and secure near the colony a very desirable field. In time, a spur track from Howes' station to the colony coal shed may seem desirable, and such a track could be laid on the land under consideration, which has been offered to the State for what seems a reasonable price.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The treasurer's account, appended to this report, covers a period of fourteen months, as the result of a new law which changes the months constituting the hospital's financial year, a period which no longer coincides with the statistical year. Therefore the exact figures by which the cost of maintenance this year can be compared with other years are not available. However, approximate figures for the year ending September 30 have been ascertained, and such figures show an increase in the weekly cost of about 55 cents. This increase brings the weekly cost slightly above \$4, a figure which cannot be considered excessive with the standards which have prevailed in this institution throughout its history.

One reason for this increased per capita cost is the reduced number of patients, a condition of affairs decreed by the State Board of Insanity and quite beyond our control or desire. A reduction in the expense of maintenance proportionate to the reduction in numbers is practically impossible, once the organization has expanded to properly accommodate the larger number.

Expenses for ward services have certainly kept low the past year, for the reason that for several months a full quota of ward employees was not obtainable. The shortage of female help became so embarrassing that an increase in the scale of wages paid training school nurses was adopted, and yet the increase of \$1 per month, which aggregates a large annual increase to hospital expenses, scarcely adds attractiveness to the positions we have to offer.

The eight-hour law, which was passed by the Legislature last year and which has been adopted in letter and spirit, has directly and indirectly increased our cost of maintenance. This increase for a full year will, we believe, exceed \$9,000. In adopting the eight-hour law it became necessary to employ 9 additional persons, the annual wages for whom amount to

\$3,759.50. Seven of the extra employees are boarded at the hospital. An allowance of 50 cents per day extra is made to employees who board themselves, but very few accept this condition. Single men cannot get boarded in our vicinity under \$5 a week, but we estimate the cost to the hospital of boarding employees at \$2.50 per week. At this rate the annual cost for boarding 7 workers will be \$910.

Under the new law it became necessary to change the wages of 83 persons, previously on the pay roll at a monthly rate, to a daily rate. The new rate was determined by dividing the former monthly wage by the number of days each person had been required to work within the month. All these persons had been allowed two weeks' vacation each year, and the greater number had been allowed holidays and one day off duty in each week. It seemed only just that these persons should be so paid by the day that they could cut out as much time as formerly and yet at the end of each month receive as much in wages as under the monthly arrangement. The per diem wage having been established on this basis, we find the employees prefer to lose no time, or at least much less than was formerly allowed, thus increasing their monthly earnings. Careful computation of this difference averages an increase of \$50 per year for each of 83 persons, or \$4,150 annually. This amount, plus the wages for new help, \$3,759.50, plus the cost of their board, \$910, makes a total of \$8,819.50, which, I believe, is below the actual increased expense on account of the eight-hour law.

Wages.

EXTRA EMPLOYEES.	No.	Daily.	Annual.	Board.	Totals.
Assistant engineer,	1	\$2 50	\$912 50	-	\$912 50
Fireman,	1	1 85	675 25	-	675 25
Fireman,	1	1 35	492 75	\$130 00	622 75
Stablemen,	3	85	930 75	390 00	1,320 75
Cook,	1	75	273 75	130 00	403 75
Kitchen girls,	2	65	474 50	260 00	734 50
Totals,	9	-	\$3,759 50	\$910 00	\$4,669 50
Estimated annual increase of wages for 83 persons,					4,150 00
Estimated annual increase cost of maintenance,					\$8,819 50

Notwithstanding the old help now work more days each month, it is impossible to cut down their number since the working day has been reduced to eight hours. In fact, if these old employees were to take as much time off as formerly, and in this way keep down their earnings to the old figure, it would be necessary to employ additional help in the various departments where they serve. Therefore the existing arrangement is to the financial advantage of the hospital, in that it saves board, etc., for additional help.

If the pay roll for the months of August, September, October and November, 1905, be compared with that covering the same months of 1906, when the eight-hour law was in operation, evidence will appear to show that the estimated annual increase, as stated above, is a conservative figure.

Amount of Pay Roll.

	1905.	1906.	Increase.
August,	\$7,834 65	\$8,845 86	\$1,011 21
September,	7,493 77	8,389 34	895 57
October,	7,524 73	8,454 56	929 83
November,	7,439 56	8,415 57	976 01
	\$30,292 71	\$34,105 33	\$3,812 62

This tabulation shows an increase of \$3,812.62 for four months. A year's increase at the same rate would equal \$11,437.86, which sum does not include cost of boarding the 7 extra employees. The September, 1906, pay roll is \$456.52 less than that for August. This drop results from the discharge of farm hands, who had been engaged for haying.

That the pay roll increase is due to the eight-hour régime is shown by an examination of the cost of ward service the same months, the ward workers not having had their wages changed from the monthly to the daily basis.

Pay Roll for Ward Service.

	1905.	1906.	Change.
August,	\$2,821 08	\$2,864 26	+ \$43 18
September,	2,820 96	2,864 24	+ 43 28
October,	2,938 85	2,806 96	— 131 92
November,	2,936 13	2,921 48	— 14 65

The eight-hour law, as interpreted for us by the Attorney-General, does not apply to the ward workers, those hospital employees most entitled to consideration on the score of long days and exacting duties. This legal distinction seems invidious, and if the State can afford to pay the enhanced cost of management, it would seem to be a simple act of justice to place the ward nurses and attendants on an eight-hour basis. To maintain present standards of care for patients on the eight-hour basis would require about one-third more nurses and attendants. The cost for ward service the past year was \$34,509.93, one-third of which would be \$11,503.31, which sum would have to be added to the pay roll, and this does not include increased cost for board and accommodations.

Before such a law can be adopted, provisions for the housing of about 40 additional employees at this hospital must be made, or the hospital must pay such a rate that the additional help can provide themselves with boarding places outside. This latter method would be a very satisfactory arrangement to the management, as it would take such persons away from the hospital when off duty, and it is feared that it would be difficult for hospital officers to maintain necessary discipline in the institution if a large number of eight-hour workers were permitted to spend their leisure time in the wards or in other hospital departments.

If the application of the eight-hour law is to be extended to include the nurses and attendants, the full significance of section 4, chapter 517, Acts of 1906, should be carefully considered. This clause imposes a fine upon a State official of \$50 for each violation of the eight-hour law. This clause, if

retained, would appear to place the superintendent of an insane hospital at a disadvantage, so far as discipline is concerned. By combined action, if not individually, the ward employees could compel the superintendent, under various conditions, which frequently occur, to consider his own personal interests rather than the welfare of the patients in his custody.

The Legislature has never seen fit to enact laws making it a penal offence for employees to furnish money, keys, liquor or weapons to insane patients under their charge; never has attached a penalty for aiding a patient to escape, for abusing the helpless insane, or for gross carelessness whereby serious or fatal results may follow. Now, is it wise to penalize the superintendent in the interests of the non-responsible employees? If the power to discipline and discharge employees is thus effectually annulled, will not the responsibility which goes with authority and power be legally shifted from the superintendent? Possibly such a revolution in insane hospital management might work satisfactorily, but theoretically it would seem to be a change not calculated to safeguard the interests of the most helpless class of human beings, — the certified insane in institutions.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The school continues its important work, although few graduates remain in the service of the hospital, as they can command higher wages in private nursing. Eleven pupils graduated in the 1906 class, viz. : —

Annie May Campbell.	Isabel Agnes Whelan.
Jennie Elizabeth Trainor.	Margaret Olive Peters.
Jennie Porteous Langille.	Alice MacKay.
Minnie Florence Ramsey.	Bridget Mary Parker.
Catherine Margrete Campbell.	Jennie Mary Pye.
Emma Jane Elkins.	

FARM.

Farm expenses have increased the past few years. Yearly, more land has been cultivated and the crops have received more care than formerly. A report enumerating farm products is appended herewith. Some extraordinary expenses for betterment have been incurred the past year in that department.

Machinery capable of milking 125 cows has been purchased and installed at a cost of about \$1,000. After the daily use of this machine for eight months a favorable report as to its efficiency can be made. Naturally, its success depends upon intelligent management. In our hands it has done satisfactory work and simplified the farm problem to some extent.

Work to exterminate the moth pests cost from \$800 to \$1,000.

The purchase of 4 heifers and a bull with exceptionally fine pedigrees cost \$700. But it is expected they will in time so improve the stock of milch cows that this investment will prove to have been wise economy.

A new departure in stock raising was begun with the purchase of this registered stock. Commencing early in the year all calves selected for raising have been inoculated with Von Behring's bovo-vaccine, which is designed to protect such animals from tubercular infection. For many years the hospital herd of cows has suffered from tuberculosis, and many naturally fine animals have become diseased and worthless. As the bovo-vaccine is guaranteed as effective only when administered to calves less than four months old, the process of immunizing the whole herd will be slow, but 22 animals have already been thus treated. Several have been subjected to this treatment for experimental purposes. One animal thus treated was above the age limit for guaranteed inoculation, and had reacted to tuberculin before treatment, showing seated infection. Five months after the operation tuberculin failed to cause a reaction, but the animal was killed and carefully examined. Two glands were found which gave undoubted evidence of having been the seat of active tubercular disease, but which were undergoing a repair or healing process. In this, as in all other respects, so far as our limited experience with bovo-vaccine goes, it confirms the claims concerning its efficacy put forth by Von Behring.

MEDICAL STAFF.

During the past year there have been more than the usual number of changes in the make-up of our medical staff. Dr. Henry A. Cotton was granted leave of absence for one year, beginning Nov. 1, 1905, in order that he might pursue a special

course of study in Europe. He has been working in Professor Kraepelin's clinic, but is expected back to resume his duties early in the coming hospital year.

Prior to date of Dr. Cotton's going, Dr. F. Robertson Sims, who has spent a year in the male ward service, resigned, to enter upon private practice. He was, however, induced to prolong his stay in the hospital until July, 1906, to substitute for Dr. Cotton. When he finally severed his connection with the hospital he was succeeded by Dr. Henry M. Swift, a former member of the staff, who, at that time, had just returned from Europe, where he had spent a year in special studies. Dr. Swift will hold the position only temporarily. To fill the vacancy caused by transferring Dr. Sims from the male side to the female wards, Dr. P. J. McKenzie, a graduate of the University of Vermont at Burlington, entered into a contract to serve for one year on the medical staff.

Dr. Louis A. Hoag, who had devoted about two years to bacteriological work in the laboratory, resigned and left the institution in April, 1906, to pursue investigation elsewhere.

After three years' service as pathologist and assistant physician, Dr. Albert M. Barrett resigned, and left the institution Dec. 31, 1905. During his service he had raised his department to a high state of efficiency and practical importance, successfully demonstrating the necessity for and the value of a properly equipped and skillfully conducted laboratory in connection with a large insane hospital. Dr. Barrett left this institution to accept the position of director in the psychopathic hospital wards of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Dr. Elmer E. Southard, assistant professor of neuropathology in the Harvard Medical School, was elected to succeed Dr. Barrett as pathologist and assistant physician. Dr. Southard's connection with the Harvard Medical School necessarily conflicts but little with his services here, his school work requiring his absence from the hospital only half days for about one month each year.

In August, 1906, Dr. Frederick P. Gay was elected to the position of bacteriologist and laboratory assistant. Dr. Gay's previous experience eminently fitted him for research labora-

tory work. He had been demonstrator of pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, fellow of the Rockefeller Institute, and a worker for two years in the Pasteur Institute at Brussels.

For the past eight months, routine laboratory work — hardening specimens, section cutting, the preparation of stains, etc. — has been entrusted to Dr. Anna H. Peabody, a graduate of Tufts Medical School.

The laboratory physicians, as well as those engaged in clinical work, attend the daily staff clinic in psychiatry. Increasing interest and proficiency in professional lines of insane hospital work result from the harmonious relations of these departments.

A new auto-clave, a modern electric high-speed centrifuge, a blowpipe and other pieces of apparatus have been added to the laboratory equipment.

From Oct. 1, 1905, to Sept. 30, 1906, the statistical year, 91 autopsies were performed. In each autopsy, microscopic specimens are prepared from all the major organs of the body, in addition to specimens from typical areas on both sides of the cerebrum, from various parts of the cerebellum, and several levels of the spinal cord. In every case at least sixty specimens are sectioned, examined and described. About one case in three appears to deserve more extended study, and may require from two hundred to three hundred sections to complete a comprehensive record suitable for publication. In each case cultures are made from the heart's blood, cerebrospinal fluid and the brain substance. Organisms found are studied thoroughly, so that each can be identified. Dr. Gay has systematized the autopsy and clinical bacteriology of the hospital, and is engaged in special studies in immunity, including work upon the sera of patients as well as experimental work on animals.

The amount of clinical laboratory work is too considerable for enumeration.

During the year fifteen papers for publication have been furnished from the laboratory, with the following titles, viz.: Cerebral arteriosclerosis; Acromegaly; Cholesterin stones in the brain; Pott's disease in the monkey; Aplasia of the cere-

bral hemispheres; Diffuse gliosis; Pneumococcus brain infection; Cerebral seizures, with sub-occipital pain; Glioma of the frontal lobe; Streptococcus meningitis; Basilar thrombosis; Granule layer of the cerebellum; Cell findings in soft brains; Late epilepsy; and Tuberculosis. The greater part of the above-named papers have been printed, and the remainder are in the hands of the printer.

OBLIGATIONS.

Grateful acknowledgments are due the following-named persons for their kind interest in the welfare of our patients, manifested by generous donations of books, magazines, etc.:—

Newspapers, etc.: Mrs. Ada T. Brewster, Andover; Miss Mary W. Nichols, Danvers; Miss M. C. Grey, Boston; Mrs. Enoch Perkins, Mr. E. A. Perkins, and Mrs. Sarah F. Roberts, Salem; Mr. C. F. Bushby, Peabody; Mr. F. W. Oliver, Lynn; Mr. W. A. Manchester, Mr. L. C. Manchester, Lowell; Mr. Stephen Robards, Rockport; and Barry, Beale & Co., Boston. Miss Harriet E. Lee, Salem, and Miss Florence Lyman, formerly hospital trustees, both sent cash donations for Christmas purposes.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

As usual, the Monday night dance has been given for eight months of the year. A list of other entertainments provided for patients is herewith appended. Many persons engaged in these entertainments have made no charge for personal services, and to such our obligation and appreciation are hereby tendered.

Mr. Gavin Spence and Miss Nannie Strachn, Boston; Mrs. Cushing and Miss Fitzgerald, Boston, readings and recitations; Miss Ellen Bowick, Boston, readings and recitations; dramatic entertainments by Mr. Frederick Knell and company of Boston, and Sawyer Club of Danvers; Professor Drake of Boston presented "Passion Play;" Mr. Dudley Prescott, Boston; dramatic entertainment by Mr. Charles Foster and company of Boston; lecture on "Ballads," by Rev. H. C. Adams of Danvers; lecture by Rev. Robert A. MacFadden, Danvers; illustrated lecture on Europe, by Mr. Ezra D. Hines, Danvers; recitations and singing by Mr. Edward Brigham, Boston;

readings, recitations and singing by the Petersen family of Boston; lecture by Rev. Peter McQueen; entertainment by some Scotch people of Boston; minstrel show, hospital talent.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Protestant chapel services have been conducted as heretofore Sunday afternoon, by local clergymen, as a rule. The following-named gentlemen have thus served us one or more times: Rev. Harry C. Adams, Danvers; Rev. Leslie C. Greeley, Middleton; Rev. C. H. Wheeler, Danvers; Rev. James L. Hill, Salem; Rev. E. M. Grant, Danvers; Rev. Robert A. MacFadden, Danvers; Rev. Wm. M. Cassidy, Danvers; Rev. H. A. Philbrook, Oxford; Rev. C. B. Rice, Danvers; Rev. C. S. Nightingale, Danvers; Rev. Mr. Ewing, Danvers; Rev. Geo. B. Sanger, Danvers.

Commencing several months since, Catholic services every second Sunday morning have been conducted by Rev. Amandus Dequidt, chaplain of St. John's Normal College. This arrangement has given especial pleasure and comfort to our Catholic patients, who constitute nearly one-half our population.

All clergymen who conduct Sunday service here receive an honorarium of \$5. The appreciation and gratitude for such service, entertained by all interested parties, cannot be adequately expressed. And in no less measure can this be said of Rev. Henry A. Sullivan and Rev. Michael J. Sullivan, pastor and assistant pastor of the Church of Annunciation, who still respond to all sick calls sent from the hospital.

Whatever credit may be due us for the management of the hospital the past year belongs in a large measure to those who have been associated with me in conducting its operations.

I would especially mention in this connection the members of the medical staff, all of whom have manifested creditable ambition for high-class work, and have followed such aims with diligence.

I would also commend the faithful ward workers, many of whom remained at their posts of duty throughout the season, often assuming extra duties when, for several months, the nursing staff was crippled, as the result of too frequent changes and a shortage in numbers.

It is again my privilege to conclude an annual report with grateful acknowledgments for the undeviating consideration, encouragement and support I have received from your Board.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. W. PAGE,
Superintendent.

Nov. 30, 1906.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

We bring our cordial tribute to the efficient management of the institution ; to its uniform aspect of cleanliness and order ; to the improvement attained by the installation of the colonies and the removal of the tubercular ; to the willing toil for the advancement of psychological science, both in the wards and in the pathological laboratory.

We are still of the same mind as to certain needs. We still think the institution is too crowded. We still think a separate residence desirable for the higher officers. We still think it wise to distinguish the occupants of the male wards from the attendants by a uniform or coat or badge.

We understand that more attention has been given to the matter of fire, but we do not feel that the last word has yet been said. Perhaps we can best express our views by quoting verbatim from the report of one of our number last spring : —

At the last meeting of our Board especial stress was laid upon the importance of providing a new and separate water supply to guard against the danger of fire. That such danger constitutes an ever-present menace is shown by a mysterious fire, apparently of spontaneous origin, which was discovered toward the end of February in a closet of one of the bathrooms. Occurring at 9.30 P.M., it was promptly traced, but not before it had worked through a double floor. The delay of a few minutes would have enabled the flames to penetrate the wall spaces, when the difficulty of suppressing the fire would have been greatly increased.

I know of no large building so defenceless as this asylum in the event of a fire getting under headway. Steam engines from Salem or Peabody might reach the railroad station in one-half hour, but there

is no raised platform for speedy unloading, and the process of dragging the machines up the hill would require another five minutes, by which time the flames might be beyond control. The asylum is thus dependent upon its own resources for contending with a fire in its early stages; and, with the present water supply, the force of the institution, however well disciplined, must be inadequate to cope with a fire that has made any considerable headway. The possible loss of lives in case of a conflagration by night is obvious and would seem to render action in this matter imperative.

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Boston, Nov. 30, 1906.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

RESIDENTS.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Senior assistant physician (per annum),	1,800 00
Assistant physician (per annum), 2, at	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum), 2, at	1,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	800 00
Assistant physician, at laboratory (per annum),	500 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00

NON-RESIDENTS.

Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	\$1,800 00
Assistant physician and bacteriologist (per annum),	600 00
Treasurer and clerk (per annum), including house,	1,200 00

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES.

RESIDENTS.

Superintendent's clerk and usher (per month), . . .	\$30 00
Assistant clerk and usher (per month), . . .	22 00
Assistant clerk and usher (per month), . . .	18 00
Pharmacist (per month), . . .	35 00
Male supervisor (per month), . . .	62 50
Assistant male supervisor (per month), . . .	40 00
Female supervisor (per month), . . .	60 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month), . . .	40 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month), . . .	45 00
Attendants (full quota, male, 60, per month), . . .	\$20 00 to 40 00
Attendants (full quota, female, 75, per month), . . .	16 00 to 32 00
Musicians (per month), . . .	25 00
Housekeeper (per month), . . .	30 00
Seamstresses (per day), . . .	\$0 75 to 1 20
Laundryman (per day), . . .	1 00 to 1 25
Laundry girls (per day), . . .	70 to 75
Cooks (male, per day), . . .	1 00 to 2 00
Cooks (female, per day), . . .	75 to 1 40
Kitchen men (per day), . . .	60 to 1 25
Kitchen girls (per day), . . .	50 to 80
Waitresses (per day), . . .	50 to 65
Chambermaids (per day), . . .	50 to 65
Bakers (per day), . . .	1 10 to 2 10
Basement men (per day), . . .	60 to 1 00
Porter (per day), . . .	1 75
Farm hands (per day), . . .	70 to 1 35
Hostlers (per day), . . .	85
Gardener (per day), . . .	1 85
Gardener's assistants (per day), . . .	80
Assistant engineers (per day), . . .	2 00
Firemen (per day), . . .	1 85
Machinist (per day), . . .	1 35

NON-RESIDENTS.

Engineer (including house, per month),	\$108 33
Farmer (including house, per month),	91 67
Stableman (including house, per day),	1 35
Carpenter (including house, per day),	3 00
Carpenters (per day),	\$1 75 to 2 50
Assistant engineers (per day),	2 50
Farm hands (per day),	\$1 40 to 2 50
Plumbers (per day),	2 50
Plumbers' helpers (per day),	1 25
Blacksmith (per day),	3 00
Mason (including house, per day),	2 50
Mason (per day),	2 80
Mason's helpers (per day),	\$1 75 to 2 00
Painters (per day),	2 25

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1906.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$44,900 00
Buildings,	1,574,444 32

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Provisions and groceries,	6,415 91
Ready-made clothing,	2,789 64
Dry goods: —	
For clothing,	419 48
For bedding, etc.,	1,164 80
Furnishings: —	
Bed and bedding in inmates' department,	25,379 54
Other furnishings in inmates' department,	32,863 97
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	19,587 38
All other property,	971 24
Fuel,	12,619 45
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	91,192 04
Farm, stable and grounds: —	
Live stock on the farm,	13,865 00
Products of the farm on hand,	13,856 35
Carriages and agricultural implements,	8,176 55
All other property,	2,868 87
Drugs and medicines,	2,866 53
Tobacco,	297 00
Library,	3,923 71
Other supplies undistributed	4,861 40
	<hr/>
	\$1,863,463 18

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN

FOR THE FOURTEEN MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30, 1906.

FARM.	
71½ tons alfalfa, at \$6,	\$429 00
425 tons English hay, at \$20,	8,500 00
25 tons meadow hay, at \$10,	250 00
800 tons ensilage at \$4,	3,200 00
186 tons green fodder, at \$5,	930 00
58 tons green corn fodder, at \$4,	232 00
10 tons dry corn fodder, at \$8,	80 00
600 cords manure, at \$5,	3,000 00
300 barrels hen manure, at \$1,	300 00
362,633 quarts milk, at \$0.045,	16,318 49
5,939 dozen eggs, at \$0.26,	1,544 14
22,560 pounds beef, at \$0.07,	1,579 20
57,378 pounds pork, at \$0.08,	4,590 24
4,090 pounds fowl, at \$0.14,	572 60
4,000 pounds chicken, at \$0.20,	800 00
1,779 pounds ducks, at \$0.20,	355 80
319 barrels apples, at \$1.75,	558 25
1,830 gallons cider, at \$0.10,	183 00
1,604 tons ice, at \$0.50,	802 00
Sold:—	
61 calves,	134 00
108 pigs,	370 00
32 hides,	469 21
482 tons ice,	416 56
	<hr/> \$45,614 49
GARDEN.	
13 bunches asparagus, at \$1.20,	\$15 60
360 bushels beans (string), at \$1,	360 00
500 bushels beets, at \$0.75,	375 00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$750 60

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$750 60
800	bushels beets (for pigs), at \$0.40,	320 00
30,000	heads of cabbage, at \$0.02,	600 00
350	bushels carrots, at \$0.40,	140 00
1,500	heads cauliflower, at \$0.02,	30 00
3,000	bunches celery, at \$0.025,	75 00
7,500	dozen ears corn, at \$0.05,	375 00
60	bushels cucumbers, at \$0.75,	45 00
16,000	heads lettuce, at \$0.02,	320 00
190	dozen heads lettuce (from hothouse), at \$0.25,	47 50
650	bushels onions, at \$0.75,	487 50
300	bushels parsnips, at \$0.75,	225 00
185	bushels peas, at \$1,	185 00
75	bushels radishes, at \$1,	75 00
3,400	pounds rhubarb, at \$0.02,	68 00
800	bushels spinach, at \$0.20,	160 00
40,000	pounds squash, at \$0.01,	400 00
185	boxes strawberries, at \$0.15,	27 75
750	bushels tomatoes, at \$0.50,	375 00
250	bushels green tomatoes, at \$0.50,	125 00
725	bushels turnips, at \$0.50,	362 50
		<hr/>
		\$5,193 85

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Danvers Insane Hospital.

I herewith submit a report of the finances of the Danvers Insane Hospital from Oct. 1, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

To support of patients, viz.: —

From cities and towns,	\$247 93
From soldiers' relief,	—
From individuals,	42,587 92

Reimbursements, viz.: —

Received at institution,	17,864 90
Received by Board of Insanity,	1,275 97
Received by Board of Charity and other agencies,	314 34

\$62,291 06

Board of mechanics,	\$9 00
Rent,	42 00
Interest on bank balance,	154 61
Wages refunded,	70 64
Rides,	337 00

613 25

Sales, viz.: —

Foods,	\$377 60
Clothing and clothing material,	813 23
Furnishings,	—
Heat, light and power,	—
Repairs and improvements,	402 38
Farm, stable and grounds,	1,489 77
Miscellaneous,	300 46

3,383 44

Total receipts, \$66,287 75

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Unexpended balance of appropriations and re-

ceipts with State Treasurer, Oct. 1, 1905, . . . \$134,979 48

Receipts credited to appropriation in October,

November and December, 1905, 15,348 96

Appropriation for 1906, 191,211 37

\$341,539 81

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages and labor:—

Pay roll,	\$111,509 69
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Food:—

Butter,	\$10,125 42
Butterine,	—
Beans,	1,320 39
Bread and crackers,	699 18
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	2,236 26
Cheese,	1,685 47
Eggs,	2,370 89
Flour,	11,689 50
Fish,	3,269 38
Fruit (dried and fresh),	2,677 75
Meats,	13,930 11
Milk,	545 95
Molasses and syrup,	1,081 01
Sugar,	3,298 59
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	2,985 48
Vegetables,	5,648 39
Sundries,	1,609 14

65,172 91

Clothing and clothing material:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,788 96
Clothing,	6,642 14
Dry goods for clothing, and small wares,	2,790 85
Furnishing goods,	1,017 34
Hats and caps,	197 83
Leather and shoe findings,	108 92
Sundries,	195 66

13,741 70

Furnishings:—

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$8,058 97
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	535 09
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	1,498 22
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,351 43
Furniture and upholstery,	3,224 78
Kitchen furnishings,	837 30
Woodenware, buckets, pails, etc.,	362 61
Sundries,	301 44

16,169 84

Heat, light and power:—

Coal,	\$25,294 49
Wood,	—
Electricity,	—
Gas,	—

Amounts carried forward,	\$25,294 49	\$206,594 14
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$25,294 49	\$206,594 14
Oil,	1,008 85	
Sundries,	155 54	
	<hr/>	26,458 88
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	\$480 45	
Cement, lime and plaster,	1,381 87	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	301 26	
Electrical work and supplies,	2,253 70	
Hardware,	2,667 41	
Lumber,	4,131 30	
Machinery, etc.,	1,938 83	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	2,966 16	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	10,506 98	
Roofing and materials,	1,043 46	
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll),	1,728 04	
Sundries,	741 22	
	<hr/>	30,140 68
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$489 80	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	589 23	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,565 73	
Hay, grain, etc.,	12,662 56	
Harnesses and repairs,	677 73	
Horses,	1,305 00	
Cows,	2,939 00	
Other live stock,	500 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	831 25	
Rent,	—	
Swill,	—	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	3,299 56	
Sundries,	3,689 41	
	<hr/>	29,549 27
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$653 28	
Chapel services and entertainments,	617 62	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	5,763 45	
Funeral expenses,	5 00	
Gratuities,	514 28	
Hose, etc.,	497 35	
Ice,	—	
Labor (not on pay roll),	45 00	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	4,360 60	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	162 00	
Manual training supplies,	—	
Postage,	416 75	
Printing and printing supplies, annual report (\$160.63),	215 38	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$13,250 71	\$292,742 97

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$13,250 71	\$292,742 97
Return of runaways,	71 75	
Soap and laundry supplies,	3,279 02	
Stationery and office supplies,	913 85	
School books and school supplies,	261 84	
Travel and expenses (officials),	794 00	
Telephone and telegraph,	329 81	
Tobacco,	1,127 69	
Water,	5,959 25	
Sundries,	2,310 80	
		<hr/> 28,298 72

Total expenditure for maintenance, \$321,041 69

Specially authorized expenditures from maintenance funds:—

Mechanical refrigerating plant,	\$735 37	
Buildings for tubercular patients, 1904,	195 64	
Buildings for tubercular patients, 1905,	784 43	
Two bathroom buildings,	14,680 44	
		<hr/> 16,395 88

Total expenditure out of current income, \$337,437 57

Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation,	\$3,157 36	
Unexpended balance specially authorized from maintenance funds,	944 88	
		<hr/> 4,102 24
		<hr/> \$341,539 81

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Unexpended balance Oct. 1, 1905,	\$11,343 75
Since drawn on account of:—	
Disposal of ashes,	\$1,987 74
Buildings for female patients,	629 87
Buildings for 100 patients,	8,064 45
Total drawn,	<hr/> 10,682 06
Unexpended balance Nov. 30, 1906,	\$661 69

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Unexpended balance of maintenance appropriation,	\$3,157 36	
Unexpended balance specially authorized from maintenance fund,	944 88	
Unexpended balance of special appropriations,	661 69	
		<hr/> \$4,763 93

Liabilities.

Due for maintenance paid in advance,	241 60
Balance in favor of the hospital Nov. 30, 1906,	<hr/> \$4,522 33

During the period covered by expenditures (fourteen months)
the average number of patients has been 1,288.64.

Divide total expenditure for maintenance (\$321,041.69) by the average number, gives an average annual cost of	\$249 132
Equivalent to an average weekly cost of	4 084

CASH BELONGING TO PATIENTS.

On hand Oct. 1, 1905,	\$2,421 95
Received during the fourteen months,	1,969 20
	<hr/>
	\$4,391 15
Refunded during the fourteen months,	1,754 29
	<hr/>
On hand Nov. 30, 1906,	\$2,636 86

Special Appropriations for Fourteen Months ending Nov. 30, 1906.

OBJECT.	Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Hospital Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Disposal of ashes,	Chap. 82, Acts 1901,	\$2,500 00	\$1,987 74	\$2,499 16	\$0 84
Buildings for female patients,	Chap. 434, Acts 1902,	50,000 00	629 87	50,000 00	-
Buildings for 100 patients,	Chap. 414, Acts 1903,	75,000 00	8,064 45	74,339 15	660 85
Mechanical refrigerating plant,	Chap. 62, Acts 1904,	13,000 00	735 37	12,271 75	728 25
Buildings for tubercular patients,	Chap. 62, Acts 1904,	2,000 00	195 64	2,000 00	-
Buildings for tubercular patients,	Chap. 90, Acts 1905,	1,000 00	784 43	784 43	215 57
Two bath-room buildings,	Chap. 90, Acts 1905,	15,000 00	14,680 44	14,998 94	1 06
Town of Danvers for water from Dec. 1, 1899, to May 26, 1905,	Chap. 442, Acts 1906,	23,111 16	23,111 16	23,111 16	-
		\$181,611 16	\$50,189 10	\$180,004 59	\$1,606 57

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN A. MERRILL,

Treasurer.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.		DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES.		NOT INSANE. VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.		AGGREGATES.	
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1905,	641	719	1,360	-	-	-	641	722
Admitted within the year,	310	292	602	1	3	2	311	295
Viz.: by commitment, ¹	272	248	520	1	1	2	273	251
by transfer,	12	9	21	-	-	-	12	9
from escape,	6	1	7	-	-	-	6	1
from visit,	2	34	54	-	-	-	20	34
Whole number of cases within the year,	951	1,011	1,962	1	4	2	952	1,017
Dismissed within the year,	418	322	740	1	1	2	419	323
Viz.: Discharged within the year,	101	102	203	1	1	-	102	102
as recovered at time of leaving hospital,	31	15	46	-	-	-	31	15
as capable of self-support,	17	23	40	-	-	-	17	23
as improved,	21	33	54	-	-	-	21	33
as not improved,	32	29	61	-	-	-	32	29
as not insane,	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2
Died,	94	80	174	1	1	-	94	80
Transferred,	143	69	212	-	-	-	143	69
Absent on elopement, Oct. 1, 1906,	9	1	10	-	-	-	9	1
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1906,	71	70	141	1	1	-	71	71
Viz.: as State patients,	533	689	1,222	3	3	2	533	694
as town patients,	424	551	975	-	-	-	424	555
as private patients,	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-
as reimbursing patients,	53	68	121	-	-	-	53	69
Number of different persons within the year,	56	70	126	-	-	1	56	70
Number of different persons admitted,	924	977	1,901	1	4	2	925	983
Number of persons admitted by commitment,	294	260	554	1	1	2	295	263
Number of persons recovered,	272	245	517	1	2	2	273	248
Daily average number of patients,	31	15	46	-	-	-	31	15
Viz.: State patients,	584	706	1,291	3	3	.4166	584	710
town patients,	488	581	1,070	3	3	.1666	488	585
private patients,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
reimbursing patients,	51	70	121	-	-	.250	51	70
	43.95	51.81	98.76	-	-	-	43.95	51.81

¹ Two patients committed as insane found to be sane.

² Nominally admitted for discharge: 15 males, 29 females.

2. — *Insane received on First and Subsequent Commitments.*

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	CASES COMMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, to this hospital,	233	214	447
Second, to this hospital,	23	21	44
Third, to this hospital,	10	7	17
Fourth, to this hospital,	4	3	7
Fifth, to this hospital,	1	1	2
Sixth, to this hospital,	1	1	2
Seventh, to this hospital,	-	1	1
Eighth, to this hospital,	-	-	-
Ninth, to this hospital,	-	-	-
Total cases,	¹ 272	248	520
Total persons,	272	245	517
Never before in any hospital for the insane,	216	190	406

¹ Two patients committed as insane were found to be sane.

3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts,	81	36	40	82	35	38	163	71	78
Other New England States,	28	32	31	15	18	17	43	50	48
Other States,	7	7	5	5	2	5	12	9	10
Total native,	116	75	76	102	55	60	218	130	136
Other countries:—									
Austria,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
British Provinces,	32	31	31	33	29	33	65	60	64
Denmark,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England,	9	17	17	9	15	13	18	32	30
Finland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Greece,	3	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	3
Germany,	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4
Ireland,	33	61	61	32	65	61	65	126	122
Italy,	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6
Norway,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Russia,	7	7	7	2	3	3	9	10	10
Scotland,	1	6	4	2	5	4	3	11	8
Sweden,	6	7	7	3	3	3	9	10	10
Turkey,	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
Total foreign,	99	140	139	88	128	124	187	268	263
Unknown,	1	1	1	-	7	8	1	8	7
Totals,	216	216	216	190	190	190	406	406	406

4. — *Residence of Insane Persons admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex,	142	109	251	38	31	69	180	137	317
Middlesex,	71	74	145	12	26	38	83	100	183
Norfolk,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Plymouth,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Suffolk,	3	4	7	5	2	7	8	6	14
Worcester,	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Totals,	216	190	406	56	59	115	272	245	517
Cities or large towns (10,000 or over),	188	149	337	43	44	87	231	190	421
Country districts (under 10,000), .	28	40	68	13	15	28	41	55	96

¹ Two patients committed as insane found to be sane.5. — *Civil Condition of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Unmarried,	84	69	153
Married,	107	81	188
Widowed,	19	39	58
Divorced,	4	1	5
Unknown,	2	-	2
Totals,	216	190	406

6. — *Occupation of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

MALES.

Agents,	4	Machinists,	7
Baker,	1	Masons,	4
Barber,	1	Morocco dressers,	2
Bartender,	1	Musician,	1
Blacksmiths,	3	Operatives,	24
Cabinet makers,	2	Painters,	7
Carpenters,	8	Pedler,	1
Carriage maker,	1	Physician,	1
Clergyman,	1	Plumbers,	2
Clerks,	12	Policeman,	1
Currier,	1	Printers,	2
Engineers,	3	Roofers,	2
Electricians,	2	Sailor,	1
Farmers,	4	Shoemakers,	28
Firemen,	2	Storekeepers,	5
Fisherman,	1	Students,	2
Gardeners,	2	Tailors,	2
Hair worker,	1	Waiter,	1
Hostler,	1	None,	22
Hotel keeper,	1		
Iron workers,	3	Total,	216
Laborers,	46		

FEMALES.

Bookkeepers,	2	Laundresses,	2
Cashier,	1	Masseuse,	1
Clerks,	4	Nurses,	2
Cooks,	2	Operatives,	20
Domestics,	21	Students,	2
Dressmakers,	3	Stenographer,	1
Floor lady,	1	Tailoress,	1
Housewives,	76	Teachers,	2
Housekeepers,	13	None,	20
At home,	15		
Laboratory,	1	Total,	190

7. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.				DIED.			
AT FIRST ATTACK.				AT FIRST ATTACK.			
				AT TIME OF DEATH.			

[illegible]

9. — *Probable Duration of Mental Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	14	9	23
Under 1 month,	29	20	49
From 1 to 3 months,	34	20	54
3 to 6 months,	17	22	39
6 to 12 months,	18	13	31
1 to 2 years,	32	23	55
2 to 5 years,	40	29	69
5 to 10 years,	12	20	32
10 to 20 years,	3	17	20
Over 20 years,	4	3	7
Totals,	203	176	379
Unknown,	13	12	25
Not insane,	—	2	2
Totals,	216	190	406
Average known duration (in years), .	2.37	3.97	3.08

10. — *Form of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged, with their Condition on Discharge, or died.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	COMMITTED.			RECOVERED.			CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.			TOTAL DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — First admitted to any hospital : —																		
Alcoholic insanity : —																		
Acute.	38	5	43	23	1	24	3	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	28	2	30
Chronic.	12	7	19	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	—	3	—	—	3	8	4	12
Amentia.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Chorea.	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	4
Constitutional inferiority.	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Delirium.	3	5	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
Dementia praecox.	38	45	83	—	—	—	2	3	5	13	7	20	10	9	19	84	23	57
Epileptic insanity.	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	3	3	6	7	10	17
General paralysis.	31	9	40	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	26	9	35	26	13	39
Hysterical insanity.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Idiocy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility.	13	9	22	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	1	2	3	5	2	7
Involuntary melancholia.	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manic-depressive insanity : —																		
Maniacal.	6	14	20	—	1	1	2	4	4	3	3	6	1	2	3	7	12	19
Depressed.	4	13	17	2	5	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	13	20
Mixed.	3	3	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Narcotic inebriety.	3	2	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Neurasthenia.	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic dementia.	17	16	33	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	12	7	19	12	11	23
Paralysis agitans.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
Paranoia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pre-senile insanity.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polynuclear delirium.	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senile dementia.	26	24	50	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	1	2	19	24	43	22	26	48
Senile dementia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Traumatic insanity.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Tabes dorsalis.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not insane.	12	15	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
Unclassified.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Totals.	216	190	406	27	9	36	15	16	31	18	19	37	26	23	49	166	136	302

10. — *Form of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged, with their Condition on Discharge, or died — Concluded.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	COMMITTED.			RECOVERED.			CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.			TOTAL DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	IMPROVED.	NOT IMPROVED.	NOT INSANE.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
B. — Other admissions :—																		
Alcoholic insanity :—																		
Acute,	5	1	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3
Chronic,	7	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Constitutional inferiority,	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox,	16	17	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	16
Epileptic insanity,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
General paralysis,	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Imbecility,	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Idiocy,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Hysterical insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manic-depressive insanity :—																		
Maniacal,	5	14	19	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	5	6	1	—	—	4	13	17
Depressed,	7	10	17	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	1	—	3	5	8
Mixed,	3	3	6	2	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
Senile dementia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obsessional insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
Narcotic inebriety,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paranoia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	56	58	114	4	6	10	2	7	9	3	14	17	6	6	12	14	13	27
Aggregate cases,	272	248	520	31	15	46	17	23	40	21	33	54	32	29	61	94	80	174
Aggregate persons,	272	245	517	31	15	46	17	23	40	21	33	54	32	29	61	94	80	174
																195	182	377
																195	182	377

II. — Discharges of the Insane classified by Admission and Result, and Deaths.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	RECOVERED.			CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, to this hospital, .	28	10	38	16	16	32	20	23	43	28	26	54	—	2	2	82	72	154	174	149	323
Second, to this hospital, .	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	8	9	—	2	2	—	—	—	11	6	17	14	21	35
Third, to this hospital, .	1	1	2	—	3	3	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	8	11
Fourth, to this hospital, .	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	4
Fifth, to this hospital, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sixth, to this hospital, .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Seventh, to this hospital, .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total cases,	31	15	46	17	23	40	21	33	54	32	29	61	—	2	2	94	80	174	195	182	377
Total persons,	31	15	46	17	23	40	21	33	54	32	29	61	—	2	2	94	80	174	195	182	377
First admitted to any hospital, .	27	9	36	15	16	31	18	19	37	26	23	49	—	2	2	80	67	147	166	136	302

[illegible]

[illegible]

13. — Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Patients recovered or died.

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Recovered : —												
Under 1 month,	18	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	4	2	6	11	1	12	5	—	5	—	1	1
3 to 6 months,	2	2	4	2	—	2	6	—	6	1	—	1
6 to 12 months,	1	2	3	12	5	17	9	4	13	1	2	3
1 to 2 years,	2	—	2	1	2	3	6	2	8	1	2	3
2 to 5 years,	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	3	1	—	1
5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
10 to 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 20 years, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	27	9	36	27	9	36	27	9	36	3	6	9
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals,	27	9	36	27	9	36	27	9	36	4	6	10
Average of known cases (in months),	2.62	4.77	3.14	7.37	19.15	11.14	9.92	27.33	15.24	23.0	39.33	35.16
										18.37	12.33	14.35

[illegible]

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,

AT

DANVERS, MASS.

(POST-OFFICE, HATHORNE),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1907.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1908.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

Nov. 30, 1907.

TRUSTEES.

Miss MARY WARD NICHOLS, <i>Recording Secretary,</i>	Danvers.
Mr. SOLON BANCROFT, <i>Corresponding Secretary,</i>	. . . . .	Reading.
Mr. SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON, <i>Chairman,</i>	. . . . .	Haverhill.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS, M.D.,	. . . . .	Boston.
Mrs. ADA T. BREWSTER,	. . . . .	Andover.
Mr. GEORGE R. JEWETT,	. . . . .	Salem.
Mr. HORACE H. ATHERTON,	. . . . .	Saugus.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES W. PAGE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Physician and Superintendent.</i>
CHARLES B. SULLIVAN, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ANNA H. PEABODY, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JOHN J. WALKER, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
GORDON T. BROWN, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
CHARLES RICKSHER, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JAMES D. AYER, Jr, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Pathologist.</i>
Mr. JOHN N. LACEY,	. . . . .	<i>Steward.</i>

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ELMER E. SOUTHARD, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician and Pathologist.</i>
Mr. WARREN A. MERRILL,	. . . . .	<i>Treasurer and Clerk.</i>

HEAD OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. ADAM D. SMITH,	. . . . .	<i>Supervisor Male Department.</i>
Miss WINIFRED H. BROOKS,	. . . . .	{ <i>Supervisor Female Department and Principal of Training School.</i>
Mr. CHARLES LINDGREN,	
Mr. GEORGE L. BARKER,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
Mr. GEORGE W. GARDNER,	. . . . .	<i>Carpenter.</i>

CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. FRANCIS W. ANTHONY,	112 Main Street, Haverhill.
Dr. SAMUEL CROWELL,	8 Monadnock Street, Dorchester.
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	182 Marlborough Street, Boston.
Dr. FRANK B. FLANDERS,	617 Broadway, Lawrence.
Dr. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	677 Dudley Street, Dorchester.
Dr. THOMAS KITTERIDGE,	13 Chestnut Street, Salem.
Dr. ARTHUR H. NICHOLS,	55 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
Dr. JOHN T. G. NICHOLS,	63 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Dr. JOSEPH G. PINKHAM,	64 Nahant Street, Lynn.
Dr. GEORGE B. SHATTUCK,	183 Beacon Street, Boston.
Dr. SAMUEL W. TORREY,	106 Cabot Street, Beverly.
Dr. JOHN F. YOUNG,	9 Fruit Street, Newburyport.

Dr. GEORGE B. SHATTUCK,	<i>Chairman.</i>
Dr. HASKET DERBY,	<i>Secretary.</i>



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital respectfully submit their thirtieth annual report, with reports of the superintendent, treasurer and board of consulting physicians; also the statistics required by law. We would call your attention to these several reports for the details of the management of the institution.

There have been many changes in the medical staff during the past year. These changes have all been voluntary on the part of those who have left the service of the hospital as the result of calls from other States and institutions to higher positions, and we feel that it is creditable to the State and to the institution, as well as to the individual members of the staff, that their services should be so in demand elsewhere. Harry W. Mitchell, M.D., has taken charge of the Hospital for the Insane at Bangor, Me., with Mary Paulsell Mitchell, M.D., as his assistant. Henry A. Cotton, M.D., has become the medical superintendent of the New Jersey Hospital for the Insane. Earle E. Bessey, M.D., has taken charge of the Gordon Perry Hospital at Boston, a private institution. Henry M. Swift, M.D., and Frederick P. Gay, M.D., have entered upon special work.

While we shall feel the loss of the long experience of those members of the staff who have left us, we feel an interest in their success in their new fields of labor, and with the remaining members of the staff and the new members appointed to fill the places which have been made vacant, we have every

reason to expect that the high grade of work at the hospital will continue to improve as heretofore. Such a large number of changes ought, perhaps, to cause us to consider whether the compensation for services rendered is on a level with that paid for like services in other localities.

The new members appointed are Charles Ricksher, M.D., Gordon T. Brown, M.D., John J. Walker, M.D., and Anna H. Peabody, M.D.

There have been many other changes which cannot be mentioned in this report, still we feel we should acknowledge the long and faithful service of Miss Lillian Keyes in the medical and business offices of the hospital.

Mr. F. H. Richards resigned the position of farmer and Mr. George L. Barker of North Andover has been appointed in his place. The work seems to have gone on smoothly, but more time is necessary to determine the results of the new management. Much work outside of the regular farm work has been done in clearing land and building roads.

Some outlying land has been sold and land adjoining the hospital farm purchased, as provided for at the last session of the General Court.

The fire protection has not been completed, as the increase in the cost of iron and the great difficulty in obtaining it have been such that it would be impossible to complete it before next summer. Work will be delayed until early spring, when it will be completed, we believe, as early and at less cost. The sun rooms are well along, but are delayed on account of difficulty in getting iron.

There is great need of a sidewalk from the Middleton colony to the car stations, a distance of about 3,500 feet, and we ask an appropriation of \$1,250 for that purpose.

The expenses of maintenance of the hospital show that the estimates made at the beginning of the year were substantially correct. Although we shall turn back into the treasury a little over \$5,000, yet if the last cargo of coal had arrived on time it would have nearly if not quite absorbed this balance. But now the payment for this coal must go over into the next year.

The many unavoidable changes in the staff and employees during the past year have necessarily greatly increased the care

and labor of the superintendent, who has only been able to carry the year through by constant personal attention and untiring efforts in every department. We hereby express our continued confidence in him and the officers and employees associated with him. To him and them is largely due the credit for the success attained in the management of the institution.

MARY W. NICHOLS.
SOLON BANCROFT.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON.
ORVILLE F. ROGERS.
ADA S. BREWSTER.
GEORGE R. JEWETT.
HORACE H. ATHERTON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

Herewith I respectfully submit the thirtieth annual report of the Danvers Insane Hospital. The statistical tables presented cover the operations of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1907, while the financial statements embrace the record of such transactions for the twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1907.

The statistical tables represent the presence in the hospital, during the year, of 1,991 patients. This number, however, includes not only those present Oct. 1, 1906, and all subsequently admitted, prior to Oct. 1, 1907, but 152 who were absent on visits or had eloped during the previous year. Many of these absentees were never returned to the hospital, but were reported as discharged as the time limit to their visits expired. In order to maintain accuracy on the books, and in the weekly reports to the State Board of Insanity, it is necessary that the names of these previously dismissed patients be brought forward on the books at the beginning of the year. The number of patients actually present at the beginning of the year was 1,227, and the number of individual patients present during the year was 1,844. Consequently, the tables are based upon the facts and details concerning this last number of persons. Within the year 736 cases are reported as dismissed. This number includes 181 who died, 143 who were transferred by order of the State Board or Commissioners of Immigration, 123 who left the hospital on "trial visits" within the last six months, and others who were promptly discharged upon leaving, delirium tremens cases, etc.

The 281 cases discharged includes those whose "trial visits" expired within the year, of which number there were 142 who had gone out during the previous year. This number (281) does not include any who had left the hospital on a "trial visit" at any time since April 1, 1907, as the final record on such cases

goes over to the termination of the visits in the next year. Thus the "trial visit" system, while serving a very desirable end, greatly complicates hospital records and statistics.

Of those discharged, 69, according to our views and standards, had recovered, and 209 were in the unrecovered classes. This number of recoveries is a ratio of about 9 per cent. of the number of cases admitted. Such a small recovery rate, while disappointing, is probably as high as can be reasonably expected, considering the class of cases received at this hospital.

The number of hopeless cases admitted increases each year. Among the admissions reported there were 28 who never had normal mental development and 92 who were affected by arteriosclerosis or senile changes. The death-rate has also increased yearly, — a result which can in some measure be attributed to the natural effect of the State Care Act. Quite a number of patients have been committed who were suffering from ordinary delirium, incident to advanced stages of physical disease, as phthisis, nephritis, etc. Some patients have been received in a state of extreme debility or exhaustion, and senile cases are quite common.

Of the 181 who died, there were 40 cases of general paralysis, 6 cases of epilepsy, 23 cases of dementia præcox, 5 cases of chronic alcoholism and 9 cases of delirium. The immediate cause of death in many of these cases, as determined in the laboratory, was broncho, or hypostatic, pneumonia, combined generally with terminal infections.

During the statistical year, 104 autopsies have been performed in the laboratory. This brings the total of autopsies made and recorded up to 1,202. The task of reviewing the anatomical diagnoses in all the autopsies performed since the opening of the hospital has been completed. Many of the earlier cases were adequately described, but were never summarized so as to be of service. The study of these cases will be discussed in a special paper by the pathologist.

The autopsy bacteriology of 100 cases has been systematically worked up in agar plates. The conclusions, to be embodied in a special paper, relate in part to certain novel properties of the cerebro-spinal fluid.

Lumbar puncture has been extensively practiced, and the con-

tents of the cerebro-spinal fluid has been exhaustively studied. Results of practical importance in diagnosis have thus been reached.

A special paper on this subject by Drs. Cotton and Ayer, who performed the work, is soon to be published. Special experiments in anaphylaxis (a phenomenon of lowered resistance) in guinea pigs, with relation to their response to injections of horse serum, engaged the attention of Drs. Southard and Gay for a number of months. Their report upon this work, already published, throws some light on the mechanism of lowered resistance. The rapid production of fatty changes, hitherto considered chronic, was one important point demonstrated histologically. The study of this problem from the side of immunity will continue to engage the attention of Dr. Gay. Drs. Gay and Ayer made an extended study of the blood of the insane, to determine questions of relative tonicity, and demonstrated some original conclusions, which will be published in the medical journals. Immunity studies, with special relation to the problems of an insane hospital, are to be continued. Although Dr. Gay left Danvers at the end of the statistical year he will continue to advise workers in the laboratory of this hospital.

The laboratory work at Danvers has assumed broad proportions, and we can point with satisfaction to some results of immediate importance already accomplished. But I believe there is the promise of still greater beneficial discoveries from research work along the lines inaugurated.

It may be asserted that the lunatic hospital, *per se*, is not a remedy for insanity. In fact, as generally regarded by its inmates it provokes inimical effects and in some cases aggravates the mental disease. And yet the hospital is a necessity in many cases of mental disorder. Through its humane provisions the insane can be protected from their own unreason, while the evolution of natural physiological laws, aided by the arts of the physician it may be, corrects the perverted processes. For the most part the hospital proper bears the same relation to insanity that a plaster splint bears to a fractured bone.

The physician may render some important service, but he is greatly in the dark as to the actual requirement. The origin of the mental disorder is so obscure, or so remote in the sequence

of physiological events, that as a rule only advanced symptoms can be subjected to treatment after the patient has been committed to the insane hospital. The prevention of insanity, rather than its cure, must be accomplished if this malady is to be dealt with successfully. In order to formulate the necessary attack in such a campaign much original laboratory work has yet to be done. Much has been established concerning brain pathology associated with insanity, but the earliest appearance of pathological histology of the nervous system, as determined by the microscope, is still far in advance of the point when mental reactions depart from the normal. Consequently, the fluids of the body, the blood especially, must be compelled to yield a knowledge of their subtle composition before an adequate remedy for the great mass of insanity can be devised. Let us hope that such information will in time become common knowledge.

The psychological study of insanity must also proceed, as its discoveries may yet unravel the secrets of mental reactions under certain conditions, or in certain classes of cases. Then it will probably require the combined work of the pathologist, the chemist and the psychologist to establish ultimate conclusions as to the relations of cause and effect in the evolution of insanity. While our laboratory expenses are considerable, I believe this use of the funds at our command the best investment we can make in the interest of the State.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The cost of maintenance the past year was \$4.14 per week, an increase of about 6 cents above expenses the previous year. This excess is explained by the increased cost of food material, wages, and the reduced number of patients. The average number of patients was 60 below the average last year, but the bills for food increased about \$2,000 and the wage account increased more than \$6,000. It is expected that the wage account will be still higher the coming year, as the present schedule of wages has not been in operation throughout the past year. As compared with wages for 1905, the increase already amounts to about 11 per cent.

Notwithstanding the recent increased cost of food and labor the per capita weekly cost would have been much nearer last

year's figures had the average number of patients (1,231) been increased to last year's average (1,291). Again, it should be noted in this connection that a cargo of coal has been purchased and should have been delivered before the close of the fiscal year. The coal will cost about \$5,000. Had this bill been added to those for the year the per capita weekly cost would have been about \$4.21.

CONSTRUCTION.

The A and J sun rooms, for which a special appropriation was granted by the Legislature last session, were commenced in midsummer, but the contractor met with such delays in securing necessary material that they are scarcely half completed at this time.

REPAIRS.

Extensive and costly repairs have been required in the boiler house. The settings for five boilers have been entirely rebuilt, and one boiler, injured by bagging from oil and mud in the water, has been made over.

The old ice house on the hill, having become unnecessary since mechanical refrigeration was introduced, has been removed to the farm group of buildings, where the ground floor will be utilized as a tool house, and the basement will be used for the accommodation of calves while they are undergoing the process of immunization.

FARM.

Prior to this time, 60 calves have been vaccinated with von Behring's bovovaccine. All the animals that had been thus immunized for a period of nine months were recently tested with tuberculin, and with satisfactory results. No other experimental work has been undertaken with this class of animals during the year. As it is now nearly two years since this practice of vaccinating to protect from tuberculosis was introduced at this hospital, the practical tests, those of time and association with diseased animals and in buildings badly infected for years past, will soon show results upon which definite conclusions as to the utility of immunization can be drawn. It can be said, however, at this time that nothing in our experience, or in the reported experience of others, has diminished our enthusiasm for this promising work.

The milking machine continues in daily use. It serves its purpose very well with the greater number of our cows, but with a small proportion (5 to 10 per cent.) it seems to be ill-adapted to the requirements. In such cases hand milking should always be employed.

NURSING STAFF.

Rotation in the nursing service, which had become a serious problem a year ago, has been less active the past twelve months. Since the higher scale of wages was adopted, in July, employees in this department have been more inclined to retain positions and become interested in the work.

The training school work was under the supervision of Miss Elvina K. Bailey until the end of the school year, in July. She then resigned, and was succeeded by Miss Winifred H. Brooks, who came to Danvers from the Jordan Hospital at Plymouth. Twelve nurses completed their two years' service and study and passed the required examination. They therefore received the hospital diploma.

Their names are as follows, viz.:—

Ida May Shute.	Marguerite Josephine Cusack.
Martha McMillan.	Ellen Birmingham.
Jennie Mabel Cogswell.	Belinda Grant.
Clarabell Mary Pike.	Beatrice Elizabeth Doherty.
Mary Jessie McDonald.	Katherine Mary McGrath.
Mabel Gertrude Vincent.	Emma Jane Horton.

OBLIGATIONS.

Appreciation and thanks are due the following-named persons for generously contributing reading matter for use on the wards: Mr. F. E. Lord, Danvers; Mrs. Shuman, Boston; Mrs. J. Frank Porter, Danvers; Miss Harriet Lee, Salem; Mrs. M. A. Manchester, Lowell; Mrs. E. A. Cogswell, Salem; Rev. Marcus H. Carroll, Danvers; calendars from Barry, Beale & Co., Boston; Mr. Charles Perkins, Salem; Danvers Historical Society; Peabody Institute of Danvers; Mrs. Ada Brewster and Miss Mary W. Nichols. Mrs. Charles Perkins of Salem donated an invalid carrying chair.

To provide Christmas cheer for patients, former trustees,

Miss Lee of Salem and Miss Lyman of Boston, contributed \$10 and \$20 respectively.

The sisters of Miss Child, a former patient, sent a check for \$100, the proceeds to be expended for the benefit of such patients as the management might select.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Monday night dance for patients and employees continues the chief entertainment for eight months of the year. Other methods for entertaining and amusing the patients have been provided as follows; viz.:—

Sawyer Club of Danvers; song and dramatic recital, Mr. Edward Brigham; Peterson Concert Company, Lowell; graphophone entertainment, Mrs. Cushing, Boston; lecture, Rev. C. H. Wheeler, Danvers; Mrs. H. Stuart Richings, Eden, Pa., songs and recitations; Mr. E. H. Holden, Sheldon, Conn., stereopticon views; Messrs. Bradly and Bill, Hartford, Conn., songs and recitations; Boys' Club, Boston, in "Treasure Island;" Miss Flora Foster, Danvers, readings; Hayden Trio, Boston, readings and music; Dorothea Dix children, Boston, musical entertainment.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The personnel of the medical staff has almost wholly changed within the past year. Dr. H. W. Mitchell, senior assistant physician, who had rendered able and conspicuous service as a member of the staff for eight years, resigned in July, 1907, to accept the position of superintendent of the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital at Bangor. His recognized capacity for executive as well as professional work eminently fitted him for the position he accepted, — one in which his Danvers associates believe he will achieve a notable reputation.

The change in the field of his activities made by Dr. Mitchell involved the resignation of Dr. Mary Paulsell Mitchell, his wife, who had held a staff appointment for nine years. Especially qualified for the position by temperament, general culture and professional attainments, her services here closely approached such as are expected from the ideal assistant woman physician.

In November, 1906, Dr. H. A. Cotton returned from his professional studies in Europe and resumed duties as assistant physician. When Dr. Mitchell resigned, Dr. Cotton was appointed senior assistant. From this position he resigned in October, 1907, to become medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton. His high aims and devotion to professional work insure for him a successful career.

Dr. Earle E. Bessey, who entered the hospital as an interne, and was promoted to a staff position in 1902, resigned and left the hospital Nov. 1, 1907, to assume charge of a private hospital in Boston. Attention to detail, sympathy with, and a tireless devotion to, his patients, characterized his services here and argue success in his new line of duties.

Dr. F. P. Gay, the bacteriologist, left in October to accept a position in the Harvard Medical School. What he accomplished here in bacteriology and research work reflects credit on the laboratory department, and it is to be regretted he could not have been retained longer.

Dr. Anna H. Peabody, whose duties had been exclusively with laboratory work, was assigned additional special clinical work upon the resignation of Dr. Mary P. Mitchell.

Dr. John J. Walker, a graduate of McGill University Medical College, with general hospital experience, was appointed to a staff position in March.

Dr. Gordon T. Brown, a graduate of McGill University Medical College, was appointed to a staff position in July. Dr. Brown had served one year as interne in the Lawrence Hospital.

Dr. Charles Ricksher, a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School, was appointed to a staff position in October. Dr. Ricksher had been a medical officer in the Shepard-Pratt Hospital, near Baltimore, and had recently returned from Europe, where he had spent a year in special study with Kraepelin and Jung.

Dr. James B. Ayer, Jr., a recent graduate of the Harvard Medical School, has been elected to a staff position in the laboratory department, where he has rendered efficient service for the past six months.

During the year the medical staff have furnished for publication in medical journals the following papers, viz.: — Serum anaphylaxis in the guinea pig; Structural changes in myelinel sheaths; Syringal hemorrhage; Cortical neuritis; Histopathol-

ogy of epilepsy; Isohemagglutination in man; Autopsy bacteriology in 100 cases; Cyst of dura mater; Pneumococcus brain abscess; Cases of melancholia, with autopsy; Cyst of right parietal lobe; Alexic activity; Syphilis; Vertebral gliosis and exophthalmic goitre.

RECOMMENDATION.

A concrete walk for the accommodation of the patients at the Middleton colony and their visiting friends is greatly needed. From the railroad station and the car line the walking distance to the buildings is about 3,500 feet and one-half of this distance is along the public road. No sidewalk has been provided and a gravel walk would prove quite unsatisfactory. A contractor has estimated that the cost of a 6-foot concrete walk will be \$1,250 after the bed has been graded, which can be done by the hospital men and teams. I recommend application to the next Legislature for the necessary authority and an appropriation sufficient to do the work.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. PAGE.

Nov. 30, 1907.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

It is difficult to write a report when there is small opportunity for criticism, and the reports of the different members of the Board to the chairman agree for the most part in a cordial tribute to the excellent management of the institution.

As heretofore, we are glad to acknowledge good results under adverse conditions, such as overcrowding, and we are glad, too, to recognize an improvement in this respect by the removal of a part of the inmates to other asylums and the admirable institution of colonies. We congratulate the trustees upon the construction and use of buildings intended for the open-air treatment of tuberculous subjects, and in this connection we quote from the report of one member of the Board:—

In recommending the segregation in this way of consumptives this Board had chiefly in mind the welfare of those non-infected, and the necessity believed to be urgent of taking reasonable precautions against contagion. To those not familiar with the marked benefit to be derived from the fresh-air treatment of this disorder it will prove a surprise to learn of the gain in nutrition, weight, color and strength made by its inmates during the short time that this structure has been available. The capacious loggia, or corridors, with sunny exposure, protected by awnings from undue heat or glare, offer to the weak opportunity for exercise, and enable these invalids to live virtually in the open air during a greater portion of the year. We call attention to the apparently small cost of these well-planned buildings, and consider that the money thus expended by the State has been wisely employed.

This Board has for a series of years advocated some method of distinguishing in the male wards the attendants from the patients. We are obliged to admit the difficulties in the way of carrying out this scheme by the use of uniforms on account of

the frequent change in personnel, but we still think that it would be quite desirable to distinguish the attendants from the patients, and that it would be quite feasible to do so by some such means as a conspicuous badge, for which each attendant might make a small deposit, to be returned upon his removal from the asylum.

We think renewed attention ought to be called to what we think is a need for improvement in the class of admissions to the hospital. We understand that a not inconsiderable proportion of the inmates is made up of mere paralytics, imbeciles and degenerates, who have no proper claim for reception into an insane hospital. It will not be denied that these, or many of them, are abnormally minded, but we imagine no one would seriously claim that an insane hospital was the fit place for them.

We cannot close this report, which is intentionally one largely laudatory in character, without commending the excellent system of records and the general study of cases. We believe the hospital is doing a unique and a creditable work, not alone in the wise treatment and classification of the insane, but in the advancement of psychopathological science.

In behalf of the Board,

MAURICE D. CLARKE,

Retiring Chairman.

Boston, Oct. 2, 1907.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

RESIDENTS.

Superintendent (per annum),	\$3,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	1,200 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	900 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	800 00
Assistant physician (per annum), 2, at	700 00
Steward (per annum),	1,200 00

NON-RESIDENTS.

Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	\$1,800 00
Treasurer and clerk (per annum), including house,	1,200 00

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES.

RESIDENTS.

Superintendent's clerk and usher (per month),	\$35 00
Assistant clerk and usher (per month),	25 00
Assistant clerk and usher (per month),	20 00
Pharmacist (per month),	35 00
Male supervisor (per month),	70 00
Assistant male supervisor (per month),	40 00
Female supervisor (per month),	60 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	45 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month),	40 00
Attendants (full quota, male, 60, per month),	\$25 00 to 40 00
Attendants (full quota, female, 75, per month),	20 00 to 32 00
Musicians (per month),	25 00
Housekeepers (per month),	\$25 00 to 30 00
Seamstresses (per month),	18 00 to 30 00
Laundry man (per month),	22 00 to 32 00
Laundry girls (per month),	18 00 to 20 00
Cooks (male, per month),	30 00 to 60 00
Cooks (female, per month),	22 00 to 40 00
Kitchen men (per month),	20 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	\$15 00 to 20 00
Waitresses (per month),	15 00 to 20 00
Chambermaids (per month),	15 00 to 20 00
Bakers (per month),	30 00 to 60 00
Basement men (per month),	20 00 to 22 00
Porter (per month),	50 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$18 00 to 30 00
Hostlers (per month),	25 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistant (per month),	20 00
Assistant engineers (per day),	2 35
Firemen (per day),	1 55

NON-RESIDENTS.

Engineer (including house, per month),	\$108 33
Farmer (including house, per month),	100 00
Stableman (including house, per month),	39 00
Carpenter (including house, per day),	3 00
Carpenters (per day),	\$1 75 to 2 50
Assistant engineers (per day),	2 95
Farm hands (per month),	\$35 00 to 45 00
Plumbers (per day),	3 00
Plumbers' helpers (per day),	1 25
Blacksmith (per day),	3 00
Mason (including house, per day),	2 50
Mason (per day),	2 80
Mason's helper (per day),	\$1 75 to 2 00
Painters (per day),	2 25

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1907.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$47,325 00
Buildings,	1,573,050 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Provisions and groceries,	5,752 39
Ready-made clothing,	2,726 34
Dry goods:—	
For clothing,	339 23
For bedding, etc.,	1,005 05
Furnishings:—	
Bed and bedding in inmates' department,	30,025 53
Other furnishings in inmates' department,	36,903 66
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	18,908 83
All other property,	990 77
Fuel,	14,125 28
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	86,006 14
Farm, stable and grounds:—	
Live stock on the farm,	16,624 05
Products of the farm on hand,	11,125 75
Carriages and agricultural implements,	7,302 91
All other property,	5,284 20
Drugs and medicine,	2,860 72
Tobacco,	147 40
Library,	4,025 00
Other supplies undistributed,	3,420 30

 \$1,867,948 55

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1907.

FARM.

300 tons English hay, at \$18,	5,400 00
30 tons meadow hay, at \$10,	300 00
508 tons ensilage, at \$5,	2,540 00
90 tons green fodder alfalfa, at \$6,	540 00
29 tons green fodder oats and pease, at \$5,	145 00
50 tons green fodder barley, at \$5,	250 00
44 tons green fodder corn, at \$5,	220 00
550 cords manure, at \$6,	3,300 00
250 barrels hen manure, at \$1,	250 00
261,917 quarts milk, at \$0.05,	13,095 85
4,726 dozen eggs, at \$0.35,	1,654 10
1,975 pounds beef, steer, at \$0.08,	158 00
30,348 pounds beef, cow, at \$0.06,	1,820 88
66,130 pounds pork, at \$0.08,	5,290 40
2,184 pounds fowl, at \$0.15,	327 60
3,480 pounds chickens, at \$0.22,	765 60
809 pounds duck, at \$0.15,	121 35
259 barrels apples, at \$3,	777 00
820 gallons cider, at \$0.10,	82 00
1,500 tons ice, at \$3,	4,500 00

Sold:—

Calves,	109 00
Pigs,	7 00
Hides,	252 41
Ice,	135 26

\$42,041 45

GARDEN.

4 boxes asparagus, at \$4.25,	\$17 00
75 bushels beans, dry, at \$2.25,	168 75
300 bushels beans, string (wax), at \$1,	300 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$485 75</i>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$485 75
200 bushels beans, string (green), at \$0.70,		140 00
550 bushels beets, at \$0.50,		275 00
18,800 heads cabbage, at \$5 per hundred,		940 00
500 bushels carrots, at \$0.60,		300 00
142 boxes cauliflower, at \$1,		142 00
80 boxes celery, at \$0.85,		68 00
1,167 bushels corn (green), at \$0.75,		875 25
175 boxes cucumbers, at \$2,		350 00
559 boxes lettuce, at \$0.75,		419 25
1,360 bushels mangels, at \$0.25,		340 00
600 bushels onions, at \$0.85,		510 00
110 bushels parsnips, at \$0.75,		82 50
195 bushels pease, at \$1,		195 00
350 bushels potatoes, at \$0.80,		280 00
140 dozen bunches radishes, at \$0.40,		56 00
5,250 pounds rhubarb, at \$0.02,		105 00
565 bushels spinach, at \$0.40,		226 00
260 barrels squash (winter), at \$1.50,		390 00
130 barrels squash (summer), at \$1,		130 00
110 boxes strawberries, at \$0.08,		8 80
350 bushels tomatoes (ripe), at \$0.75,		262 50
150 bushels tomatoes (green), at \$0.50,		75 00
300 barrels turnips, at \$1.25,		375 00
5 bushels chard, at \$0.35,		1 75
50 bushels scullions, at \$0.80,		40 00
		<hr/>
		\$7,072 80

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Danvers Insane Hospital.

I herewith submit the report of the finances of the Danvers Insane Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

To support of patients, viz.:—

From cities and towns,	—
From soldiers' relief,	—
From individuals,	\$32,775 16

Reimbursements, viz.:—

Received at institution,	15,147 51
Received by Board of Insanity,	3,038 36
Received by Board of Charity and other agencies,	—
	<hr/> \$50,961 03

Rent,	—
Interest on bank balance,	\$551 31
Wages refunded,	12 35
Rides,	306 50

870 16

Sales, viz.:—

Foods,	\$90 50
Clothing and clothing material,	791 23
Furnishings,	—
Heat, light and power,	60 75
Repairs and improvements,	205 23
Farm, stable and grounds,	506 17
Miscellaneous,	238 61
Total sales,	<hr/> 1,892 49

Total,	\$53,723 68
Sale of land,	1,100 00

Total receipts paid into State treasury,	\$54,823 68
Appropriation for maintenance,	\$270,000 00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages and labor:—

Pay roll,	\$102,612 82
---------------------	--------------

Food:—

Butter,	\$9,336 81
Butterine,	—
Beans,	1,107 47
Bread and crackers,	607 76
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,858 83
Cheese,	1,048 29
Eggs,	2,345 10
Flour,	8,811 64
Fish,	2,748 19
Fruit (dried and fresh),	2,390 18
Meat,	13,024 35
Milk,	812 20
Molasses and syrup,	1,073 73
Sugar,	2,869 00
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	1,693 91
Vegetables,	3,670 26
Sundries,	1,037 11
	<hr/>
	54,434 83

Clothing and clothing material:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,248 38
Clothing,	7,532 50
Dry goods for clothing, and small wares,	1,884 87
Furnishing goods,	666 05
Hats and caps,	241 20
Leather and shoe findings,	256 45
Sundries,	21 82
	<hr/>
	12,851 27

Furnishings:—

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$6,765 60
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	425 96
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	794 86
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	759 60
Furniture and upholstery,	1,129 35
Kitchen furnishings,	1,030 96
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	356 08
Sundries,	151 73
	<hr/>
	11,414 14

Heat, light and power:—

Coal,	\$19,739 59
Wood,	—
Electricity,	—
Gas,	—
	<hr/>

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$19,739 59	\$181,313 06
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$19,739 59	\$181,313 06
Oil,	1,138 59	
Sundries,	91 53	
	<hr/>	20,969 71
Repairs and improvements:—		
Brick,	\$1,168 25	
Cement, lime, and plaster,	1,101 69	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	108 00	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,485 87	
Hardware,	1,248 77	
Lumber,	1,736 65	
Machinery, etc.,	679 77	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	2,486 79	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	8,754 33	
Roofing and material,	587 47	
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll),	802 79	
Sundries,	2,004 00	
	<hr/>	22,164 38
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$557 39	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	296 56	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,253 86	
Hay, grain, etc.,	7,781 40	
Harnesses and repairs,	172 07	
Horses,	—	
Cows,	4,277 00	
Other live stock,	450 87	
Labor (not on pay roll),	173 37	
Rent,	—	
Swill,	—	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,961 09	
Sundries,	2,242 46	
	<hr/>	19,166 07
Miscellaneous:—		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$607 26	
Chapel services and entertainments,	815 30	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	4,014 27	
Funeral expenses,	4 00	
Gratuities,	407 80	
Hose, etc.,	218 57	
Ice,	—	
Labor (not on pay roll),	93 27	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	3,736 68	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	152 00	
Manual training supplies,	—	
Postage,	482 40	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$10,531 55	\$243,613 22

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$10,531 55	\$243,613 22
Printing and printing supplies, annual report (\$181.72),	246 22	
Return of runaways,	32 06	
Soap and laundry supplies,	2,057 45	
Stationery and office supplies,	707 79	
School books and school supplies,	219 59	
Travel and expenses (officials),	652 11	
Telephone and telegraph,	300 90	
Tobacco,	571 50	
Water,	4,130 23	
Sundries,	1,818 69	
		21,268 09

Total expenses for maintenance,	\$264,881 31
Balance reverting to State treasury,	5,118 69
	\$270,000 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

Balance Dec 1, 1906 (exclusive of \$216.47, reverting to State treasury),	\$1,389 10
Total of appropriations for 1907,	38,800 00
	\$40,189 10
Expended during year,	5,238 98
	\$34,950 12
Balance Nov. 30, 1907,	
During the year the average number of patients has been 1,231.55.	
Dividing total expenses for maintenance (\$264,881.31) by the average number, gives	
an average annual cost of	\$215 071
Equivalent to an average weekly cost of	4 163

CASH BELONGING TO PATIENTS.

On hand Dec. 1, 1906,	\$2,636 86
Received during the year,	735 69
	\$3,372 55
Refunded during the year,	1,463 43
	\$1,909 12

Special Appropriations for Year ending Nov. 30, 1907.

OBJECT.	Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Hospital Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Building for 100 patients,	Chap. 414, Acts 1903,	\$75,000 00	\$660 85	\$75,000 00	-
Mechanical refrigerating plant,	Chap. 62, Acts 1904,	13,000 00	457 64	12,729 39	\$270 61 ¹
Two sun rooms and fire escapes,	Chap. 555, Acts 1907,	20,000 00	360 75	360 75	19,639 25
Purchase of 20 acres of land,	Chap. 555, Acts 1907,	3,800 00	3,759 74	3,759 74	40 26 ¹
Water tower and fire service,	Chap. 555, Acts 1907,	15,000 00	-	-	15,000 00
		\$126,800 00	\$5,238 98	\$91,849 88	\$34,950 12

¹ Reverts to State treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Treasurer.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.			DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES.			NOT INSANE, VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.		Totals.	Males.		Totals.	Males.		Totals.	Males.		Totals.
		Females.			Females.			Females.			Females.	
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1906,	533	689	1,222	—	3	3	—	—	—	533	694	1,227
Admitted within the year,	418	344	762	—	1	1	—	1	—	419	345	764
Viz.: by commitment,	323	263	586	—	—	—	—	1	—	324	263	587
by transfer,	15	10	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	10	25
from escape, ¹	9	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	10
from visit, ¹	71	70	141	—	1	1	—	—	—	71	71	142
Whole number of cases within the year,	951	1,033	1,984	—	4	4	—	2	3	952	1,039	1,991
Dismissed within the year,	408	325	733	—	1	1	—	1	2	409	327	736
Viz.: discharged within the year,	143	135	278	—	1	1	—	1	2	144	137	281
as recovered at time of leaving hospital,	38	31	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	31	69
as capable of self-support,	39	32	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	32	71
as improved,	23	49	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	49	72
as not improved,	43	23	66	—	1	1	—	—	—	43	24	67
Died,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred,	89	92	181	—	—	—	—	1	2	89	92	181
Absent on elopement Oct. 1, 1907,	105	38	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	38	143
Absent on visit,	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1907,	63	60	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	60	123
Viz.: as State patients,	543	708	1,251	—	3	3	—	1	1	543	712	1,255
as town patients,	441	566	1,007	—	3	3	—	1	1	441	570	1,011
as private patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
as reimbursing patients,	48	71	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	71	119
Number of different persons within the year,	54	71	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	71	125
Number of different persons admitted,	870	971	1,841	—	4	4	—	1	2	871	977	1,848
Number of persons admitted by commitment,	347	285	632	—	1	1	—	1	1	348	286	634
Number of different persons dismissed,	320	262	582	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	262	583
Number of persons recovered,	332	275	607	—	—	—	—	1	2	333	276	609
Number of persons discharged capable of self support,	38	31	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	31	69
Daily average number of patients,	39	32	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	32	71
Viz.: State patients,	539,192	685,314	1,224,506	—	3,000	3,000	—	1,166	1,166	539,192	689,480	1,228,672
town patients,	439,906	559,253	999,159	—	3,000	3,000	—	1,166	1,166	439,906	563,449	1,003,355
private patients,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
reimbursing patients,	51,096	68,961	120,057	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,096	68,961	120,057
	48,190	57,070	105,260	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,190	57,070	105,260

¹ Nominally admitted for discharge from elopement, 7 males, 1 female; from visit, 60 males, 57 females (including 1 dipsomaniac female); total, 67 males, 58 females.

2. — *Insane received on First and Subsequent Commitments.*

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	CASES COMMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First to this hospital,	285	223	508
Second to this hospital,	26	25	51
Third to this hospital,	4	10	14
Fourth to this hospital,	5	2	7
Fifth to this hospital,	1	1	2
Sixth to this hospital,	2	-	2
Seventh to this hospital,	-	1	1
Eighth to this hospital,	-	-	-
Ninth to this hospital,	-	-	-
Tenth to this hospital,	-	1	1
Total cases,	323	263	586
Total persons,	320	262	582
Never before in any hospital for the insane,	263	207	470

3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts,	93	44	35	69	36	36	162	80	71
Other New England States,	34	39	42	24	26	30	58	65	72
Other States,	10	7	9	6	4	6	16	11	15
Total native,	137	90	86	99	66	72	236	156	158
Other countries: —									
Austria,	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
Armenia,	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
Australia,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
British Provinces,	47	43	45	46	46	44	93	89	89
Denmark,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
England,	11	16	16	11	11	9	22	27	25
Finland,	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
France,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Greece,	4	4	4	-	-	-	4	4	4
Germany,	2	3	3	4	6	6	6	9	9
Holland,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Ireland,	34	70	70	36	63	62	70	133	132
Italy,	5	5	5	1	1	1	6	6	6
Norway,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Poland,	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	1
Russia,	3	3	3	2	2	2	5	5	5
Scotland,	5	9	9	5	8	7	10	17	16
Sweden,	4	4	4	1	1	1	5	5	5
Spain,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Syria,	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
Wales,	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total foreign,	126	169	172	108	141	135	234	310	307
Unknown,	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	4	5
Totals,	263	263	263	207	207	207	470	470	470

4. — *Residence of Insane Persons admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex County,	161	125	286	39	34	73	200	159	359
Middlesex County,	86	79	165	17	20	37	103	99	202
Norfolk County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk County,	16	3	19	1	1	2	17	4	21
Worcester County,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	263	207	470	57	55	112	320	262	582
Cities or large towns (10,000 or over),	221	173	394	47	43	90	268	216	484
Country districts (under 10,000), .	42	34	76	10	12	22	52	46	98

5. — *Civil Condition of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Unmarried,	117	69	186
Married,	114	84	198
Widowed,	29	50	79
Divorced,	-	4	4
Unknown,	3	-	3
Totals,	263	207	470

6. — *Occupation of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

MALES.

Agents,	6	Morocco dressers,	3
Barbers,	4	Operatives,	24
Bartenders,	3	Painters,	7
Blacksmiths,	2	Pedlers,	3
Bookkeepers,	3	Physician,	1
Cabinet maker,	1	Pilot,	1
Carpenters,	11	Plumbers,	3
Clerks,	15	Policeman,	1
Cooks,	2	Printer,	1
Druggists,	2	Retired,	2
Engineers,	2	Roofer,	1
Electricians,	3	Sailor,	1
Farmers,	10	Salesmen,	2
Firemen,	2	Shoemakers,	29
Fishermen,	5	Store keepers,	2
Gardeners,	2	Students,	2
Harness maker,	1	Tailors,	2
Hostlers,	5	Teamsters,	7
Iron worker,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Janitor,	1	Upholsterers,	3
Jewelers,	3	Window dresser,	1
Laborers,	36	None,	31
Machinists,	12		
Masons,	3	Total,	263

FEMALES.

Bookkeeper,	1	Nurses,	3
Clerks,	2	Operatives,	33
Cook,	1	Stenographer,	1
Domestics,	29	Students,	3
Dressmakers,	11	Tailoress,	1
At home,	7	Teachers,	5
Housekeepers,	18	None,	6
Housewives,	83		
Laundresses,	2	Total,	207
Milliner,	1		

7. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						DIED.					
	AT FIRST ATTACK.			WHEN ADMITTED.			AT FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	9	7	16	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-
15 years and less, .	3	6	9	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1
From 15 to 20 years, .	15	8	23	13	12	25	-	1	1	-	-	-
20 to 25 years, .	21	18	39	27	14	41	-	2	2	-	1	1
25 to 30 years, .	29	18	47	22	17	39	1	7	8	-	8	8
30 to 35 years, .	27	25	52	33	21	54	8	6	14	2	4	6
35 to 40 years, .	30	26	56	26	26	52	11	11	22	9	12	21
40 to 50 years, .	34	32	66	43	43	86	16	12	28	20	16	36
50 to 60 years, .	29	22	51	35	29	64	14	11	25	17	10	27
60 to 70 years, .	24	15	39	33	20	53	20	15	35	13	16	29
70 to 80 years, .	23	10	33	23	15	38	15	19	34	19	18	37
Over 80 years, .	3	4	7	7	7	14	-	2	2	9	6	15
Totals, .	247	191	438	262	207	469	87	89	176	89	92	181
Unknown, .	16	16	32	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-
Not insane, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, .	263	207	470	263	207	470	89	92	181	89	92	181
Mean known ages (in years), .	42.95	41.24	41.79	44.70	45.50	44.96	54.29	50.51	52.37	58.11	53.76	55.87

8. — Probable Causes of Mental Diseases in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.

EXCITING CAUSES.	ADMITTED.			PREDISPOSING CAUSES.					
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	HEREDITARY TENDENCY.			NEUROTIC TENDENCY.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Physical: —									
Arrested development,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Alcohol,	75	19	94	4	2	6	—	19	94
Arterio sclerosis,	23	11	34	1	3	4	—	—	—
Brain lesion,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Childbirth,	—	3	3	—	2	2	1	1	1
Chorea,	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Constitutional defect,	5	16	21	2	4	6	—	16	16
Climacteric,	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endocarditis,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy,	2	7	9	—	1	1	—	1	1
Ill health,	1	5	6	—	1	1	—	—	—
La grippe,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Menstrual disorders,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

ALCOHOLIC INTEMPERANCE.

Males.

Females.

Totals.

9. — *Probable Duration of Mental Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	9	9	18
Under 1 month,	47	32	79
From 1 to 3 months,	37	26	63
3 to 6 months,	25	25	50
6 to 12 months,	36	23	59
1 to 2 years,	26	16	42
2 to 5 years,	49	30	79
5 to 10 years,	13	20	33
10 to 20 years,	4	7	11
Over 20 years,	3	6	9
Totals,	249	194	443
Unknown,	14	13	27
Not insane,	—	—	—
Totals,	263	207	470
Average known duration (in years), .	1.82	2.99	2.24

10. — *Form of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged, with their Condition on Discharge, or died.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	COMMITTED.			DISCHARGED.												DIED.			TOTAL DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.			
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			Males.	Females.	Totals.	
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.							
A.—First admitted to any hospital:—																						
Alcoholic insanity:—																						
Acute.	47	6	53	25	3	28	9	2	11	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	5	42
Chronic.	25	8	33	—	—	—	7	3	10	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	17
Amentia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea.	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional inferiority.	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium.	5	6	11	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox.	50	49	99	—	—	—	5	6	11	2	11	13	14	8	22	—	—	—	—	25	6	31
Epileptic insanity.	4	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	4	12	16
General paralysis.	35	13	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Hysterical insanity.	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	11	35
Idiocy.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility.	—	7	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	5	6	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Involuntary melancholia.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Manic-depressive insanity:—																						
Maniacal.	6	7	13	3	8	11	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	16
Depressed.	12	14	26	—	3	3	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	10	14
Mixed.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenia.	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Organic dementia.	23	16	39	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	17	33
Paralysis agitans.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paranoic condition.	1	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Pre-senile insanity.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polypneuritic delirium.	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Senile dementia.	28	29	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	20	17	37
Toxic insanity:—																						
Acute.	2	2	4	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Chronic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traumatic insanity.	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Not insane.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified.	6	10	16	—	1	1	3	3	6	3	—	3	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	11	9	20
Totals.	263	207	470	32	17	49	33	26	59	17	34	51	32	18	50	76	73	149	190	168	358	

10. — *Form of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged, with their Condition on Discharge, or died — Concluded.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	COMMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						DIED.			TOTAL DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.	
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.		CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.		NOT IMPROVED.		NOT INSANE.		Totals.	Males.	Females.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
B. — Other admissions: —														
Alcoholic insanity: —														
Acute,	11	1	12	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4
Chronic,	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3
Constitutional inferiority,	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Delirium,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox,	11	12	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	9
Epileptic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis,	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Imbecility,	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1
Hysterical insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Manic-depressive insanity: —														
Manic,	7	18	25	2	5	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	13
Depressed,	8	15	23	1	5	6	—	2	—	—	—	3	9	11
Mixed,	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Senile dementia,	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenia,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Organic dementia,	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Involution melancholia,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paranoic condition,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified,	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
Totals,	60	56	116	6	14	20	15	11	5	16	13	32	42	59
Aggregate cases,	323	263	586	38	31	69	23	43	23	66	89	181	232	227
Aggregate persons,	320	262	582	38	31	69	23	43	23	66	89	181	232	227

11. — Discharges of the Insane, classified by Admissions, Results and Deaths.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	RECOVERED.			CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First to this hospital, .	32	23	55	34	26	60	20	43	63	33	20	53	—	—	—	79	78	157	198	190	388
Second to this hospital, .	4	5	9	4	4	8	2	5	7	7	1	8	—	—	—	6	13	19	23	28	51
Third to this hospital, .	2	1	3	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	8	5	13
Fourth to this hospital, .	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Fifth to this hospital, .	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3
Sixth to this hospital, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventh to this hospital, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Total cases, .	38	31	69	39	32	71	23	49	72	43	23	66	—	—	—	89	92	181	232	227	459
Total persons, .	38	31	69	39	32	71	23	49	72	43	23	66	—	—	—	89	92	181	232	227	459
First admitted to any hospital, .	32	17	49	33	26	59	17	34	51	32	18	50	—	—	—	76	73	149	190	168	358

[illegible]

13. — Duration of Mental Disease and Treatment in Patients recovered or died.

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Recovered : —												
Under 1 month,	19	9	28	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	9	3	12	19	5	24	16	4	20	1	—	1
3 to 6 months,	3	—	3	7	6	13	10	6	16	1	—	1
6 to 12 months,	1	3	4	3	2	5	6	4	10	—	3	3
1 to 2 years,	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	2	2	4
2 to 5 years,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	6	7
5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
10 to 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Over 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	32	17	49	32	17	49	32	17	49	6	14	20
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	32	17	49	32	17	49	32	17	49	6	14	20
Average of known cases (in months),	1.42	4.23	2.82	2.76	7.70	5.23	3.84	9.64	6.74	88.70	76.07	82.38
										27.00	23.78	25.39

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL,

AT

DANVERS, MASS.

(POST-OFFICE, HATHORNE),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.



BOSTON:

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OF THE

DANVERS INSANE HOSPITAL.

Nov. 30, 1908.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital herewith submit their thirty-first annual report, with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer; also statistics required by law.

We would refer you to the several reports hereto annexed for the details of the management of the institution.

There have been few changes of officers the past year. The treasurer, Warren A. Merrill, resigned. He had served the State for ten years, with great credit to himself and perfect satisfaction to the trustees. The State has not lost his services, as he has been appointed to a higher position, in the State Auditor's department. His place has been filled by the appointment of Scott Whitcher of Salem, and we feel assured he will maintain the good reputation of the office.

Henry M. Swift, M.D., who resigned in 1904 and went abroad to perfect himself in his profession, has returned to the hospital as first assistant physician. Edwin W. Katzenellenbogen, M.D., and Leslie C. Bishop, M.D., have been appointed assistant physicians.

The average number of patients has been much larger than was expected at the beginning of the year. The number of admissions has been as large as usual, but transfers to other institutions have been far less than we anticipated, so that we

began the year with 1,255 patients and closed with 1,386 patients, 131 more than last year, with a daily average of 1,336 and with a prospect of a large increase through the year.

If a law is enacted this year along the lines recommended by His Excellency Governor Guild, the State must provide more asylums for the care of the many patients who are not absolutely well but many of whom could be cared for at their homes, and in many cases maintain themselves. Should a special commission be appointed to determine the discharge of patients, or if all cases were brought before the court for the same purpose, it would relieve the officers of the hospital (who should be the best qualified to judge of the patient's condition) of all responsibility, and it would rest with the commission or the court, who would have but little opportunity of observing the patient and must depend largely upon the evidence presented to them. But the responsibility, in either case, should only be to use their best efforts and judgment to render a proper decision. Such a law would increase the expenses to the State to a large amount.

The two sun rooms and fire escapes have been completed and prove satisfactory.

The sidewalk has been built from Middleton colony to the station, at a cost less than the appropriation, and will be greatly appreciated by visitors to the colony.

The water tower and pump for fire service are nearly completed, and will soon be finished, at a cost within the appropriation.

The farm has been managed quite satisfactorily and has given good returns. A large amount of corn was raised for ensilage and our silos are filled. Some of them are in bad condition from long usage, and new ones are necessary, and we would ask an appropriation of \$2,500 for that purpose and a new cutter and motor.

The business of the hospital has so increased that the administration rooms are insufficient, and we ask an appropriation of \$2,000 to build additions, for which plans have been filed with the State Board of Insanity.

We thought that with the last purchase of land no more would be needed, but there is a piece of land of eight acres or more near our stables, bounded on three sides by property of the State and on the fourth by the railroad, and the State should own it. The trustees have long desired to obtain this land, but it has been held at a price so much above its value that its purchase has not been heretofore recommended; but now we have an option to purchase it within six months for the sum of \$500, and we ask authority to purchase, and an appropriation of the sum of \$500 for that purpose.

We desire to call your attention to the question of an independent supply of water for State institutions. The present cost to some of the institutions is much larger than it would be with an independent supply. This institution is paying 6¼ cents a thousand gallons, furnishes a reservoir for the town and keeps it clean, and repumps all the water to the main hospital, and the cost for the water has been about \$350 a month. During the month of October, without any one being aware that more water had been used than previously, the cost went up to over \$500, or at a rate of \$6,000 a year. With an independent supply the cost to the State would not exceed \$2,500 a year, including interest on cost of plant and repairs. Some institutions obtain water under pressure for 3 cents a thousand gallons.

The original contract between the State and the town of Danvers was made for the mutual interest of both, and the court decided that the town was not entitled to a profit from the State; but the Legislature determined the price we should pay, which is more than 100 per centum over the cost, and for years to come the State must continue to pay this large profit

to the town for all the water it takes from that pumped into the reservoir, but is not bound to take any, and can at any time supply itself.

The superintendent has been untiring in the work of bettering the condition, care and comfort of the patients, and has also taken great interest in all improvements of land, roads and the general farm, and he has been well supported by his medical staff, the heads of departments and all those who must be depended upon to work out a successful management.

The trustees desire to express to the superintendent, officers and employees their appreciation of the efforts put forth so honestly and with such devotion for the best interest of the institution.

SOLON BANCROFT,
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON,
ORVILLE F. ROGERS,
ADA T. BREWSTER,
GEORGE R. JEWETT,
HORACE H. ATHERTON,
MARY W. NICHOLS,

Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

HATHORNE, Nov. 30, 1908.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Danvers Insane Hospital.

The thirty-first annual report of the Danvers Insane Hospital is herewith presented.

The statistical tables required by the State Board of Insanity have been made to include all movements of the hospital population for the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1908, but the financial statements appended are based upon operations for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

With the beginning of the statistical year there were 1,255 patients; at the end of the year there were 1,386, — a gain of 131. The daily average number of patients was 1,329, while the whole number under treatment during the year was 2,041. The number of cases admitted was 790, an average of more than 2 a day. The number of cases dismissed was 662. This number includes 88 who had recovered, 88 who were capable of self-support, 80 whose mental condition had improved to a marked degree while under treatment, 53 unimproved and 3 not insane; 113 were removed by transfer orders from the State Board of Insanity or the Commissioner of Immigration, 4 eloped and have been returned, and 28 are absent September 30 on a trial visit. The ratio of recoveries to admissions was 13 per cent. This is 4 per cent. better than the showing last year. Possibly this increase is due to the fact that only 28 were absent on "trial visit" Sept. 30, 1908, whereas there were 123 so classed at the end of the previous year.

The mental condition of a large proportion of our patients at the time of admission precludes a high recovery rate. This year there were 117 cases in the organic and senile dementia classes, 114 cases of dementia præcox, 38 cases of imbecility and constitutional mental inferiority, and 39 cases of general paralysis. The mental disorder of 92 cases was occasioned by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

There were 205 deaths. Of these, 49 were above seventy years of age. There were 10 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, while in the previous year from the same cause there were 28 deaths. The mortality percentage from pulmonary tuberculosis was 15.1 in 1907 and 4.8 in 1908. The high death-rate for 1907 cannot be satisfactorily explained, but it is hoped that the improved condition in this respect for the past year can be credited in a large measure to the special wards for tubercular patients, which have now been in use sufficiently long (two years for the men's and one year for the women's ward) to have established the merits of such separate provision for this class of patients.

Possibly the most important feature of the special ward movement is the accompanying increased watchfulness in detecting phthisis in its incipient stages. With cases of mental disease, and especially so with cases of chronic dementia, when pulmonary tuberculosis has so far advanced that a physical examination reveals positive signs, it is already too late for successful treatment under the most favorable arrangements. We have found it necessary, at intervals of a few months, to make a routine temperature examination of each patient in the wards for chronic cases. The first day the temperature is taken four times. If a deviation from the normal is found, the record should be continued for several consecutive days, and if a suspicious elevation persists, or the weight chart shows a loss, the patient is transferred to the special wards for tuberculosis cases. The improvement in weight and in other respects, which is the rule with such cases when thus treated, has been decidedly gratifying.

One death was due to scalding. Without authority or permission from the attendant a well-meaning patient accidentally opened a hot-water valve, which poured scalding water upon another patient, the two being alone in the bath room. The injured patient, an imbecile, made no outcry and no attempt to change his position, nor did he seem to suffer in any way. He lived about three days. This unfortunate accident was immediately reported to the State Board of Insanity and the district medical examiner. During the year two patients received broken ribs while fighting with employees. One of them ulti-

mately died from purulent pleuritis, the other man quickly recovered. The local police and the judge of the district court were consulted in one case. The employee involved voluntarily appeared in court, but was discharged after explanations, the court holding that he acted in self-defence and that the measures he used were justified.

For a period of ten weeks during the past summer an epidemic of dysentery prevailed. Several officers, a number of employees and many patients were attacked; in all, 140 persons were sick with this disease. While it is impossible to satisfactorily determine the origin of this epidemic, it is interesting to note that at or before its outbreak in the hospital cases appeared within the town, but outside the institution. The mortality was high, for the reason, probably, that the disease attacked, or developed in, patients previously debilitated by old age or chronic disease. Thirty-five patients who exhibited the symptoms with varying degrees of mildness or severity died; but about half of this number appear in the statistical table as having died from enteritis or enterocolitis. Anti-dysenteric serum was employed in treating a series of cases numbering 34, but the results were negative as regards the value of such treatment. A search for a specific germ in the excreta of 18 cases was instituted in the laboratory and after persistent efforts the bacillus was found in 6 cases.

LABORATORY WORK.

The laboratory department has accomplished a commendable amount of work. Thoroughly indexed records of 1,280 autopsies are now on file. About 400 boxes, each with a capacity for 100 slides, are required for filing the more important microscopic findings that have been prepared from pathological material. The specimen room contains about 2,000 glass jars, holding preserved autopsy specimens, the brain and trunk organs being immersed in Zenker fluid. Formalin and alcohol are also used with some brains.

During the past year 75 autopsies were performed. The comprehensive scheme for complete autopsies, previously established at this laboratory, has been followed, — the brain, spinal cord and trunk organs being studied in all cases. Routine

bacteriological examinations at autopsy of blood and cerebro-spinal fluid have been continued, a special study with a series of mesenteric lymph nodes has been conducted, and the necessary work to determine the question of terminal infections has been persisted in. In a series of 100 autopsies it was found that terminal infections had invaded the heart's blood in 64 and the cerebro-spinal fluid in 75 cases. The pathologist is engaged in a study of the accumulated histological material, arranged in groups according to the mental disease of the subject.

The interesting and important work on anaphylaxis is to some extent to be continued. Laboratory work in connection with the dysentery epidemic was extensive and thorough.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Dr. John W. Walker and Dr. Gordon T. Brown, who were assistant physicians when the last annual report was written, have left the hospital to engage in the practice of general medicine, each at the termination of one year's service. Dr. James B. Ayer, Jr., assistant pathologist, also left early in the year, to fill a position in the Children's Hospital in Boston.

Staff vacancies have been filled as follows, viz.: Dr. Henry M. Swift has been appointed to the position of senior assistant. This was a reappointment. After three years' service in this hospital Dr. Swift resigned in 1904. Subsequently he spent a year pursuing medical studies in Europe, at the clinic of Dr. Kraepelin and in laboratory work. After his return he substituted here during six months, and later followed hospital and private work in nervous diseases in Boston until his reappointment.

Dr. Edwin W. Katzenellenbogen was appointed as assistant physician Jan. 1, 1908. He is a graduate of the University of Leipzig and for five years was a student in Wundt's laboratory for psychological studies. In addition, he has had two years' clinical experience in Austrian institutions for insane and criminals.

On April 1 Dr. Leslie C. Bishop was appointed to the staff. Dr. Bishop is a graduate of McGill University. He was interne

for two years in the Montreal General Hospital, and spent one year in a large general hospital.

Dr. Isaiah H. Halladjian, a graduate of the Yale Medical School, has recently commenced service as temporary interne.

Dr. Ernest T. F. Richards, a graduate of the McGill University, recently concluded a year's work in the laboratory. He rendered efficient service in connection with autopsy and bacteriological work, being especially helpful in the dysentery investigation. He left to fill a position in the pathological laboratory of the Harvard Medical School.

The professional work of the medical staff is entitled to recognition. As each admission case is made the subject of a clinic at the daily staff meeting, the large number of new cases has obliged the staff on many days to review three cases, each of which requires an average of thirty minutes. For each member of the staff to work up and record in the manner required three new cases a week, in addition to routine work, visits and other duties, demands persistent application.

The utility of such elaborate clinical records has been questioned. To render useful now and for all time the records of this hospital, a card-index system has been started and will be maintained. The index card is designed to cover form of disease, both mental and physical, all prominent symptoms in both fields appearing while a case is under observation, as well as all data concerning the patient of especial or exceptional character. Medical records from the opening of the hospital in 1878 will be thus minutely indexed.

In addition to their daily routine duties members of the medical staff and the laboratory assistants have written many papers bearing upon their observations and experience. During the past twelve months papers based upon work done in this hospital have been published under the following titles, viz.: —

In "American Journal of Insanity:" —

Cyst of the Dura Mater occupying the Left Middle Cranial Fossa, associated with Anomalous Development of the Left Superior Temporal Gyrus. On the Mechanism of Gliosis in Acquired Epilepsy. Alcohol as an Etiological Factor in Mental Disease. A Complicated

Case of Brain Tumor. A Pathological Study of a Case of Hydrocephalus. Clinical and Anatomical Analysis of 23 Cases of Insanity Arising in the Sixth and Seventh Decades, with Special Reference to the Incidence of Arteriosclerosis and Senile Atrophy and to the Distribution of Cortical Pigments. Three book reviews, with abstract.

In "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases:" —

Isolated Degeneration of a Posterior Root Bundle in Paresis. Melancholia with Delusions of Negation. Three Cases with Autopsy. The Cytology of the Cerebro-spinal Fluid. Resumé of Studies and Demonstrations. A Means of Estimating the Alexic or Reactivating Power of Human Blood Serum. Posterior Column Degeneration following Injury to the Posterior Root of the Seventh Cervical Nerves.

In "Review of Neurology and Psychiatry:" —

The Cytological Study of the Cerebro-spinal Fluid by Alzheimer's Method and its Diagnostic Value in Psychiatry.

In "Journal of Abnormal Psychology:" —

The Galvanic Phenomena in Normal and Insane Individuals. Two book reviews, with abstracts.

In "Journal of Medical Research:" —

The Mechanism of Serum Anaphylaxis and Intoxication in the Guinea Pig. On Recurrent Anaphylaxis and Repeated Intoxication in Guinea Pigs. The Relative Specificity of Anaphylaxis. The Localization of Cell and Tissue Anaphylaxis in the Guinea Pig, with Observation on the Cause of Death in Serum Intoxication. Typhoid Meningitis, with Cultivation of *Bacillus Typhosus* from Meninges and Mesenteric Lymph Nodes on Experimental Typhoid Meningitis in the Guinea Pig.

In "Tuberculosis in Massachusetts:" —

Tuberculosis in State Institutions for the Insane.

Besides the above, a dozen papers have been prepared and are nearly ready for publication. This number includes a series of eight papers based upon various phases of the dysentery epidemic.

NURSING STAFF.

During the past year changes in the nursing staff have been rather less frequent than formerly, and yet of those who commence service but a small proportion remain two years. The 1908 class graduated but 5. Their names are as follows: —

Ida E. Bundy.

Belle Lombard.

Bessie J. Green.

Katherine McCann.

Marie T. Hancock.

Miss Winifred H. Brooks, who has had charge of the training school for the past year, has resigned, and will soon leave to take charge of a maternity hospital in the western part of the State.

The women nurses enrolled in the training school wear, when on duty, the regulation nurse's costume. The dress is inexpensive, neat and easily kept in a sanitary condition. Besides, it has come to be generally regarded as the badge of sympathy, of helpful kindness, of personified humanity. As such in the wards of an insane hospital it is unobjectionable from the standpoint of the patient, the medical officer and the visitor, and tends to promote in the wearer those personal qualities and virtues which constitute the ideal nurse.

For male attendants on the insane we have no training school and no satisfactory costume. Very few men aspire to be professional nurses, and the proposition to spend two years in a nurse's training school would drive the greater number out of the service. About fifteen years ago an attempt to mark each attendant was made at Danvers. A silver shield, appropriately marked and numbered consecutively, was provided for each employee in the men's wards. Gradually the shields disappeared, but new ones were not provided, as their utility had not been demonstrated. At another time coats of uniform cut and color were tried; but the short terms served by many men created trouble in fitting out newcomers, and the stock of second-hand coats, which but few cheerfully accepted, rapidly accumulated. Our practical experience in this matter was expensive to the hospital and accomplished no satisfactory end. Theo-

retically, uniformed male attendants are not desirable in insane hospital wards.

There is no dress for men which in its accepted significance and influence compares with women's nursing costume. The adoption of men's uniforms classes the wearers with the military, prison or car service, in the minds of most people.

Now a military or authoritative spirit is the last sentiment that should engage the mind or influence the conduct of attendants on the insane. The instinctive inclination of the average employee when he enters the service is to assume authority, to command, to threaten and coerce the patient, whereas he can render wholly satisfactory service only as he subordinates such personality and exercises patience and tact; controls the obstinate by persuasion and artfully circumvents the violent. The fact that male attendants cannot be identified from patients by strangers may annoy visitors, but it certainly contributes a sense of satisfaction and peace of mind to many sensitive patients.

CONSTRUCTION.

The sun rooms attached to wards A and J, incomplete at the commencement of the hospital year, have been finished. These six balconies add much to the pleasure, comfort and well-being of such patients as have access to them. When the dysentery epidemic was at its height the J-1 sun room was utilized as a sick dormitory. At one time above 20 men were comfortably accommodated there. The cement floor, the open-air front and the isolation advantages constituted this an ideal ward for such cases.

The elevated water tank and new fire pump have been placed in position. The tar concrete sidewalk from the colony buildings to the steam and street cars has been constructed, and is highly satisfactory to visitors, patients and employees.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The average weekly cost of maintenance was \$3.975, — a reduction of 16½ cents from the cost for 1907. This lower rate is undoubtedly due to the increased number of patients.

THE FARM.

The farm, under Mr. George L. Barker's management, has been quite productive. Seven hundred and fifty-six tons of ensilage, 285 tons of green fodder, 220 tons English hay and 30 tons meadow hay were produced.

A good harvest of vegetables was the rule, although the onion crop was a failure, wholly due to the severe drought.

The stock records kept by the assistant farmer, Mr. E. S. Colburn, Jr., have been exceptionally full and reliable.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The hospital owns upwards of 200 head of cows, heifers, calves and oxen. The practice of raising all the promising heifer calves and immunizing them against bovine tuberculosis has now been in practice here about three years. Von Behring's bovovaccine, obtained from C. Bischoff & Co. has been used. By two injections of this substance into the jugular veins of a calf, one before it is three months old and the second three months later, comparative immunity regarding tuberculosis is secured, according to the claims of its originator. On the list of immunized animals there are now 8 cows, 39 heifers, 29 calves and 1 bull, — 77 in all. A summary of results to date may be interesting, judging from the number of letters received asking for information on this subject.

We have no reason to believe a healthy calf has been injured by the injections. A number have died, either before the second vaccination or soon after, all from natural causes, such as diarrhoea or malnutrition resulting from attempts to raise them on some substitute for cow's milk. The same animals would have died from the treatment they received had the vaccination been omitted.

Unfortunately, 7 immunized heifers died or were lost while in summer pastures, 3 being about 16 miles distant and the other 4 about 90 miles. Doubtless lightning killed 1 or 2. Reports were slow in reaching us and in a degree inconclusive. Post-mortem examinations by experts were impossible. We can only state that all these animals appeared to be in good condition when last seen by hospital employees.

Six calves have been vaccinated for experimental purposes. Five were not vaccinated according to requirements. Four of this group were, when selected, too old, being from nine to twelve months, and, besides, all had reacted to a tuberculin test. Of these 4, 1 successfully passed a tuberculin test fifteen months after vaccination, and is now living and appears to be quite healthy. The other 2 were killed about one year subsequent to vaccination. The State inspector was present and passed both as "good beef," but 1 had evident tubercular infection in one lung. One of the 6 did not receive the second vaccination until nine months after it should have been given. When about two years old it died suddenly. The cause of death was found to be endocarditis, but evidence of tubercular disease was found in the lungs, the liver and in mesenteric lymph nodes. The only one of the 6 that was properly vaccinated was tested with tuberculin ten months later and did not react. When two years old this animal was killed for beef. A critical post-mortem examination revealed nothing abnormal beyond a few small, fibrous nodules, with caseating centres in the sub-mucosa of the ileum.

Two others, immunized in accordance with Von Behring's rules, have been examined post-mortem, and in each only a few lymph nodules were found that at some time had been the seat of tubercular activity but now presented a healed condition, the caseated interiors being walled off by fibrous tissue that would prevent the escape of tubercular bacilli, unless a fresh process of ulceration destroyed this natural barrier. Smears from the interior of these nodules in most cases failed to show tubercular bacilli. In guinea pig tests the test was positive. It should be added that bovine tuberculosis has prevailed in the hospital herd for twenty years; that dams of some immunized calves have been condemned as diseased and that milk from such animals has been used as food for these calves to some extent. Under these circumstances we feel so well assured that Von Behring's bovovaccine confers relative immunity that we propose to continue its use, fully appreciating that further experience with this agent will be necessary to definitely settle all the claims made in its behalf.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our appreciation and gratitude are due those who frequently send contributions calculated to interest and entertain the patients. Among such friends are numbered: Miss Harriet Lee, Salem, who contributed reading matter and \$10 for the patients' Christmas; Mrs. E. A. Cogswell, Salem, magazines; Miss M. C. Gray, Boston, subscriptions for Harper's and Scribner's magazines and "Harper's Weekly," also clothing for patients; the "Youth's Companion," for several copies each edition, Mrs. Henry Batchelder; Mrs. George Gardner, Mr. Frank Monahan and Rev. Marcus H. Carroll of Danvers, books, magazines, etc.; Mrs. J. C. Rogers, Peabody, magazines; Mr. C. C. Perkins and Mr. W. F. Oliver, West Lynn, reading matter; St. Paul's Periodical Club, Dedham, magazines.

For gratuitous services in concerts, dramatic entertainments, etc., we are indebted to the following persons: Sawyer Club, Kilkare Club, Emerson Dramatic Club, Hawthorne Musical Club, Maple Street Church Young People, Universalist Church Minstrel Company, all of Danvers; Rev. Robert A. MacFadden of Danvers for several illustrated lectures; Mr. George E. Hayes of Salem, a lecture on South America; Peabody Dramatic Club.

Besides the above, many professionals have been engaged to provide entertainment for patients. The weekly dance in the cold weather and the weekly ball games in the warm weather have been continued, to the gratification of a large class of patients and employees.

As in previous years, Rev. Henry A. Sullivan and Rev. Michael J. Sullivan of the local Catholic Church have cheerfully and gratuitously answered all sick calls from patients belonging to their denomination. Other local clergymen have supplied for chapel service Sundays for a honorarium of \$5 for each service.

Dr. F. W. Anthony, a member of the Consulting Board of Physicians, has been especially helpful in consultation in critical cases and with training school work.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Recent legislation has so increased the labors of the treasurer and clerk that an assistant has become necessary. The office room now occupied by the treasurer is too cramped for his business. Besides, it is so situated that direct sunlight never enters the windows, and artificial light is often required in the daytime. Additional room for this department seems imperative. No other convenient room can be spared from its present uses, therefore one to be newly constructed would seem to be the best solution of the difficulty. Outside the present office is an open court. A section of this about 20 feet by 25 feet can be walled off and roofed over above the first story, making a fair-sized, light room, conveniently accessible to all who have business with the bookkeeper, clerk and treasurer. Estimates of the cost from builders warrant the conviction that \$2,000 will be ample to construct and fit up the proposed office if the excavation is done by patients' help and the hospital mechanics are entrusted with the work. An outside contractor could not economically undertake such a small job.

The five silos in the main barn, having been in use from fifteen to twenty-five years, have become decayed in the corners, and new silos, with a capacity for 600 tons, should be built this year. The ensilage cutter and elevator are also past economical repair and should be replaced. New circular silos, placed outside the present building, 20 feet in diameter and 35 feet high, should be provided. The cost of such silos will vary with the material employed in construction. Possibly cement concrete can be used at an expense not much exceeding the cost of the best wood. If so, I would recommend concrete block construction.

Electric power is now used to run the ensilage cutter. If the silos are placed out of doors it will be inconvenient to make the connections. Then some risk of injury to the electric lighting system follows this use of the dynamos. At present a gasoline power cutter has to be hired every year to cut the 250 tons stored at the colony barn. It will be better, for several reasons, to purchase a 10 horse-power gasoline motor, and a new ensilage cutter and blower. These barn requisites can be provided for \$2,500.

A lot covered with wood and brush, containing a little more than 8 acres, notches into the hospital farm lines just northwest of the railroad station at Hathorne. Its position, which is such that other parties cannot approach it without crossing State land or the railroad tracks, makes it especially valuable to the hospital. This lot can now be purchased.

I trust your Board will appreciate the importance of these suggestions and petition the Legislature for a sum of money sufficient to carry out the several propositions. I would also recommend that an additional appropriation of \$1,500 be solicited for the purchase of an auto stage, to be used between the hospital and the car lines. The distance is almost one mile by the road, and the hospital is 150 feet above the depot level. Climbing the hill is a serious undertaking for many of those who visit patients, and nearly all of those who walk up complain of the resulting fatigue. One man with heart trouble, who walked up too rapidly, and entered a ward to visit his son, expired in his chair almost as soon as he sat down. For years the hospital has run a two-horse carriage to meet certain trains and cars on visiting days; it would require several teams to meet all trains and accommodate all comers. For obvious reasons the carriage service has not been free; a charge of 25 cents for round trip or 15 cents up has been the rule. Of course, this carriage does not pay expenses and many who would prefer to ride consider the price prohibitive. An auto stage, with a capacity for 12 or 15 persons, would probably accommodate all who preferred to ride, and a charge of 5 cents a ride would, I believe, defray running expenses. Such a public convenience would be most thoroughly enjoyed by a very deserving public.

The proposed machine could not be used as a pleasure vehicle because the low gearing necessary for hill climbing would preclude fast running.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to acknowledge the very important service rendered by the medical staff and subordinate officers in sustaining the routine work for the year. I would also thank the employees, especially the ward nurses and attendants, for their interest in the work and their efforts to render efficient, honest service. Public opinion applies as many tests in gauging the manage-

ment of a State hospital as there are professions and callings represented by its critics. The highest standards of efficiency are demanded by all. The physician, the lawyer, the business man, the farmer, the politician and the journalist, — each feels free to measure institution methods and results from his individual standpoint and according to his personal knowledge and experience. Under such circumstances failure to satisfy all parties should not be surprising.

The responsibility resting upon the chief executive officer of the hospital organization can scarcely be appreciated by the casual onlooker. There have been times in the past year when the burdening sense of my official position would have been wholly discouraging had I not been assured of full sympathy and support by all the members of your Board.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. PAGE.

Nov. 30, 1908.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

RESIDENTS.

Superintendent (per annum),	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	.	.	.	.	.	1,500 00
Assistant physician (per annum),	.	.	.	.	.	1,300 00
Assistant physician (per annum), 2, at	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
Assistant physician (per annum), 2, at	.	.	.	.	.	800 00
Steward (per annum),	.	.	.	.	.	1,200 00

NON-RESIDENTS.

Assistant physician and pathologist (per annum),	.	.	.	.	\$1,800 00
Treasurer and clerk (per annum),	.	.	.	.	1,200 00

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES.

RESIDENTS.

Laboratory assistance (per annum),	\$480 00
Superintendent's clerk and usher (per month),	35 00
Assistant clerk and usher (per month), 2, at	25 00
Pharmacist (per month),	35 00
Treasurer's assistant (per annum),	400 00
Male supervisor (including house, per month),	60 00
Male supervisor (including house, per month),	60 00
Female supervisor (per month),	60 00
Assistant female supervisor (per month), 2, at	45 00
Attendants (full quota, male, 60, per month),	\$25 00 to 40 00
Attendants (full quota, female, 70, per month),	20 00 to 32 00
Musicians (per month),	25 00
Housekeepers (per month),	\$25 00 to 30 00
Seamstresses (per month),	18 00 to 30 00
Laundry man (per month),	22 00 to 50 00
Laundry girls (per month),	16 00 to 20 00
Cooks (male, per month),	30 00 to 60 00
Cooks (female, per month),	22 00 to 40 00
Kitchen men (per month),	20 00 to 22 00
Kitchen girls (per month),	16 00 to 22 00
Waitresses (per month),	16 00 to 20 00
Chambermaids (per month),	16 00 to 20 00
Bakers (per month),	30 00 to 60 00
Basement men (per month),	20 00 to 22 00
Porter (per month),	50 00
Farm hands (per month),	\$18 00 to 30 00
Hostlers (per month),	20 00 to 25 00
Gardener (per month),	55 00
Gardener's assistant (per month),	20 00
Assistant engineers (per day),	2 35

NON-RESIDENTS.

Engineer (including house, per month),	\$108 33
Farmer (including house, per month),	100 00
Stableman (including house, per month),	39 00
Carpenter (including house, per day),	3 00

Carpenters (per day),	\$1 90 to \$2 50
Assistant engineers (per day),	2 95
Farm hands (per month),	\$35 00 to 45 00
Plumbers (per day),	3 00
Plumbers' helpers (per day),	1 25
Blacksmith (per day),	3 00
Mason (including house, per day),	2 50
Mason (per day),	2 80
Mason's helper (per day),	\$1 75 to 2 00
Painters (per day),	2 25

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1908.

REAL ESTATE.

Land,	\$74,000 00
Buildings,	1,594,703 16

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Provisions and groceries,	3,984 54
Ready-made clothing,	2,377 35
Dry goods: —	
For clothing,	313 58
For bedding, etc.,	1,030 00
Furnishings: —	
Bed and bedding in inmates' department,	30,242 96
Other furnishings in inmates' department,	32,996 35
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	18,607 25
All other property,	836 24
Fuel,	8,748 75
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	83,825 98
Farm, stable and grounds: —	
Live stock on the farm,	16,212 35
Products of the farm on hand,	10,035 75
Carriages and agricultural implements,	6,956 56
All other property,	4,688 12
Drugs and medicine,	3,158 41
Tobacco,	202 50
Library,	4,425 00
Other supplies undistributed,	2,989 56
	<hr/>
	\$1,900,334 41

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1908.

FARM.

220 tons English hay, at \$16,	. . . . .	\$3,520 00
30 tons meadow hay, at \$8, .	. . . . .	240 00
756 tons ensilage, at \$5,	. . . . .	3,780 00
91 tons green fodder, alfalfa, at \$6,	. . . . .	546 00
6 tons green fodder, barley, at \$5,	. . . . .	30 00
39 tons green fodder, corn, at \$5, .	. . . . .	195 00
39 tons green fodder, grass, at \$4,	. . . . .	156 00
5 tons green fodder, Hungarian, at \$5,	. . . . .	25 00
67 tons green fodder, oats and peas, at \$5,	. . . . .	335 00
17 tons green fodder, rye, at \$5, .	. . . . .	85 00
21 tons green fodder, wheat and vetch, at \$6,	. . . . .	126 00
550 cords manure, at \$6, .	. . . . .	3,300 00
250 barrels hen manure, at \$1,	. . . . .	250 00
335,330 quarts milk, at \$0.05,	. . . . .	16,766 50
7,261 dozen eggs, at \$0.35,	. . . . .	2,541 35
4,776 pounds beef, steer, at \$0.09,	. . . . .	429 84
22,686 pounds beef, cow, at \$0.07,	. . . . .	1,588 02
43,642 pounds pork, at \$0.08,	. . . . .	3,491 36
4,748 pounds fowl, at \$0.15,	. . . . .	712 20
2,094 pounds chickens, at \$0.22,	. . . . .	460 68
907 pounds duck, at \$0.15,	. . . . .	136 05
335 barrels apples, at \$3,	. . . . .	1,005 00
17½ bushels pears, at \$1,	. . . . .	17 50
1,500 tons ice, at \$3, .	. . . . .	4,500 00
1,764 gallons cider, at \$0.10,	. . . . .	176 40

Sold:—

Calves,	129 00
Dandelions,	50 00
Hides,	176 55
Hens,	3 75
Ice,	108 12
Pigs,	12 00

\$44,892 32

GARDEN.

10 boxes asparagus, at \$3,	\$30 00
25 bushels beans, dry, at \$2.25,	56 25
100 bushels beans, string, wax, and green, at \$2.25,	125 00
725 bushels beets, at \$1.25,	362 50
11,000 heads cabbage, at \$5 per hundred,	550 00
575 bushels carrots, at \$0.50,	287 50
60 boxes celery, at \$0.85,	51 00
100 boxes cauliflower, at \$1,	100 00
942 bushels corn, green, at \$0.75,	706 50
190 boxes cucumbers, at \$1.50,	285 00
600 boxes lettuce, at \$0.60,	360 00
1,300 bushels mangels, at \$0.25,	325 00
200 bushels onions, at \$0.85,	170 00
125 bushels parsnips, at \$0.75,	93 75
140 bushels peas, at \$1,	140 00
150 dozen bunches radishes, at \$0.40,	60 00
4,000 pounds rhubarb, at \$0.02,	80 00
650 bushels spinach, at \$0.40,	260 00
400 barrels squash, winter, at \$1.50,	600 00
200 barrels squash, summer, at \$1,	200 00
825 bushels tomatoes, ripe, at \$0.75,	618 75
150 bushels tomatoes, green, at \$0.50,	75 00
450 bushels turnips, at \$1,	450 00
50 bushels chard, at \$0.35,	17 50
50 bushels scallions, at \$0.50,	25 00
1,100 pounds pumpkins, at \$0.03,	33 00
250 bushels sugar beets for cattle, at \$0.25,	62 50
1,000 boxes strawberries, at \$0.08,	80 00

 \$6,204 25

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Danvers Insane Hospital:

I herewith submit the report of the finances of the Danvers Insane Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

To support of patients, viz.: —

From cities and towns,	\$320 33
From soldiers' relief,	—
From individuals,	38,857 58

Reimbursements, viz.: —

Received at institution,	16,175 47
Received by Board of Insanity,	3,100 71
Received by Board of Charity and other agencies,	861 25
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> \$59,315 34

Rent,	\$50 00
Interest on bank balance,	132 51
Wages refunded,	7 40
Rides,	337 15

527 06

Sales, viz.: —

Foods,	\$591 87
Clothing and clothing material,	734 11
Furnishings,	4 00
Heat, light and power,	40 00
Repairs and improvements,	108 83
Farm, stable and grounds,	479 42
Miscellaneous,	165 11

Total sales,	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 2,123 34
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Total receipts paid into State treasury,	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> \$61,965 74
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Appropriation for maintenance,	\$285,000 00
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EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages and labor:—

Pay roll,	\$109,635 00
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Food:—

Butter,	\$9,049 35
Butterine,	—
Beans,	1,378 89
Bread and crackers,	665 26
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,944 65
Cheese,	1,282 05
Eggs,	1,756 50
Flour,	13,347 75
Fish,	2,430 01
Fruit (dried and fresh),	2,232 17
Meat,	15,200 59
Milk,	241 77
Molasses and syrup,	1,055 71
Sugar,	2,830 50
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	1,989 85
Vegetables,	5,674 94
Sundries,	1,233 54

62,313 53

Clothing and clothing material:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,242 18
Clothing,	6,562 57
Dry goods for clothing, and small wares,	2,157 34
Furnishing goods,	542 84
Hats and caps,	184 43
Leather and shoe findings,	66 62
Sundries,	20 49

11,776 47

Furnishings:—

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$6,576 79
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	578 97
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	301 80
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,017 76
Furniture and upholstery,	815 14
Kitchen furnishings,	550 54
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	435 62
Sundries,	235 23

10,511 85

Amount carried forward,	\$194,236 85
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$194,236 85
Heat, light and power:—		
Coal,	\$23,320 55	
Wood,	—	
Electricity,	—	
Gas,	—	
Oil,	949 30	
Sundries,	501 53	
		24,771 38
Repairs and improvements:—		
Brick,	\$99 82	
Cement, lime and plaster,	422 49	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	52 35	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,503 88	
Hardware,	1,399 39	
Lumber,	1,489 99	
Machinery, etc.,	1,609 50	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	2,484 13	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	7,849 95	
Roofing and material,	167 87	
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll),	400 86	
Sundries,	797 23	
		18,277 46
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$402 08	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	230 41	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,818 64	
Hay, grain, etc.,	14,161 81	
Harnesses and repairs,	97 04	
Horses,	275 00	
Cows,	—	
Other live stock,	325 78	
Labor (not on pay roll),	128 75	
Rent,	—	
Swill,	—	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,658 67	
Sundries,	1,346 82	
		20,445 00
Miscellaneous:—		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$624 54	
Chapel services and entertainments,	838 60	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	4,613 88	
Funeral expenses,	30 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$6,107 02	\$257,730 69

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$6,107 02	\$257,730 69
Gratuities,	261 70	
Hose, etc.,	64 50	
Ice,	—	
Labor (not on pay roll),	125 30	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	3,579 58	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	205 00	
Manual training supplies,	50 25	
Postage,	541 23	
Printing and printing supplies, annual report (\$167.37)	258 87	
Return of runaways,	57 82	
Soap and laundry supplies,	2,271 89	
Stationery and office supplies,	1,128 91	
School books and school supplies,	160 00	
Travel and expenses (officials),	453 64	
Telephone and telegraph,	314 96	
Tobacco,	918 07	
Water,	4,533 72	
Sundries,	1,622 34	
		<hr/> 22,654 80
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$280,385 49
Balance reverting to State treasury,		4,614 51
		<hr/> \$285,000 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

Balance Dec. 1, 1907 (exclusive of \$310.87, reverting to State treasury),	\$34,639 25
Total of appropriations for 1908,	1,250 00
	<hr/> \$35,889 25
Expended during year,	32,759 17
	<hr/> Balance, Nov. 30, 1908, \$3,130 08

During the year the average number of patients has been 1,356.48.

Dividing total expenses for maintenance (\$280,385.49)

by the average number, gives an average annual cost of \$206 701

Equivalent to an average weekly cost of 3 975

CASH BELONGING TO PATIENTS.

On hand Dec. 1, 1907,	\$1,909 12
Received during the year,	704 03
	<hr/>
	\$2,613 15
Refunded during the year,	823 43
	<hr/>
On hand Nov. 30, 1908,	\$1,789 72

Special Appropriations for Year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

OBJECT.	Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Hospital Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Two sun rooms and fire escapes,	Chap. 555, Acts 1907,	\$20,000 00	\$19,612 51	\$19,973 26	\$26 74 ¹
Water tower and fire service,	Chap. 555, Acts 1907,	15,000 00	12,102 38	12,102 38	2,897 62
Sidewalk at Middleton colony,	Chap. 100, Acts 1908,	1,250 00	1,044 28	1,044 28	205 72 ¹
		\$36,250 00	\$32,759 17	\$33,119 92	\$3,130 08

¹ Reverts to State treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

SCOTT WHITCHER,
Treasurer.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[FORM PRESCRIBED BY STATE BOARD OF INSANITY.]

1. — General Statistics of the Year.

	INSANE.		DIPSOMANIACS AND INEBRIATES.		NOT INSANE. VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.		AGGREGATES.	
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1907,	543	708	1251	—	3	3	543	712
Admitted within the year,	431	369	790	—	8	8	431	378
Viz.: by commitment,	337	292	629	—	8	8	337	301
by transfer,	12	18	30	—	—	—	12	18
by escape, ¹	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—
from visit, ¹	63	59	122	—	—	—	63	59
Whole number of cases within the year,	964	1,041	2,041	—	11	11	964	1,040
Dismissed within the year,	368	294	662	—	5	5	368	300
Viz.: Discharged within the year,	185	127	312	—	5	5	185	133
as recovered,	63	25	88	—	1	1	63	26
as capable of self-support,	37	51	88	—	3	3	37	54
as improved,	42	38	80	—	1	1	42	39
as unimproved,	41	12	53	—	—	—	41	12
as not insane,	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1
Died,	113	92	205	—	—	—	113	92
Transferred,	60	53	113	—	—	—	60	53
Absent on elopement Oct. 1, 1908,	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Absent on visit,	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1908,	596	783	1,379	—	6	6	596	790
Viz.: as State patients,	483	639	1,122	—	4	4	483	644
as town patients,	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
as private patients,	59	68	127	—	—	—	59	68
as reimbursing patients,	54	76	130	—	—	—	54	76
Number of different persons within the year,	892	1,017	1,909	—	7	7	892	1,025
Number of different persons admitted,	332	317	649	—	—	—	332	325
Number of persons admitted by commitment,	332	289	621	—	7	7	332	297
Number of different persons dismissed,	303	243	546	—	5	5	303	240
Number of persons recovered,	63	25	88	—	1	1	63	26
Number of persons capable of self support,	37	51	88	—	3	3	37	54
Daily average number of patients,	579.584	749.540	1,329.124	—	5.951	5.951	579.584	756.566
Viz.: State patients,	474.133	609.923	1,084.056	—	5.083	5.083	474.133	616.081
town patients,	—	—	—	—	0.868	0.868	—	0.868
private patients,	56.471	71.547	128.018	—	—	—	56.471	71.547
reimbursing patients,	48.98	68.07	117.05	—	—	—	48.98	68.07

¹ Nominally admitted for discharge from visit, 58 males, 50 females; from elopement, 6 males; total, 114.

2. — Insane received on First and Subsequent Commitments.

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	CASES COMMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First to this hospital,	298	247	545
Second to this hospital,	30	25	55
Third to this hospital,	6	9	15
Fourth to this hospital,	1	7	8
Fifth to this hospital,	1	1	2
Sixth to this hospital,	—	1	1
Seventh to this hospital,	1	2	3
Total cases,	337	292	629 ¹
Total persons,	332	289	621
Never before in any hospital for the insane,	273	227	500

¹ Three persons committed as insane were found to be sane.

3. — Nativity and Parentage of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Patients.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts,	104	57	50	80	38	32	184	95	82
Other New England States,	28	32	34	30	33	35	58	65	69
Other States,	22	16	19	6	3	4	28	19	23
Total native,	154	105	103	116	74	71	270	179	174
Other countries:—									
Azores,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
British Provinces,	47	54	53	31	30	40	78	84	93
Denmark,	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	1
England,	10	14	12	11	17	14	21	31	26
Finland,	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
France,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Italy,	4	5	4	1	1	1	5	6	5
Ireland,	31	61	63	52	79	79	83	140	142
Germany,	7	9	9	1	3	2	8	12	11
Norway,	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	4
Poland,	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia,	7	7	7	6	6	6	13	13	13
Scotland,	1	3	2	2	3	1	3	6	3
Sweden,	4	5	5	3	4	3	7	9	8
Sandwich Islands,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Turkey,	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wales,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Indies,	3	3	4	—	—	—	3	3	4
Total foreign,	117	165	166	111	148	151	228	313	317
Unknown,	2	3	4	—	5	5	2	8	9
Totals,	273	273	273	227	227	227	500	500	500

4. — *Residence of Insane Persons admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Essex County,	126	110	236	28	36	64	154	146	300
Middlesex County,	89	79	168	21	16	37	110	95	205
Plymouth County,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Suffolk County,	57	38	95	10	10	20	67	48	115
Totals,	273	227	500	59	62	121	332	289	621
Cities or large towns (10,000 or over),	239	212	451	47	56	103	286	268	554
Country districts (under 10,000), .	34	15	49	12	6	18	46	21	67

5. — *Civil Condition of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Unmarried,	115	85	200
Married,	127	95	222
Widowed,	26	40	66
Divorced,	4	7	11
Unknown,	1	—	1
Totals,	273	227	500

6. — *Occupations of Insane Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

MALES.

Agents,	2	Masons,	6
Barbers,	3	Morocco dressers,	5
Bartender,	1	Musician,	1
Blacksmiths,	2	Operatives,	27
Bookbinders,	2	Painters,	11
Bookkeepers,	3	Pedlers,	2
Cabinet makers,	4	Physicians,	2
Carpenters,	10	Port warden,	1
Clerks,	17	Printers,	2
Contractors,	2	Retired,	2
Cook,	1	Sailors,	5
Draughtsmen,	2	Salesmen,	3
Druggists,	2	Ship builder,	1
Electricians,	3	Shoemakers,	11
Engineers,	6	Stenographer,	1
Farmers,	8	Storekeepers,	8
Fishermen,	6	Tailors,	4
Gardeners,	7	Teamsters,	7
Harness maker,	1	Telegraph operators,	2
Hostlers,	3	Upholsterer,	1
Iron workers,	6		
Janitors,	5	None,	29
Laborers,	38		
Lawyer,	1	Total,	273
Machinists,	7		

FEMALES.

At home,	2	Nurses,	5
Bookkeeper,	1	Nurse girl,	1
Clerks,	3	Operatives,	22
Cooks,	2	Student,	1
Domestics,	28	Tailoress,	1
Dressmakers,	8	Telegrapher,	1
Housekeepers,	23	Waitress,	1
Housewives,	81		
Laundress,	1	None,	42
Masseur,	1		
Medium,	1	Total,	227
Milliners,	2		

7. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.				DIED.			
	AT FIRST ATTACK.		WHEN ADMITTED.		AT FIRST ATTACK.		AT TIME OF DEATH.	
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Congenital,	11	13	24	-	6	2	8	-
15 years and less,	5	3	8	4	-	-	-	1
From 15 to 20 years,	10	10	20	19	2	-	2	-
20 to 25 years,	25	18	43	40	3	5	8	7
25 to 30 years,	28	14	42	42	8	5	13	7
30 to 35 years,	32	28	60	62	7	6	13	9
35 to 40 years,	29	21	50	53	10	4	14	13
40 to 50 years,	39	36	75	89	22	17	39	32
50 to 60 years,	35	30	65	71	18	17	35	45
60 to 70 years,	32	28	60	64	21	18	39	42
70 to 80 years,	16	18	34	39	10	8	18	31
Over 80 years,	3	4	7	17	4	6	10	18
Totals,	265	223	488	500	111	88	199	205
Unknown,	8	4	12	-	2	4	6	-
Not insane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	273	227	500	500	113	92	205	205
Mean known ages (in years),	38.12	43.28	40.70	45.36	55.48	46.13	50.80	63.18
					67.41	58.96	63.18	

9. — Probable Duration of Mental Disease before Admission.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital,	11	13	24
Under 1 month,	56	42	98
From 1 to 3 months,	51	37	88
3 to 6 months,	35	33	68
6 to 12 months,	50	28	78
1 to 2 years,	18	16	34
2 to 5 years,	25	37	62
5 to 10 years,	11	15	26
10 to 20 years,	5	4	9
Over 20 years,	4	—	4
Totals,	266	225	491
Unknown,	7	2	9
Not insane,	—	—	—
Totals,	273	227	500
Average known duration (in years),	1.09	1.29	1.19

10. — *Form of Mental Diseases in Patients committed, discharged, with their Condition on Discharge, or died.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	COMMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						DIED.			TOTAL DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.				
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.		CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.		IMPROVED.		NOT IMPROVED.		NOT INSANE.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
A. — First admitted to any hospital: —																	
Alcoholic insanity: —																	
Acute,	36	6	42	36	3	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	4	45	
Chronic,	25	6	31	1	—	—	—	4	1	3	5	—	—	14	4	18	
Amnesia,	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	
Chorea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Constitutional inferiority,	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8	
Delirium, acute,	4	1	5	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	
Dementia præcox,	38	49	87	—	—	—	—	11	6	11	14	—	—	25	24	49	
Epileptic insanity,	9	4	13	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	3	5	8	
General paralysis,	30	6	36	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	9	—	—	27	11	38	
Hysterical insanity,	2	5	7	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
Idiocy,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Imbecility,	15	14	29	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	3	—	—	15	5	20	
Involution melancholia,	3	9	12	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	5	7	12	
Manic-depressive insanity: —																	
Maniacal,	7	14	21	4	3	7	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	8	11	19	
Depressed,	12	24	36	2	3	5	—	4	4	1	2	—	—	25	16	41	
Mixed,	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	
Neurasthenia,	26	11	37	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	22	13	35	
Organic dementia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paralysis agitans,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paranoid condition,	3	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	3	
Presenile insanity,	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	5	
Pyromaniac delirium,	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	31	50	
Senile dementia,	30	45	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	23	35	58	
Toxic insanity: —																	
Acute,	7	1	8	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	
Chronic,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Traumatic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not insane,	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	
Unclassified,	16	15	31	—	—	—	—	6	3	9	2	—	—	13	1	14	
Totals,	273	227	500	50	16	66	26	33	59	34	32	66	2	1	240	176	416

10. — *Form of Mental Diseases in Patients committed, discharged, with their Condition on Discharge, or died — Concluded.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	COMMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						DIED.			TOTAL DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.		CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.		NOT IMPROVED.		NOT IMPROVED.		Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
B. — Other admissions : —															
Alcoholic insanity : —															
Acute,	2	5	7	7	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	12
Chronic,	11	1	12	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Amentia,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional inferiority,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium,	12	15	27	1	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	17
Dementia præcox,	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis,	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	7
Imbecility,	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Idiocy,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	2	2	4
Hysterical insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manic-depressive insanity : —															
Maniacal,	11	14	25	2	6	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	24
Depressed,	6	15	21	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	9	15
Mixed,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Present insanity,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senile dementia,	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic dementia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Involution melancholia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paranoid condition,	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxic insanity : —															
Acute,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified,	6	2	8	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Neurasthenia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	64	65	129	13	9	11	18	7	1	8	—	19	58	48	106
Aggregate cases,	337	292	629	63	25	37	51	41	12	53	3	113	298	219	517
Aggregate persons,	332	289	621	63	25	37	50	40	12	52	3	113	297	218	515

11. — Discharges of the Insane, classified by Admission and Result, and Deaths.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	RECOVERED.			CAPABLE OF SELF-SUPPORT.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			NOT INSANE.			DIED.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First to this hospital,	54	19	73	30	38	68	36	36	72	36	11	47	2	1	3	102	81	183	260	186	446
Second to this hospital,	6	4	10	7	7	14	4	1	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	10	10	20	29	22	51
Third to this hospital,	1	—	1	—	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	5	11
Fourth to this hospital,	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4
Fifth to this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixth to this hospital,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Seventh to this hospital,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eighth to this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ninth to this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenth to this hospital,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total cases,	63	25	88	37	51	88	42	38	80	41	12	53	2	1	3	113	92	205	298	219	517
Total persons,	63	25	88	37	50	87	42	38	80	40	12	53	2	1	3	113	92	205	297	218	515
First admitted to any hospital,	50	16	66	26	33	59	34	32	66	34	11	45	2	1	3	94	78	172	240	176	416

[illegible]

13. --- Duration of Mental Disease and Treatment in Patients recovered and died.

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.					
	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION.			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF MENTAL DISEASE.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
A. — Recovered:—												
Under 1 month,	27	6	33	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	1	1
From 1 to 3 months,	12	3	15	27	8	35	23	3	26	1	—	2
3 to 6 months,	6	3	9	14	16	30	14	6	20	1	—	2
6 to 12 months,	1	1	2	6	—	6	6	—	6	2	4	7
1 to 2 years,	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	1	4	3	2	7
2 to 5 years,	1	3	4	—	2	2	1	4	5	4	2	3
5 to 10 years,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—
10 to 20 years,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Over 20 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	49	16	65	50	16	66	49	16	65	13	9	22
Unknown,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals,	50	16	66	50	16	66	50	16	66	13	9	22
Average of known cases (in months),	77.44	9.75	43.59	4.23	8.87	13.10	9.54	19.25	14.39	32.76	30.05	31.40
										13.15	17.38	15.26

[illegible]



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